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

- **a.** b) Dome of the Rock
  
  Correct. The answer is b. The Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem was built on the site of the Jewish Temple after the Muslim conquest of 638. (See section “Asian Christianity” in your textbook.)

- **b.** d) Great Mosque of Córdoba
  
  Incorrect. The answer is b. The Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem was built on the site of the Jewish Temple after the Muslim conquest of 638. (See section “Asian Christianity” in your textbook.)

- **c.** a) Kaaba
  
  Incorrect. The answer is b. The Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem was built on the site of the Jewish Temple after the Muslim conquest of 638. (See section “Asian Christianity” in your textbook.)

- **d.** c) Grand Mosque of Sana’a
  
  Incorrect. The answer is b. The Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem was built on the site of the Jewish Temple after the Muslim conquest of 638. (See section “Asian Christianity” in your textbook.)

2. This was the dominant sect of Christianity in Syria, Persia, Iraq, and China.

- **a.** b) Orthodox
  
  Incorrect. The answer is a. The Nestorian branch of Christianity survived in Muslim Syria, Iraq, and Persia, and even took root in China. (See section “Asian Christianity” in your textbook.)

- **b.** a) Nestorian
  
  Correct. The answer is a. The Nestorian branch of Christianity survived in Muslim Syria, Iraq, and Persia, and even took root in China. (See section “Asian Christianity” in your textbook.)

- **c.** c) Catholic
  
  Incorrect. The answer is a. The Nestorian branch of Christianity survived in Muslim Syria, Iraq, and Persia, and even took root in China. (See section “Asian Christianity” in your textbook.)

- **d.** d) Manichaean
  
  Incorrect. The answer is a. The Nestorian branch of Christianity survived in Muslim Syria, Iraq, and Persia, and even took root in China. (See section “Asian Christianity” in your textbook.)
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.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is d. In the mid-ninth century, the Chinese government turned against foreign religions, including Christianity, Buddhism, and Islam; in the face of government attacks, Christianity nearly vanished. (See section “Asian Christianity” in your textbook.)

- **b.** With the Islamic conquest of Central Asia, the Christians of China no longer had access to priests and missionaries.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is d. In the mid-ninth century, the Chinese government turned against foreign religions, including Christianity, Buddhism, and Islam; in the face of government attacks, Christianity nearly vanished. (See section “Asian Christianity” in your textbook.)

- **c.** The Chinese state turned against all religions of foreign origin.
  
  Correct. The answer is d. In the mid-ninth century, the Chinese government turned against foreign religions, including Christianity, Buddhism, and Islam; in the face of government attacks, Christianity nearly vanished. (See section “Asian Christianity” in your textbook.)

- **d.** An active Buddhist mission in China lured away Christians.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is d. In the mid-ninth century, the Chinese government turned against foreign religions, including Christianity, Buddhism, and Islam; in the face of government attacks, Christianity nearly vanished. (See section “Asian Christianity” in your textbook.)

4. What was the Mongol attitude toward Christianity?

- **a.** They rejected it, believing that Christians practiced cannibalism.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is b. To the Mongols, Jesus was a prominent shaman, and Christianity's dietary rules were more appealing than those of Buddhism and Islam. (See section “Asian Christianity” in your textbook.)

- **b.** They were deeply attracted to Christianity, making it the official religion of their state.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is b. To the Mongols, Jesus was a prominent shaman, and Christianity's dietary rules were more appealing than those of Buddhism and Islam. (See section “Asian Christianity” in your textbook.)

- **c.** They appreciated Christianity’s permissiveness regarding food and drink, and a number of prominent Mongols converted.
  
  Correct. The answer is b. To the Mongols, Jesus was a prominent shaman, and Christianity’s dietary rules were more appealing than those of Buddhism and Islam. (See section “Asian Christianity” in your textbook.)

- **d.** They ignored it, showing tolerance but regarding Christianity as a religion for inferior, sedentary peoples.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is b. To the Mongols, Jesus was a prominent shaman, and Christianity's dietary rules were more appealing than those of Buddhism and Islam. (See section “Asian Christianity” in your textbook.)
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**
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Christianity was the majority religion in Egypt by the time of the conquest. The Christian community remained vital for centuries, until it was violently attacked in the mid-fourteenth century. (See section “African Christianity” in your textbook.)

