



### MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. One difference between the government in Constantinople and the government of Rome was that only the Byzantine Empire
  - (A) was ruled by a theocracy
  - (B) had a unified body of laws
  - (C) traded with more regions in Asia and Eastern Europe
  - (D) gave basic rights to women

**Question 2 refers to the following excerpt.**

Oh, justice! The deed of the supreme high priest! Nay, of one who claimed to be the leader of the whole world as indeed the Latins assert and believe, but this, too, is a bit of their boasting. For when the imperial seat was transferred from Rome hither to our native Queen of Cities, and the senate and the whole administration, there was also transferred the arch-hierarchical primacy.

—From “The Alexiad,” written by Anna Comnena  
in the twelfth century.

2. The transfer described in the passage probably refers to
  - (A) a transfer in cultural leadership from Rome to the Normans
  - (B) an increase in trade between Rome and Kievan Rus
  - (C) a decrease in Rome’s prosperity during the Crusades
  - (D) a shift of power from Rome to Constantinople

## Chapter 7 Quiz Byzantines and Kievan Rus

Questions 3 and 4 refer to the following table.

Byzantine Empire Budget		
Year	Budget for Soldiers' Pay (in millions of Byzantine gold coins)	Total Budget (in millions of Byzantine gold coins)
300	5.0	9.4
450	2.2	7.8
518	3.7	8.5
540	5.1	11.3
565	5.0	8.5
641	1.5	3.7
668	0.7	2.0
775	0.6	1.9
842	1.3	3.1
959	1.9	3.9
1025	3.0	5.9

Source: Adapted from Warren Treadgold, *A History of the Byzantine State and Society*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1997. Pages 145, 277, 412, 576.

- Which statement is best supported by the information in the table above?
  - Pay to soldiers usually accounted for more than half of the empire's budget.
  - The wealth of the empire reached its peak under Justinian.
  - The cost of governing the empire grew steadily between 300 and 1025.
  - The salary paid to individual soldiers was higher in 300 than in 450.
- Which statement is consistent with the evidence in the table?
  - The Byzantine government spent heavily on military actions.
  - Ivaylo led a revolt by free peasants.
  - A schism split the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox Church.
  - Leo III led a campaign against icons.
- The success of both the Byzantine Empire and Kievan Rus shows
  - the value of extensive trade along water routes
  - the benefits of a powerful military for seizing new territory
  - the impact of Viking culture in this era
  - the drawbacks of selling people into slavery

142



6. The Seljuk Turks, the Pechenegs, and the Mongols all
  - (A) originated as identifiable groups in the steppes of Central Asia
  - (B) adopted Orthodox Christianity through contact with the Byzantine Empire
  - (C) fought either for or against the Byzantines at the Battle of Manzikert
  - (D) emerged as military powers for the first time in the 900s
  
7. What do iconoclasm, Heraclius's choice of language, and ideas about theocracy have in common?
  - (A) All reflect differences between Rome and Constantinople.
  - (B) All were fundamentally political rather than religious issues.
  - (C) All were responses to invasions by outsiders.
  - (D) All showed the influence of Greek culture.
  
8. Which statement best explains why Constantinople became so wealthy?
  - (A) Constantinople formed an alliance with the wealthier empire of Kievan Rus.
  - (B) It carried out successful military conquest against the Sassanids.
  - (C) The use of the Justinian Code protected the rich against peasant revolts.
  - (D) The city's location on key water routes made it a center of trade.
  
9. Which event created a long-lasting connection between the Slavic principality of Kievan Rus and the Byzantine Empire?
  - (A) The building of a canal connecting the Danube and the Dnieper rivers
  - (B) The Russian acceptance of the Eastern Orthodox faith
  - (C) Invasions from the west forcing Kiev to ally with Constantinople to the south
  - (D) The Byzantine Empire's defeat of Kiev at the Battle of Manzikert
  
10. Justinian and Yaroslav the Wise are both famous for
  - (A) creating a law code that was used in their empires
  - (B) expanding their empires through conquest
  - (C) being the first people in their lands to convert to Christianity
  - (D) uniting separate territories into one empire

## WHO WOULD WIN?

Three layers of the Theodosian walls  
Protecting the centerpiece of culture



Some weird tubes

