1. This Muslim holy building was constructed on the site of the Jewish Temple.
   - a) Dome of the Rock
   - b) Great Mosque of Córdoba
   - c) Kaaba
   - d) Grand Mosque of Sana’a

2. This was the dominant sect of Christianity in Syria, Persia, Iraq, and China.
   - a) Orthodox
   - b) Nestorian
   - c) Catholic
   - d) Manichaean

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

4. What was the Mongol attitude toward Christianity?
   - a) They rejected it, believing that Christians practiced cannibalism.
   - b) They appreciated Christianity’s permissiveness regarding food and drink, and a number of prominent Mongols converted.
   - c) They were deeply attracted to Christianity, making it the official religion of their state.
   - d) They ignored it, showing tolerance but regarding Christianity as a religion for inferior, sedentary peoples.

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) Ethiopia
   - b) Turkey
   - c) Persia
   - d) Egypt
6. Which of the following is a distinctive feature of Ethiopian Christianity?
   - c) Belief that the apostle St. Thomas was the first to spread Christianity in their country
   - b) Belief that Jesus came and preached in their country
   - d) A fascination with Judaism and Jerusalem

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

8. What was the “New Rome”?
   - b) Moscow
   - d) Athens
   - a) Paris
   - c) Constantinople

9. The ruler of this state claimed to be the “peer of the apostles.”
   - a) France
   - c) Papal State
   - d) Byzantine Empire

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) Caesaropapism
    - b) Nicolaitism
    - c) Theocracy
    - d) Papism

11. How was Arian Christianity different from Orthodoxy?
    - d) It taught that Jesus had only a single, divine nature.
    - a) It held that Jesus was a human, not God.
    - c) It taught that Jesus only appeared to live on the earth, without actually taking on human form.
    - b) It held that Jesus was created by God the Father, and was not co-eternal with him.
12. Which of the following was a practice of the Western Catholic Church but not of Eastern Orthodoxy?
   - a) Western Christians were under the authority of bishops while Eastern Christians were not.
   - b) Western Christians believed the pope to be the supreme authority over the Church while Eastern Christians did not.
   - c) Western Christians venerated saints while Eastern Christians did not.
   - d) Western Christians defined Christian doctrine in terms of Greek philosophical concepts while Eastern Christians did not.

13. What effect did the Crusades have on relations between the Eastern and Western Churches?
   - a) They led to improved relations, as westerners came to rescue the Byzantines from the Turks.
   - b) At first they caused tension, but in time they led to a reunification of the two Churches.
   - c) They led to worsening relations, as westerners saw Orthodoxy as blasphemous and soon came to attack Byzantines.
   - d) They did not have a significant impact on relations between the Churches.

14. What was “Greek fire”?
   - a) A flammable mixture launched from bronze tubes
   - b) An early form of bomb
   - c) The fire that spontaneously lights in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher every Easter
   - d) A perpetual flame kept in the city of Constantinople to remind emperors that Rome had been lost and must be recovered

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) Cyril and Methodius
   - b) Cosmas and Damian
   - c) Damon and Pythias
   - d) Harmodias and Aristogeiton

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) Clovis
   - b) Vladimir
   - c) Wenceslas
   - d) Charlemagne
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.

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.

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

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

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
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.

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.

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.

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

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

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.
28. Which of the following statements best describes European technology in the late Middle Ages?

- 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) European technology by about 1500 was considerably more advanced than that of China and the Islamic world.
- c) European technology in about 1500 still lagged far behind that of the Islamic world and China.
- d) Europeans borrowed a great number of technological innovations and also created many of their own.

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

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.