- **b. a) Turkey**
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Christianity was the majority religion in Egypt by the time of the conquest. The Christian community remained vital for centuries, until it was violently attacked in the mid-fourteenth century. (See section “African Christianity” in your textbook.)

- **c. b) Persia**
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Christianity was the majority religion in Egypt by the time of the conquest. The Christian community remained vital for centuries, until it was violently attacked in the mid-fourteenth century. (See section “African Christianity” in your textbook.)

- **d. c) Egypt**
  Correct. The answer is c. Christianity was the majority religion in Egypt by the time of the conquest. The Christian community remained vital for centuries, until it was violently attacked in the mid-fourteenth century. (See section “African Christianity” in your textbook.)

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**
  Incorrect. The answer is a. Ethiopian Christians were fascinated with Judaism and Jerusalem, and believed their own king was a descendant of King Solomon. (See section “African Christianity” in your textbook.)

- **b. d) A special veneration for St. Gregory the Great**
  Incorrect. The answer is a. Ethiopian Christians were fascinated with Judaism and Jerusalem, and believed their own king was a descendant of King Solomon. (See section “African Christianity” in your textbook.)

- **c. b) Belief that Jesus came and preached in their country**
  Incorrect. The answer is a. Ethiopian Christians were fascinated with Judaism and Jerusalem, and believed their own king was a descendant of King Solomon. (See section “African Christianity” in your textbook.)

- **d. a) A fascination with Judaism and Jerusalem**
  Correct. The answer is a. Ethiopian Christians were fascinated with Judaism and Jerusalem and believed their own king was a descendant of King Solomon. (See section “African Christianity” in your textbook.)
7. What was the Byzantine Empire?

- **a.** d) The continuation of the eastern half of the Roman Empire
  
  Correct. The answer is d. Only called “Byzantine” by modern scholars, the people of this state, which included the eastern half of the Roman Empire, regarded themselves as Romans. (See section “Byzantine Christendom: Building on the Roman Past” in your textbook.)

- **b.** a) An Islamic empire focused on the Balkans
  
  Incorrect. The answer is d. Only called “Byzantine” by modern scholars, the people of this state, which included the eastern half of the Roman Empire, regarded themselves as Romans. (See section “Byzantine Christendom: Building on the Roman Past” in your textbook.)

- **c.** c) The Christian state that replaced the Roman Empire in central Europe
  
  Incorrect. The answer is d. Only called “Byzantine” by modern scholars, the people of this state, which included the eastern half of the Roman Empire, regarded themselves as Romans. (See section “Byzantine Christendom: Building on the Roman Past” in your textbook.)

- **d.** b) The last of the Greek Hellenistic states, formerly called the Seleucid Empire
  
  Incorrect. The answer is d. Only called “Byzantine” by modern scholars, the people of this state, which included the eastern half of the Roman Empire, regarded themselves as Romans. (See section “Byzantine Christendom: Building on the Roman Past” in your textbook.)

8. What was the “New Rome”?

- **a.** b) Moscow
  
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Founded in the early fourth century by Emperor Constantine, Constantinople was consciously intended to be a “New Rome” that preserved Rome’s cultural heritage. (See section “Byzantine Christendom: Building on the Roman Past” in your textbook.)

- **b.** d) Athens
  
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Founded in the early fourth century by Emperor Constantine, Constantinople was consciously intended to be a “New Rome” that preserved Rome’s cultural heritage. (See section “Byzantine Christendom: Building on the Roman Past” in your textbook.)

- **c.** a) Paris
  
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Founded in the early fourth century by Emperor Constantine, Constantinople was consciously intended to be a “New Rome” that preserved Rome’s cultural heritage. (See section “Byzantine Christendom: Building on the Roman Past” in your textbook.)

- **d.** c) Constantinople
  
  Correct. The answer is c. Founded in the early fourth century by Emperor Constantine, Constantinople was consciously intended to be a “New Rome” that preserved Rome’s cultural heritage. (See section “Byzantine Christendom: Building on the Roman Past” in your textbook.)
9. The ruler of this state claimed to be the “peer of the apostles.”

- **a. b) France**
  Incorrect. The answer is d. The Byzantine emperors had “peer of the apostles” and “sole ruler of the world” among their titles. (See section “Byzantine Christendom: Building on the Roman Past” in your textbook.)

