

1. This Muslim holy building was constructed on the site of the Jewish Temple.

- a. b) Dome of the Rock
  - b. d) Great Mosque of Córdoba
  - c. a) Kaaba
  - d. c) Grand Mosque of Sana'a
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2. This was the dominant sect of Christianity in Syria, Persia, Iraq, and China.

- a. b) Orthodox
  - b. a) Nestorian
  - c. c) Catholic
  - d. d) Manichaean
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3. What led to the decline of Christianity in China in the ninth century?

- a. b) Neo-Confucianism developed, proving more attractive to the masses than Christianity.
  - b. c) With the Islamic conquest of Central Asia, the Christians of China no longer had access to priests and missionaries.
  - c. d) The Chinese state turned against all religions of foreign origin.
  - d. a) An active Buddhist mission in China lured away Christians.
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4. What was the Mongol attitude toward Christianity?

- a. a) They rejected it, believing that Christians practiced cannibalism.
  - b. c) They were deeply attracted to Christianity, making it the official religion of their state.
  - c. b) They appreciated Christianity's permissiveness regarding food and drink, and a number of prominent Mongols converted.
  - d. d) They ignored it, showing tolerance but regarding Christianity as a religion for inferior, sedentary peoples.
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5. Christianity in this land continued long after the Muslim conquest, only to decline severely in numbers after violent persecution broke out in the mid-fourteenth century; about 10 percent of the population is still Christian today.

- a. d) Ethiopia
  - b. a) Turkey
  - c. b) Persia
  - d. c) Egypt
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6. Which of the following is a distinctive feature of Ethiopian Christianity?

- a. c) Belief that the apostle St. Thomas was the first to spread Christianity in their country
  - b. d) A special veneration for St. Gregory the Great
  - c. b) Belief that Jesus came and preached in their country
  - d. a) A fascination with Judaism and Jerusalem
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7. What was the Byzantine Empire?

- a. d) The continuation of the eastern half of the Roman Empire
  - b. a) An Islamic empire focused on the Balkans
  - c. c) The Christian state that replaced the Roman Empire in central Europe
  - d. b) The last of the Greek Hellenistic states, formerly called the Seleucid Empire
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8. What was the “New Rome”?

- a. b) Moscow
  - b. d) Athens
  - c. a) Paris
  - d. c) Constantinople
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9. The ruler of this state claimed to be the “peer of the apostles.”

- a. b) France
  - b. c) Papal State
  - c. a) Ethiopia
  - d. d) Byzantine Empire
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10. What is the term used for a system in which the Church is closely tied to the state, with the secular ruler playing a role as head of the Church?

- a. a) Caesaropapism
  - b. b) Nicolaitism
  - c. c) Theocracy
  - d. d) Papism
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11. How was Arian Christianity different from Orthodoxy?

