

## MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

## Chapter 12 Quiz Western Europe After Rome

1. Which statement best describes how gunpowder technology spread throughout Eurasia?
  - (A) The Mongols transferred knowledge of guns from China to Europe.
  - (B) European feudal lords developed guns and then use of guns spread eastward.
  - (C) Religious influence slowed the adoption of new weapons among Europeans.
  - (D) Gunpowder was invented simultaneously in China and Europe.
2. How was the influence of Dante and Chaucer similar?
  - (A) Both stimulated renewed interest in classical culture.
  - (B) Both reflected the influence of Arab thought in their writings.
  - (C) Both encouraged people to write their own poetry.
  - (D) Both promoted the spread of vernacular languages.
3. The hierarchical organization of the Roman Catholic Church (pope, bishops, and priests) can be most closely compared to which of the following institutions?
  - (A) European manorial system
  - (B) International trade organizations
  - (C) medieval universities
  - (D) Western Roman Empire
4. Which of the following occurred as a result of the Crusades?
  - (A) Christians took control of the Holy Land for several centuries.
  - (B) European rulers were less likely to fight one another or the pope.
  - (C) Many Europeans immigrated permanently to Southwest Asia.
  - (D) Exposure to new ideas contributed to the development of the Renaissance.
5. One avenue of advancement for women during the Middle Ages was
  - (A) attending universities established just for women
  - (B) joining Christian armies of the Crusades
  - (C) becoming administrators of Catholic convents
  - (D) exercising extensive property rights

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6. Which of the following was an effect of the fall of Rome in 476 C.E. in Western Europe in the Early Middle Ages?
- (A) Strong nation-states with large standing armies developed.
  - (B) Cities, transportation, and trade all declined.
  - (C) Latin quickly disappeared as a spoken language.
  - (D) The bubonic plague spread rapidly.

Question 7 is based on the following table.

Medieval English Society, c. 1086			
Social class	Approximate population	Percentage of population	Percent of land owned
King, nobles, and top religious leaders	200	Less than 1%	80%
Knights	1,000		
Freemen	340,000	17%	20%
Serfs	1,460,000	73%	Serfs did not own land. They farmed small holdings (15 acres or less) owned by a lord in exchange for rent or service.
Slaves	198,000	10%	Slaves did not own land.

Source: Adapted from J. P. Sommerville, "Medieval English Society," faculty.history.wisc.edu.

7. Which statement about medieval English society is best supported by the information in the table?
- (A) Most of the land was controlled by very few people.
  - (B) Only members of the aristocracy were able to own land.
  - (C) Most people in England owned at least a small amount of land.
  - (D) Less than half the population farmed land owned by others.
8. What was the purpose of guilds in the Middle Ages?
- (A) to gain more legal rights for members of the nobility
  - (B) to improve and regulate specific occupations
  - (C) to invest in long-distance trade and shipping
  - (D) to organize peasants to agitate for better agricultural practices



**Question 9 is based on the following excerpt.**

“There are many seeming contradictions and even obscurities in the innumerable writings of the church fathers. Our respect for their authority should not stand in the way of an effort on our part to come at the truth. The obscurity and contradictions in ancient writings may be explained upon many grounds, and may be discussed without impugning the good faith and insight of the fathers. . . .

“All writings belonging to this class are to be read with full freedom to criticize, and with no obligation to accept unquestioningly; otherwise the way would be blocked to all discussion, and posterity be deprived of the excellent intellectual exercise of debating difficult questions of language and presentation. But an explicit exception must be made in the case of the Old and New Testaments. In the Scriptures, when anything strikes us as absurd, we may not say that the writer erred, but that the scribe made a blunder in copying the manuscripts, or that there is an error in interpretation, or that the passage is not understood. . . .”

—from *Sic et Non (Yes and No)* by Peter Abelard, 1120

9. Which of these statements is best supported by the information in the excerpt?
- (A) Abelard strongly supported all writings of Church officials past and present.
  - (B) Abelard accepted teachings in the Bible but rejected the pope’s authority.
  - (C) Abelard left the Church because he disagreed with its teachings.
  - (D) Abelard believed that questioning some Church writings was beneficial.
10. Which statement best describes the relationship between Europeans and the Islamic world in European Middle Ages?
- (A) The two worlds remained isolated from each other.
  - (B) The Islamic world was known primarily for its piracy against European ships.
  - (C) Both cultures had negative and false views of one another.
  - (D) Europeans encouraged Muslims to attend their universities.



“Put up a big splashy banner that says,  
‘Thanks for another great year, peasants!’”