- **b. c) Papal State**
  Incorrect. The answer is d. The Byzantine emperors had “peer of the apostles” and “sole ruler of the world” among their titles. (See section “Byzantine Christendom: Building on the Roman Past” in your textbook.)

- **c. a) Ethiopia**
  Incorrect. The answer is d. The Byzantine emperors had “peer of the apostles” and “sole ruler of the world” among their titles. (See section “Byzantine Christendom: Building on the Roman Past” in your textbook.)

- **d. d) Byzantine Empire**
  Correct. The answer is d. The Byzantine emperors had “peer of the apostles” and “sole ruler of the world” among their titles. (See section “Byzantine Christendom: Building on the Roman Past” in your textbook.)

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**
  Correct. The answer is a. In caesaropapism, the ruler is head both of state and of the Church, embodying the roles of both Caesar and the pope. (See section “The Byzantine Church and Christian Divergence” in your textbook.)

- **b. b) Nicolaitism**
  Incorrect. The answer is a. In caesaropapism, the ruler is head both of state and of the Church, embodying the roles of both Caesar and the pope. (See section “The Byzantine Church and Christian Divergence” in your textbook.)

- **c. c) Theocracy**
  Incorrect. The answer is a. In caesaropapism, the ruler is head both of state and of the Church, embodying the roles of both Caesar and the pope. (See section “The Byzantine Church and Christian Divergence” in your textbook.)

- **d. d) Papism**
  Incorrect. The answer is a. In caesaropapism, the ruler is head both of state and of the Church, embodying the roles of both Caesar and the pope. (See section “The Byzantine Church and Christian Divergence” in your textbook.)
11. How was Arian Christianity different from Orthodoxy?

- d) It taught that Jesus had only a single, divine nature.
  Incorrect. The answer is b. Arius taught that Jesus was a lesser, divine figure than God the Father, who had been created in time rather than existing eternal. (See section “The Byzantine Church and Christian Divergence” in your textbook.)

- b) It held that Jesus was a human, not God.
  Incorrect. The answer is b. Arius taught that Jesus was a lesser, divine figure than God the Father, who had been created in time rather than existing eternal. (See section “The Byzantine Church and Christian Divergence” in your textbook.)

- c) It taught that Jesus only appeared to live on the earth, without actually taking on human form.
  Incorrect. The answer is b. Arius taught that Jesus was a lesser, divine figure than God the Father, who had been created in time rather than existing eternal. (See section “The Byzantine Church and Christian Divergence” in your textbook.)

- d) It held that Jesus was created by God the Father, and was not co-eternal with him.
  Correct. The answer is b. Arius taught that Jesus was a lesser, divine figure than God the Father, who had been created in time rather than existing eternal. (See section “The Byzantine Church and Christian Divergence” in your textbook.)

12. Which of the following was a practice of the Western Catholic Church but not of Eastern Orthodoxy?

- a) Western Christians venerated saints while Eastern Christians did not.
  Incorrect. The answer is d. By about the year 1000, Western Christians were united in seeing the pope as the final authority over the Church; it was over this issue above all that the Churches formally broke apart in 1054. (See section “Byzantine Church and Christian Divergence” in your textbook.)

- b) Western Christians were under the authority of bishops while Eastern Christians were not.
  Incorrect. The answer is d. By about the year 1000, Western Christians were united in seeing the pope as the final authority over the Church; it was over this issue above all that the Churches formally broke apart in 1054. (See section “Byzantine Church and Christian Divergence” in your textbook.)

- c) Western Christians believed the pope to be the supreme authority over the Church while Eastern Christians did not.
  Correct. The answer is d. By about the year 1000, Western Christians were united in seeing the pope as the final authority over the Church; it was over this issue above all that the Churches formally broke apart in 1054. (See section “Byzantine Church and Christian Divergence” in your textbook.)

- d) Western Christians defined Christian doctrine in terms of Greek philosophical concepts while Eastern Christians did not.
  Incorrect. The answer is d. By about the year 1000, Western Christians were united in seeing the pope as the final authority over the Church; it was over this issue above all that the Churches formally broke apart in 1054. (See section “Byzantine Church and Christian Divergence” in your textbook.)
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.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is a. The Crusades began as a movement in cooperation with the Byzantine Empire, but were plagued from the beginning by cultural and other misunderstandings that made the relationship between the two Churches worse. (See section “Byzantine Church and Christian Divergence” in your textbook.)

