CHAPTER 10 Medieval Europe and the Ottoman Empire

Chapter 10 Test

Part 1: Multiple Choice
Choose the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

1. What was one sign of the decline of feudalism?
   a. The Church began to establish religious orders for both men and women.
   b. Both the European monarchies and the Catholic Church were increasing their centralized power.
   c. The pope became both spiritual and political leader of the Church.
   d. Both the European monarchies and the Catholic Church were losing power.

2. Why did cathedral schools teach their students in Latin?
   a. Latin was the common language of most Europeans of the time.
   b. The Church wanted to preserve the Latin language and religious texts.
   c. The Church wanted to avoid the classical ideas recorded in the ancient Greek language.
   d. Latin was a language that was easy to learn.

3. What event led to the First Crusade?
   a. War broke out among the European feudal princes.
   b. Christian forces captured the cities of Nicaea and Antioch.
   c. The Seljuk Turks attacked the Byzantine Empire.
   d. European armies invaded Constantinople.

4. What happened when the Crusades ended?
   a. The Muslims expelled all Christians from the Holy Land.
   b. Christian traders and pilgrims maintained an exchange with Muslims in the region.
   c. The Byzantine Empire regained power and defeated the Muslims in Palestine.
   d. Christians returned to Europe and did not have contact with the Muslims for centuries.

5. How did the bubonic plague help weaken the feudal system?
   a. Most of the manor lords and knights died in the plague, leaving no one to run the manors.
   b. European workers became scarce enough to demand higher pay for their labor.
   c. Farmlands were poisoned with the disease, forcing people to move to cities.
   d. Most of the clergy of the Church survived, and the Church was able to centralize its power.
6. Which of the following is true of the Hundred Years’ War?
   a. The war was so destructive that it was generations before Europeans fought another war.
   b. New weapons introduced during the war made the armored knight easy to defeat.
   c. England won a powerful position and controlled a large region of France.
   d. Monarchies were so weakened that it took another century for them to recover.

7. How did King John influence England’s government?
   a. He wrote the Magna Carta, which was the basis of English democracy.
   b. He established a system of royal laws that assured all people equal treatment.
   c. His poor policies pushed English nobles to create the Magna Carta and force him to sign it.
   d. He established the Model Parliament, the beginning of representative government.

8. England’s early parliaments gained the right to do what?
   a. appoint the high-ranking Church clergy
   b. declare war on other countries
   c. replace the king with a king of their choosing
   d. control the collection of taxes

9. In addition to the Islamic law, the Ottomans introduced what other types of laws?
   a. child-rearing laws
   b. criminal laws and tax laws
   c. marriage and divorce laws
   d. religious laws

10. Which of the following helped the Ottomans expand their empire?
    a. their generous policy toward Christians and Jews
    b. their structure of government
    c. their Islamic code of law
    d. their highly organized army
CHAPTER 10 TEST CONTINUED

**Part 2: Map Skills**

Using the exhibit, choose the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

**Spread of the Plague, 1300s**

11. What does this map show?
   a. the enormous number of deaths caused by the plague
   b. the direction the plague spread and the year it reached each area
   c. the various cities of Europe and Asia during the 1300s
   d. the large amount of area occupied by Europe and Asia

12. Where did the plague first begin?
   a. in Asia
   b. in Europe
   c. in India
   d. in the Mongol Empire

13. Which of the following cities was the last shown to be struck by the plague?
   a. Alexandria
   b. Baghdad
   c. Genoa
   d. Kaffa

14. How do you think the plague reached Kaffa?
   a. around the southern tip of India by sea
   b. up the Tigris and Euphrates rivers from Baghdad by traders
   c. overland by Mongol soldiers and traders
   d. through the Arabian peninsula by camel caravan

15. Why do you think the plague first reached Europe from Kaffa primarily over water routes?
   a. The fleas carrying the infection lived mainly in the warm Mediterranean climate.
   b. The infection survived better in a humid atmosphere.
   c. Few people traveled overland during medieval times.
   d. The plague traveled to Europe mainly by merchant ships.
CHAPTER 10 TEST CONTINUED

Part 3: Interpreting Charts

Using the exhibit, choose the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Populations Estimates (in millions): 500 – 1450</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AREA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total in Southern Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total in West/Central Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total in Eastern Europe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total in Europe</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

16. What is the purpose of this chart?
   a. to show changes in the population of Europe
   b. to show difference between populations of Europe and Asia
   c. to show the number of people in Europe today
   d. to show the total number of people in southern Europe

17. What was the population of West/ Central Europe in A.D. 500?
   a. 5.5 million
   b. 9 million
   c. 12 million
   d. 13 million

18. When did the population of Europe increase by 35 million?
   a. 500 to 650
   b. 650 to 1000
   c. 1000 to 1340
   d. 1340 to 1450

19. What happened to the population of Europe after 1340?
   a. about the same
   b. up 23 million
   c. down 23 million
   d. down 50 million

20. What was the population decrease in West/Central Europe, 1340 to 1450?
   a. 13 million
   b. 23 million
   c. 9 million
   d. 12 million

Part 4: Essay

Answer the following question(s) on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points each)

21. In what way did the medieval Catholic Church resemble a kingdom?

   THINK ABOUT:
   • the organization of the Church
   • the wealth of the Church
   • the political and social ties between the Church and the nobility

22. How do independent judiciaries trace their development to medieval England?

   THINK ABOUT:
   • common law
   • King Henry II’s reforms
   • today’s judiciary and where our laws come from