- a. d) It taught that Jesus had only a single, divine nature.
  - b. a) It held that Jesus was a human, not God.
  - c. c) It taught that Jesus only appeared to live on the earth, without actually taking on human form.
  - d. b) It held that Jesus was created by God the Father, and was not co-eternal with him.
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12. Which of the following was a practice of the Western Catholic Church but not of Eastern Orthodoxy?
- a. b) Western Christians were under the authority of bishops while Eastern Christians were not.
  - b. d) Western Christians believed the pope to be the supreme authority over the Church while Eastern Christians did not.
  - c. a) Western Christians venerated saints while Eastern Christians did not.
  - d. c) Western Christians defined Christian doctrine in terms of Greek philosophical concepts while Eastern Christians did not.
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13. What effect did the Crusades have on relations between the Eastern and Western Churches?
- a. b) They led to improved relations, as westerners came to rescue the Byzantines from the Turks.
  - b. d) At first they caused tension, but in time they led to a reunification of the two Churches.
  - c. a) They led to worsening relations, as westerners saw Orthodoxy as blasphemous and soon came to attack Byzantines.
  - d. c) They did not have a significant impact on relations between the Churches.
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14. What was "Greek fire"?
- a. c) A flammable mixture launched from bronze tubes
  - b. b) An early form of bomb
  - c. a) The fire that spontaneously lights in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher every Easter
  - d. d) A perpetual flame kept in the city of Constantinople to remind emperors that Rome had been lost and must be recovered
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15. These brothers were missionaries to the Slavs and their development of a script in which to write Slavic languages helped spread both Christianity and literacy.
- a. a) Cyril and Methodius
  - b. c) Cosmas and Damian
  - c. b) Damon and Pythias
  - d. d) Harmodias and Aristogeiton
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16. This prince converted to Orthodox Christianity after sending emissaries to bring reports of Judaism, Islam, and both Eastern and Western Christianity, finding the splendor of the Byzantine Church most convincing.
- a. a) Clovis
  - b. c) Vladimir
  - c. d) Wenceslas
  - d. b) Charlemagne
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17. Which of the following statements best describes Western Europe in the early Middle Ages?
- a. c) It was politically fragmented, but its population remained relatively steady, with German invaders replacing Romans who died in several epidemics.
  - b. a) It fragmented politically but largely retained the economic structures it had enjoyed during the Roman Empire.
  - c. d) It was politically fragmented and largely rural.
  - d. b) It remained politically united under German successors of the Roman emperors but suffered a steep economic decline.
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18. Which statement best describes the relationship between Germans and Roman culture in early medieval western European culture?
- a. a) Germans rejected Roman culture, regarding it as decadent and inferior to their own.
  - b. b) Germans accepted some elements of Roman culture but rejected their language and religion.
  - c. d) Germans adopted Roman religion but rejected most other elements of Roman culture.
  - d. c) Germans were quick to accept much of Roman culture.
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19. This Germanic king created a large empire in Western Europe and was crowned as Roman emperor on Christmas Day, 800.
- a. b) Otto I
  - b. c) Clovis
  - c. a) Charlemagne
  - d. d) Odoacer
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20. What was feudalism?
- a. d) A church system in which people turned their lands over to a local monastery or church in return for protection and prayer
  - b. c) A political system in which a king controlled a country by building castles that his officials then controlled
  - c. b) A political and social system in which power was largely in the hands of a land-holding warrior elite who swore allegiance to greater lords or kings
  - d. a) An economic system in which elites exercised control over the serfs who worked the land
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21. What was the typical pattern for conversion to Christianity in early medieval Western Europe?
- a. d) A top-down strategy in which missionaries sought first to convert rulers
  - b. a) A strategy to convert rulers, who would then serve as the missionaries to their people
  - c. c) A strategy based on dissemination of religious texts to convince the populace
  - d. b) A grassroots strategy in which missionaries sought to build a popular base so that neighbors could then convert neighbors
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22. Which of the following statements is true of Europe in about the year 1000?

- a. d) Major wars between Germany and France caused widespread instability.
  - b. c) Weather was in a long warming trend, leading to improved agricultural production.
  - c. a) It was suffering severe attacks by Magyars, Vikings, and Muslims.
  - d. b) Agricultural production was going down because of a cooling trend in the weather.
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23. Why was the Champagne area of France important in the high Middle Ages?

- a. a) It was the center of feudalism.
  - b. c) It was the center of authority of the growing and centralizing French monarchy.
  - c. d) It was a leading center of wine production, setting new standards of excellence.
  - d. b) It was home to major trade fairs where northern and southern European goods were exchanged.
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24. A group of people in the same line of work who associate together to regulate their trade is a

- a. a) union.
  - b. c) guild.
  - c. d) university.
  - d. b) *condotta*.
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25. What were Beguines?

- a. b) Female members of a guild
  - b. a) Groups of laywomen in Northern Europe who devoted themselves to a religious life
  - c. d) Women who withdrew from life to a locked cell to lead a life of prayer
  - d. c) Nuns
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26. From which European land did people leave to cross the Atlantic Ocean to establish colonies around the year 1000?

- a. b) Ireland
  - b. a) Portugal
  - c. d) Scandinavia
  - d. c) Italy
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27. What effect did crusading have on Spain?

- a. d) Crusading had a devastating effect on Spain, provoking a Muslim counterattack against Christianity that devastated the land for centuries to come.
  - b. a) Crusading took away men who would otherwise have helped with the reconquest of Spain.
  - c. c) Crusading had little effect on Spain, because Spain was too busy with its own Muslim-Christian struggle to worry about the Holy Land.
  - d. b) Crusading brought Spain back under Christian rule.
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28. Which of the following statements best describes European technology in the late Middle Ages?

- a. a) Europeans created a number of new technologies in an independent process that caught them up with the rest of Eurasia by about 1500.
  - b. d) European technology by about 1500 was considerably more advanced than that of China and the Islamic world.
  - c. b) European technology in about 1500 still lagged far behind that of the Islamic world and China.
  - d. c) Europeans borrowed a great number of technological innovations and also created many of their own.
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29. This region had the most advanced use of gunpowder in the world by c. 1500.

- a. b) Turkish Empire
  - b. c) Mughal Empire
  - c. d) Europe
  - d. a) China
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30. Which of the following is a reason for the high degree of militarization of European society at the end of the Middle Ages?

- a. b) Europe's peoples were naturally warlike.
  - b. a) Europe had many political centers that competed constantly with each other.
  - c. d) All of the energies of Europe were directed at stopping the Turkish advance into Europe.
  - d. c) Europe had become accustomed to fighting enemies of the faith in the Crusades.
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