- **b.** At first they caused tension, but in time they led to a reunification of the two Churches.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is a. The Crusades began as a movement in cooperation with the Byzantine Empire, but were plagued from the beginning by cultural and other misunderstandings that made the relationship between the two Churches worse. (See section “Byzantine Church and Christian Divergence” in your textbook.)

- **c.** They led to worsening relations, as westerners saw Orthodoxy as blasphemous and soon came to attack Byzantines.
  
  Correct. The answer is a. The Crusades began as a movement in cooperation with the Byzantine Empire but were plagued from the beginning by cultural and other misunderstandings that made the relationship between the two Churches worse. (See section “Byzantine Church and Christian Divergence” in your textbook.)

- **d.** They did not have a significant impact on relations between the Churches.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is a. The Crusades began as a movement in cooperation with the Byzantine Empire, but were plagued from the beginning by cultural and other misunderstandings that made the relationship between the two Churches worse. (See section “Byzantine Church and Christian Divergence” in your textbook.)

14. What was “Greek fire”?

- **a.** A flammable mixture launched from bronze tubes
  
  Correct. The answer is c. Greek fire, a highly flammable combination of oil, sulfur, and lime, was launched from bronze tubes; it was important especially during the Arab sieges of Constantinople. (See section “Byzantium and the World” in your textbook.)

- **b.** An early form of bomb
  
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Greek fire, a highly flammable combination of oil, sulfur, and lime, was launched from bronze tubes; it was important especially during the Arab sieges of Constantinople. (See section “Byzantium and the World” in your textbook.)

- **c.** The fire that spontaneously lights in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher every Easter
  
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Greek fire, a highly flammable combination of oil, sulfur, and lime, was launched from bronze tubes; it was important especially during the Arab sieges of Constantinople. (See section “Byzantium and the World” in your textbook.)

- **d.** A perpetual flame kept in the city of Constantinople to remind emperors that Rome had been lost and must be recovered
  
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Greek fire, a highly flammable combination of oil, sulfur, and lime, was launched from bronze tubes; it was important especially during the Arab sieges of Constantinople. (See section “Byzantium and the World” in your textbook.)
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.

Correct. The answer is a. Cyril and Methodius are regarded as the apostles to the Slavs. These Byzantine brothers, who lived in the ninth century, developed a Cyrillic script that made it possible to translate religious writings into Slavic languages. (See section “Byzantium and the World” in your textbook.)

Incorrect. The answer is b. Cosmas and Damian. Cyril and Methodius are regarded as the apostles to the Slavs. These Byzantine brothers, who lived in the ninth century, developed a Cyrillic script that made it possible to translate religious writings into Slavic languages. (See section “Byzantium and the World” in your textbook.)

Incorrect. The answer is c. Damon and Pythias. Cyril and Methodius are regarded as the apostles to the Slavs. These Byzantine brothers, who lived in the ninth century, developed a Cyrillic script that made it possible to translate religious writings into Slavic languages. (See section “Byzantium and the World” in your textbook.)

Incorrect. The answer is d. Harmodias and Aristogeiton. Cyril and Methodius are regarded as the apostles to the Slavs. These Byzantine brothers, who lived in the ninth century, developed a Cyrillic script that made it possible to translate religious writings into Slavic languages. (See section “Byzantium and the World” in your textbook.)

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.

Incorrect. The answer is a. Clovis. The tenth-century Vladimir of Kiev, according to early chronicles, sent emissaries to learn of different religions before opting for Orthodoxy; he also received a Byzantine princess as bride. (See section “Byzantium and the World” in your textbook.)

Correct. The answer is c. The tenth-century Vladimir of Kiev, according to early chronicles, sent emissaries to learn of different religions before opting for Orthodoxy; he also received a Byzantine princess as bride. (See section “Byzantium and the World” in your textbook.)

Incorrect. The answer is d. Wenceslas. The tenth-century Vladimir of Kiev, according to early chronicles, sent emissaries to learn of different religions before opting for Orthodoxy; he also received a Byzantine princess as bride. (See section “Byzantium and the World” in your textbook.)

