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| **MiddleAges [189072]** |
| Student |  |
| Class |  |
| Date |  |

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| **1.** | **Which political ideal is expressed in this excerpt?**

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| No freemen shall be taken or imprisoned . . . except by the lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land.—*Magna Carta*   |

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| **A.** | Leaders should be accountable to the people.   |

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| **B.** | Citizens have the right to due process.   |

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| **C.** | Legislation should follow a constitution.   |

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| **D.** | Criminal punishments should be humane.   |

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| **2.** | **Use the excerpt below to answer the question.**

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| No freeman is to be taken or imprisoned . . . or outlawed or exiled or in any way ruined, nor will we go against such a man or send against him save by lawful judgement of his peers or by the law of the land. To no-one will we sell or deny or delay right or justice.—Magna Carta  |

**Which concept was established by the rights in the excerpt?**   |
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| **A.** | innocent until proven guilty   |

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| **B.** | the right to representation   |

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| **C.** | trial by jury   |

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| **D.** | plea bargaining   |

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| **3.** | **Use the excerpt below to answer the question.**

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| By the [feudal] Lord before whom this sanctuary is holy, I will . . . be true and faithful, and love all which he loves and shun all which he shuns, according to the laws of God and the order of the world. Nor will I ever with will or action, through word or deed, do anything which is unpleasing to him. . . . —I: An Anglo Saxon Form of Commendation, *Die Gesetze der Angelsachsen*  |

**Which condition led to Medieval Era vows like the one in this excerpt?**   |
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| **A.** | the lack of regional alliances   |

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| **B.** | increased authority of religious leaders   |

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| **C.** | the need for protection from invading forces   |

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| **D.** | improved trade opportunities   |

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| **4.** | **What effect did the expansion of Christianity have on western Europe during the Middle Ages?**   |
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| **A.** | The region was provided with a common language.   |

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| **B.** | A confederation of nations with one government was formed.   |

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| **C.** | Regional economies expanded because of trade treaties.   |

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| **D.** | A common culture helped unify groups separated by geography.   |

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| **5.** | **Which statement best describes this social structure?**

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| Hierarchical Social Structure |
|  King Nobles and Church Leaders Barons Knights Freemen and Serfs  |

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| **A.** | the division of orders in the Roman Republic   |

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| **B.** | militant culture of ancient Sparta   |

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| **C.** | feudalism in medieval Europe   |

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| **D.** | the division of Christianity during the Reformation   |

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| **6.** | **Which outside group did tribes in Africa encounter first?**   |
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| **A.** | Christian missionaries   |

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| **B.** | British colonists   |

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| **C.** | Spanish conquistadores   |

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| **D.** | Muslim merchants   |

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| **7.** | **The Catholic Church granted the title of Holy Roman Emperor to kings as evidence of the**   |
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| **A.** | weakness of European governments under feudalism.   |

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| **B.** | collapse of the Roman Empire after barbarian conquest.   |

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| **C.** | political and religious unity of Western Europe under Christianity.   |

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| **D.** | division of Europe between Catholics and Protestants.   |

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| **8.** | **Which statement best describes the effect Islamic caliphates had on Europe during the Middle Ages?**   |
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| **A.** | Alliances with Islamic empires led to border disputes in Europe.   |

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| **B.** | European colonial territories adopted the governmental structure of Islam.   |

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| **C.** | Increased Islamic trade with Europe led to a more complex economy.   |

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| **D.** | Islam became the predominant religion in eastern Europe.   |

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| **9.** | **How was global trade affected by the expansion of the Ottoman Empire?**   |
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| **A.** | Excessive taxation of goods led Europeans to seek alternative trade routes to the East.   |

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| **B.** | Differences in religion led to a conflict that temporarily halted trade with Southern Asia.   |

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| **C.** | Hostilities along trade routes led to a decrease in contact with European merchants.   |

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| **D.** | Discovery of new goods led Europeans to trade with Southern Africa.   |

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| **10.** | **What was the main effect of the Moors’ expansion into Spain in the 700s?**   |
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| **A.** | It contributed to the spread of Buddhist influence in the region.   |

