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# Medieval Europe Study Guide

## The Early Middle Ages

**Directions: Matching** Match each item in Column A with its description in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

**Column A**

- A. fjord
- B. excommunicate
- C. Aachen
- D. concordat
- E. Otto I

**Column B**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. to exclude a person from church membership
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. German king the pope declared emperor of the Holy Roman Empire
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. a steep-sided valley that is an inlet of the sea
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. the capital of Charlemagne's empire
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. an agreement between the pope and the ruler of a country

**Directions: Multiple Choice** In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The seas and rivers in Europe were important because they provided safety and opportunities for
  - A. invading other lands.
  - B. trade.
  - C. combining kingdoms.
  - D. religious conversion.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. A Germanic people, the \_\_\_\_\_, settled the area known today as France.
  - A. Franks
  - B. Angles
  - C. Celts
  - D. Saxons
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Charlemagne was the first Frankish ruler to believe in \_\_\_\_\_ for all people.
  - A. religion
  - B. equality
  - C. education
  - D. freedom
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Between A.D. 800 and 900, Europe was invaded by Muslims, Magyars, and
  - A. Saxons.
  - B. Jews.
  - C. Norwegians.
  - D. Vikings.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. In 1073, Pope Gregory VII issued a decree forbidding kings from appointing high-ranking \_\_\_\_\_ officials.
  - A. political
  - B. Church
  - C. trade
  - D. military



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## Feudalism

**Directions: Matching** Match each item in Column A with its description in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

### Column A

- A. Flanders
- B. serf
- C. knight
- D. fief
- E. Venice

### Column B

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. the center of trade in northern Europe
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. a warrior in armor who fought on horseback
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. land granted to a vassal, or knight
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Italian city that was a major trading center
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. a person who worked the lord's land

**Directions: Multiple Choice** In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Under \_\_\_\_\_, landowning nobles governed and protected the people in return for services.
  - A. feudalism
  - B. vassalism
  - C. manorialism
  - D. protectionism
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Two important farming inventions of the Middle Ages that made turning over soil faster were the horse collar and
  - A. the windmill.
  - B. crop rotation.
  - C. the wheeled plow.
  - D. the village mill.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Medieval knights followed rules called the code of
  - A. the king.
  - B. servitude.
  - C. chivalry.
  - D. the brave knight.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. In medieval towns, the townspeople paid \_\_\_\_\_ to the lord in exchange for basic rights.
  - A. taxes
  - B. wages
  - C. crops
  - D. homage
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Because the buildings were made of wood and closely spaced, medieval cities could be easily destroyed by
  - A. flood.
  - B. fire.
  - C. earthquake.
  - D. disease.



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## Kingdoms and Crusades

**Directions: Matching** Match each item in Column A with its description in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

### Column A

- A. grand jury
- B. clergy
- C. Normandy
- D. trial jury
- E. Saladin

### Column B

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. a region named for the Norsemen who ruled it
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. people ordained as priests
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. decided whether an accused person was guilty or innocent
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. the Egyptian ruler who united Muslims and went to war against the Christians
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. decided whether a person could be accused of a crime

**Directions: Multiple Choice** In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. After the Battle of Hastings in 1066, \_\_\_\_\_ was crowned king of England.
  - A. William the Conqueror
  - B. Alfred the Great
  - C. Philip II
  - D. Oleg
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Under what king was English common law established?
  - A. John
  - B. William I
  - C. Edward II
  - D. Henry II
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The \_\_\_\_\_ helped establish the idea that people have rights and that the power of government should be limited.
  - A. Common Law
  - B. Magna Carta
  - C. House of Commons
  - D. House of Parliament
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The Grand Duke of Moscow became known as czar, a shortened form of Caesar, when \_\_\_\_\_ came to power.
  - A. Oleg
  - B. Vladimir
  - C. Ivan IV
  - D. Ivan III
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. In 1095, Pope Urban II called for a crusade, or holy war, to be launched against
  - A. the Jews.
  - B. the Mongols.
  - C. the Muslim Turks.
  - D. the Kievan Rus.



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## The Church and Society

**Directions: Matching** Match each item in Column A with its description in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

## Column A

- A. anti-Semitism
- B. vernacular
- C. heresy
- D. scholasticism
- E. theology

## Column B

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. a way of thinking that used reason to explore questions of faith
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. the hatred of Jews
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. the local language used by people of a region
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. religious beliefs that conflict with Church teachings
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. the study of religion and God

**Directions: Multiple Choice** In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. A famous educated medieval woman, and nun, who wrote music was
  - A. Joan of Arc.
  - B. Francis of Assisi.
  - C. Thomas Aquinas.
  - D. Hildegard of Bingen.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. As medieval daily life revolved around the Church, priests ran the schools and
  - A. local farms.
  - B. hospitals.
  - C. city government.
  - D. libraries.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The Church court, or \_\_\_\_\_, tried people who were suspected of heresy.
  - A. grand jury
  - B. trial jury
  - C. Inquisition
  - D. Crusades
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The most important buildings during the 1100s were large churches, called
  - A. Gothic.
  - B. cathedrals.
  - C. Romanesque.
  - D. buttresses.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The first European universities were created to educate and train
  - A. craftspeople.
  - B. priests.
  - C. scholars.
  - D. nuns.



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## The Late Middle Ages

**Directions: Matching** Match each item in Column A with its description in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

**Column A**

- A. plague
- B. Crécy
- C. *Reconquista*
- D. Joan of Arc
- E. Isabella of Castile

**Column B**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. she married Ferdinand and their joined lands became the country of Spain
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. French peasant girl who led the effort to free France from England
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. first major battle of the Hundred Years' War
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. a disease that spreads quickly and kills many people
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. the Christian struggle to take back the Iberian Peninsula from the Muslims

**Directions: Multiple Choice** In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Originating in central Asia, the Black Death was carried by
  - A. ants.
  - B. spiders.
  - C. cattle.
  - D. fleas.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Historians believe that the Black Death first spread along which trade route?
  - A. China Road
  - B. Trade Road
  - C. Silk Road
  - D. Ivory Road
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ was made a saint by the Roman Catholic Church in 1920.
  - A. Joan of Arc
  - B. Isabella of Castile
  - C. Ferdinand
  - D. Charles
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. France and \_\_\_\_\_ fought in the Hundred Years' War.
  - A. England
  - B. China
  - C. Portugal
  - D. Spain
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. In Spain and Portugal, Christians struggled against \_\_\_\_\_ to take back the Iberian Peninsula.
  - A. Catholics
  - B. Ferdinand and Isabella
  - C. Jews
  - D. Muslims