Incorrect. The answer is b. Charlemagne. The tenth-century Vladimir of Kiev, according to early chronicles, sent emissaries to learn of different religions before opting for Orthodoxy; he also received a Byzantine princess as bride. (See section “Byzantium and the World” in your textbook.)
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.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is d. After the end of the Roman Empire in the West, Western Europe was politically fragmented and suffered a sharp decline in urban life. (See section “Political Life in Western Europe, 500–1000” in your textbook.)

- b. a) It fragmented politically but largely retained the economic structures it had enjoyed during the Roman Empire.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is d. After the end of the Roman Empire in the West, Western Europe was politically fragmented and suffered a sharp decline in urban life. (See section “Political Life in Western Europe, 500–1000” in your textbook.)

- c. d) It was politically fragmented and largely rural.
  
  Correct. The answer is d. After the end of the Roman Empire in the West, Western Europe was politically fragmented and suffered a sharp decline in urban life. (See section “Political Life in Western Europe, 500–1000” in your textbook.)

- d. b) It remained politically united under German successors of the Roman emperors but suffered a steep economic decline.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is d. After the end of the Roman Empire in the West, Western Europe was politically fragmented and suffered a sharp decline in urban life. (See section “Political Life in Western Europe, 500–1000” in your textbook.)

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.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Germans were highly influenced by Roman culture, in everything from a preference for wine to legal systems and Christianity. (See section “Political Life in Western Europe, 500–1000” in your textbook.)

- b. b) Germans accepted some elements of Roman culture but rejected their language and religion.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Germans were highly influenced by Roman culture, in everything from a preference for wine to legal systems and Christianity. (See section “Political Life in Western Europe, 500–1000” in your textbook.)

- c. d) Germans adopted Roman religion but rejected most other elements of Roman culture.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Germans were highly influenced by Roman culture, in everything from a preference for wine to legal systems and Christianity. (See section “Political Life in Western Europe, 500–1000” in your textbook.)

- d. c) Germans were quick to accept much of Roman culture.
  
  Correct. The answer is c. Germans were highly influenced by Roman culture, in everything from a preference for wine to legal systems and Christianity. (See section “Political Life in Western Europe, 500–1000” in your textbook.)
19. This Germanic king created a large empire in Western Europe and was crowned as Roman emperor on Christmas Day, 800.

- a) Otto I
  Incorrect. The answer is a. Charlemagne, or Charles “the Great,” was a king of the Franks who did his best to re-create the Roman Empire and received imperial coronation from the pope on Christmas Day in the year 800. (See section “Political Life in Western Europe, 500–1000” in your textbook.)

- b) Clovis
  Incorrect. The answer is a. Charlemagne, or Charles “the Great,” was a king of the Franks who did his best to re-create the Roman Empire and received imperial coronation from the pope on Christmas Day in the year 800. (See section “Political Life in Western Europe, 500–1000” in your textbook.)

- c) Charlemagne
  Correct. The answer is a. Charlemagne, or Charles “the Great,” was a king of the Franks who did his best to re-create the Roman Empire and received imperial coronation from the pope on Christmas Day in the year 800. (See section “Political Life in Western Europe, 500–1000” in your textbook.)

- d) Odoacer
  Incorrect. The answer is a. Charlemagne, or Charles “the Great,” was a king of the Franks who did his best to re-create the Roman Empire and received imperial coronation from the pope on Christmas Day in the year 800. (See section “Political Life in Western Europe, 500–1000” in your textbook.)

20. What was feudalism?

- a) A church system in which people turned their lands over to a local monastery or church in return for protection and prayer
  Incorrect. The answer is b. Feudalism was a system of decentralized political power with most power in the hands of a land-holding warrior elites who gave their allegiance and military service to more important lords in return for the land that they then controlled. (See section “Political Life in Western Europe, 500–1000” in your textbook.)

- b) A political system in which a king controlled a country by building castles that his officials then controlled
  Incorrect. The answer is b. Feudalism was a system of decentralized political power with most power in the hands of a land-holding warrior elites who gave their allegiance and military service to more important lords in return for the land that they then controlled. (See section “Political Life in Western Europe, 500–1000” in your textbook.)

- c) 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
  Correct. The answer is b. Feudalism was a system of decentralized political power with most power in the hands of a land-holding warrior elites who gave their allegiance and military service to more important lords in return for the land that they then controlled. (See section “Political Life in Western Europe, 500–1000” in your textbook.)