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| **B.** | It prompted a Christian counterattack against Moorish territory in the Holy Land.   |

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| **C.** | It led to conflicts between Muslims and Christian inhabitants.   |

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| **D.** | It completed the destruction of the Byzantine Empire.   |

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| **11.** | **Which statement is the best explanation of the divine right of kings?**   |
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| **A.** | People are sovereign.   |

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| **B.** | People are born with God-given rights.   |

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| **C.** | The king must abide by the social contract.   |

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| **D.** | The king answers only to God.   |

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| **12.** | **Minarets on mosques in Spain demonstrate which cultural influence?**   |
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| **A.** | Christianity during the Inquisition   |

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| **B.** | China during the Tang Dynasty   |

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| **C.** | humanism during the Renaissance   |

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| **D.** | Islam during the Middle Ages   |

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| **13.** | **How did the Crusades change the social structure of Europe?**   |
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| **A.** | They freed the serfs from monarchal control.   |

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| **B.** | They decreased the influence of the clergy.   |

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| **C.** | They weakened the power of the noble class.   |

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| **D.** | They encouraged religious diversity throughout Europe.   |

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| **14.** | **How did the Great Schism affect medieval society?**   |
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| **A.** | It led to the decline of feudalism.   |

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| **B.** | It weakened the influence of the Church.   |

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| **C.** | It advanced papal claims to secular power.   |

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| **D.** | It decreased the power of royal monarchies.   |

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| **15.** | **Which characteristic of Roman Catholicism was rejected by followers of Eastern Orthodoxy?**   |
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| **A.** | belief in monotheism   |

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| **B.** | church hierarchy   |

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| **C.** | belief in the Trinity   |

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| **D.** | papal supremacy   |

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| **16.** |

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| For your brethren who live in the east are in urgent need of your help, and you must hasten to give them the aid which has often been promised them. For . . . the Turks and Arabs have attacked them. . . . If you permit them to continue thus . . . the faithful of God will be much more widely attacked by them. —Pope Urban II, 1095  |

**What was one reason for this speech?**   |
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| **A.** | Fear of the expansion of Islam   |

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| **B.** | support for missionary activities   |

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| **C.** | feelings of anti-Semitism   |

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| **D.** | concern about trade routes   |

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| **17.** | **Which statement is the best example of the contrasting roles of religion during the Middle Ages?**   |
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| **A.** | In the Byzantine Empire, religious rituals were only on holy days, while in western Europe, religion was a part of daily life.   |

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| **B.** | In western Europe, marriage was allowed for the clergy, while in the Byzantine Empire, it was prohibited.   |

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| **C.** | In western Europe, religion was a source of conflict, while in the Byzantine Empire, religion encouraged compromise.   |

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| **D.** | In the Byzantine Empire, the patriarch deferred to political rulers, while in western Europe, the pope attempted to control political rulers.   |

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| **18.** | **A pre-industrial farmer plants different crops on the same soil with each new growing season. This is an example of**   |
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| **A.** | enclosure.   |

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| **B.** | crop rotation.   |

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| **C.** | cottage industry.   |

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| **D.** | the putting-out system.   |

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| **19.** | **Which was a direct effect of the feudal system in medieval Europe?**   |
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| **A.** | development of early trade routes   |

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| **B.** | creation of a capitalist economy   |

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| **C.** | establishment of a rigid class structure   |

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| **D.** | requirement of church donations   |

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| **20.** | **Based on the excerpt, what was the main objective of this conflict?**

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| Beset moreover and routed in attacks by night and day, they surrendered unwillingly on the thirteenth day before the Kalends Of July. Then the Christians entering the walls with their crosses and imperial standards, reconciled the city to God, and both within the city [of Antioch] and outside the gates cried out in Greek and Latin, “Glory to Thee, O God.”—Letter from Antioch to Archbishop of Reims during the First Crusade, 1098  |

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| **A.** | preserving local cultural traditions   |

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| **B.** | defending merchants from unfair trade practices   |

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| **C.** | restoring Jewish control over the city   |

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| **D.** | overthrowing Muslim rule in the region   |

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