- d) An economic system in which elites exercised control over the serfs who worked the land
  Incorrect. The answer is b. Feudalism was a system of decentralized political power with most power in the hands of a land-holding warrior elites who gave their allegiance and military service to more important lords in return for the land that they then controlled. (See section “Political Life in Western Europe, 500–1000” in your textbook.)
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

Correct. The answer is d. Most often, missionaries in Western Europe tried first to convert rulers, so the rulers could then not only protect missionaries but encourage their people to convert as well. (See section “Political Life in Western Europe, 500–1000” in your textbook.)

b. a) A strategy to convert rulers, who would then serve as the missionaries to their people

Incorrect. The answer is d. Most often, missionaries in Western Europe tried first to convert rulers, so the rulers could then not only protect missionaries but encourage their people to convert as well. (See section “Political Life in Western Europe, 500–1000” in your textbook.)

c. c) A strategy based on dissemination of religious texts to convince the populace

Incorrect. The answer is d. Most often, missionaries in Western Europe tried first to convert rulers, so the rulers could then not only protect missionaries but encourage their people to convert as well. (See section “Political Life in Western Europe, 500–1000” in your textbook.)

d. b) A grassroots strategy in which missionaries sought to build a popular base so that neighbors could then convert neighbors

Incorrect. The answer is d. Most often, missionaries in Western Europe tried first to convert rulers, so the rulers could then not only protect missionaries but encourage their people to convert as well. (See section “Political Life in Western Europe, 500–1000” in your textbook.)

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.

Incorrect. The answer is c. A warming trend in Europe between about 750 and about 1200 led to greatly improved agricultural production. (See section “Accelerating Change in the West, 1000–1300” in your textbook.)

b. c) Weather was in a long warming trend, leading to improved agricultural production.

Correct. The answer is c. A warming trend in Europe between about 750 and about 1200 led to greatly improved agricultural production. (See section “Accelerating Change in the West, 1000–1300” in your textbook.)

c. a) It was suffering severe attacks by Magyars, Vikings, and Muslims.

Incorrect. The answer is c. A warming trend in Europe between about 750 and about 1200 led to greatly improved agricultural production. (See section “Accelerating Change in the West, 1000–1300” in your textbook.)

d. b) Agricultural production was going down because of a cooling trend in the weather.

Incorrect. The answer is c. A warming trend in Europe between about 750 and about 1200 led to greatly improved agricultural production. (See section “Accelerating Change in the West, 1000–1300” in your textbook.)
23. Why was the Champagne area of France important in the high Middle Ages?

- **a.** It was the center of feudalism.
  - Incorrect. The answer is b. The Champagne trade fairs were the great meeting place of merchants from Northern and Southern Europe. (See section “Accelerating Change in the West, 1000–1300” in your textbook.)

- **b.** It was the center of authority of the growing and centralizing French monarchy.
  - Incorrect. The answer is b. The Champagne trade fairs were the great meeting place of merchants from Northern and Southern Europe. (See section “Accelerating Change in the West, 1000–1300” in your textbook.)

- **c.** It was a leading center of wine production, setting new standards of excellence.
  - Incorrect. The answer is b. The Champagne trade fairs were the great meeting place of merchants from Northern and Southern Europe. (See section “Accelerating Change in the West, 1000–1300” in your textbook.)

- **d.** It was home to major trade fairs where northern and southern European goods were exchanged.
  - Correct. The answer is b. The Champagne trade fairs were the great meeting place of merchants from Northern and Southern Europe. (See section “Accelerating Change in the West, 1000–1300” in your textbook.)

24. A group of people in the same line of work who associate together to regulate their trade is a

- **a.** union.
  - Incorrect. The answer is c. A guild was an association of all the people in a particular craft; the association regulated quality, prices, and membership. (See section “Accelerating Change in the West, 1000–1300” in your textbook.)

- **b.** guild.
  - Correct. The answer is c. A guild was an association of all the people in a particular craft; the association regulated quality, prices, and membership. (See section “Accelerating Change in the West, 1000–1300” in your textbook.)

- **c.** university.
  - Incorrect. The answer is c. A guild was an association of all the people in a particular craft; the association regulated quality, prices, and membership. (See section “Accelerating Change in the West, 1000–1300” in your textbook.)

- **d.** condotta.
  - Incorrect. The answer is c. A guild was an association of all the people in a particular craft; the association regulated quality, prices, and membership. (See section “Accelerating Change in the West, 1000–1300” in your textbook.)
25. What were Beguines?

- a. b) Female members of a guild
  
  Incorrect. The answer is a. Beguines led an informal religious life without formal vows, thus attracting the suspicion of male Church authorities. (See section “Accelerating Change in the West, 1000–1300” in your textbook.)

- b. a) Groups of laywomen in Northern Europe who devoted themselves to a religious life
  
  Correct. The answer is a. Beguines led an informal religious life without formal vows, thus attracting the suspicion of male Church authorities. (See section “Accelerating Change in the West, 1000–1300” in your textbook.)

- c. d) Women who withdrew from life to a locked cell to lead a life of prayer
  
  Incorrect. The answer is a. Beguines led an informal religious life without formal vows, thus attracting the suspicion of male Church authorities. (See section “Accelerating Change in the West, 1000–1300” in your textbook.)

- d. c) Nuns
  
  Incorrect. The answer is a. Beguines led an informal religious life without formal vows, thus attracting the suspicion of male Church authorities. (See section “Accelerating Change in the West, 1000–1300” in your textbook.)

26. From which European land did people leave to cross the Atlantic Ocean to establish colonies around the year 1000?

- a. b) Ireland
  
  Incorrect. The answer is d. Scandinavians founded colonies on Iceland and Greenland, and from the latter, Leif Erikson established a colony in Newfoundland in about the year 1000. (See section “Europe Outward Bound: The Crusading Tradition” in your textbook.)

- b. a) Portugal
  
  Incorrect. The answer is d. Scandinavians founded colonies on Iceland and Greenland, and from the latter, Leif Erikson established a colony in Newfoundland in about the year 1000. (See section “Europe Outward Bound: The Crusading Tradition” in your textbook.)

- c. d) Scandinavia
  
  Correct. The answer is d. Scandinavians founded colonies on Iceland and Greenland, and from the latter, Leif Erikson established a colony in Newfoundland in about the year 1000. (See section “Europe Outward Bound: The Crusading Tradition” in your textbook.)

- d. c) Italy
  
  Incorrect. The answer is d. Scandinavians founded colonies on Iceland and Greenland, and from the latter, Leif Erikson established a colony in Newfoundland in about the year 1000. (See section “Europe Outward Bound: The Crusading Tradition” in your textbook.)
27. What effect did crusading have on Spain?

- **d.** Crusading had a devastating effect on Spain, provoking a Muslim counterattack against Christianity that devastated the land for centuries to come.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is b. The warriors who fought the centuries-long reconquest of Spain were regarded as Crusaders. (See section “Europe Outward Bound: The Crusading Tradition” in your textbook.)

- **b.** a) Crusading took away men who would otherwise have helped with the reconquest of Spain.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is b. The warriors who fought the centuries-long reconquest of Spain were regarded as Crusaders. (See section “Europe Outward Bound: The Crusading Tradition” in your textbook.)

- **c.** Crusading had little effect on Spain, because Spain was too busy with its own Muslim-Christian struggle to worry about the Holy Land.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is b. The warriors who fought the centuries-long reconquest of Spain were regarded as Crusaders. (See section “Europe Outward Bound: The Crusading Tradition” in your textbook.)

- **d.** b) Crusading brought Spain back under Christian rule.
  
  Correct. The answer is b. The warriors who fought the centuries-long reconquest of Spain were regarded as Crusaders. (See section “Europe Outward Bound: The Crusading Tradition” in your textbook.)

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.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Europeans borrowed and adapted many technologies to work in European conditions, but also invented new technologies of their own. (See section “Catching Up” in your textbook.)

- **b.** d) European technology by about 1500 was considerably more advanced than that of China and the Islamic world.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Europeans borrowed and adapted many technologies to work in European conditions, but also invented new technologies of their own. (See section “Catching Up” in your textbook.)

- **c.** b) European technology in about 1500 still lagged far behind that of the Islamic world and China.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Europeans borrowed and adapted many technologies to work in European conditions, but also invented new technologies of their own. (See section “Catching Up” in your textbook.)

- **d.** c) Europeans borrowed a great number of technological innovations and also created many of their own.
  
  Correct. The answer is c. Europeans borrowed and adapted many technologies to work in European conditions, but also invented new technologies of their own. (See section “Catching Up” in your textbook.)