World History Study Guide Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

121 points possible

Use chapter 9 &10 and notes to complete the following. You must have ***100 points*** to take the study guide home.

**Due Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

A. Identify or define. Attach definitions to the back of the study guide and ***NUMBER*** your definitions.

1. Bishopric
2. Monasticism
3. Feudalism
4. Vassal
5. Knight
6. Fief
7. Feudal contract
8. Tournament
9. Chivalry
10. Magna Carta
11. Estate
12. Patriarch
13. Schism
14. Crusades
15. Infidel
16. Manor
17. Serf
18. Guild
19. Lay investiture
20. Sacrament
21. Heresy
22. Inquisition
23. Relic
24. Theology
25. Scholasticism
26. Vernacular
27. Black Death
28. Great Schism
29. New monarchies
30. Taille

\_\_\_\_ 1. Under Germanic law, if an accused person was unharmed after a physical trial, or \_\_\_\_, he or she was presumed innocent.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | brainwashing | c. | quartering |
| b. | gauntlet | d. | ordeal |

\_\_\_\_ 2. Saint Benedict founded a community of monks that

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| a. | established the basic form of monasticism in the Catholic Church. |
| b. | grew large enough to print their own money. |
| c. | became infamous for their idle and lustful lifestyle. |
| d. | tortured and killed those who would not convert to Christianity. |

\_\_\_\_ 3. The Carolingian Renaissance was

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | an artistic movement. | c. | a theatrical troupe. |
| b. | a revival of learning and culture. | d. | the rewriting of history by peasants. |

\_\_\_\_ 4. The Vikings were made part of European civilization by

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| --- | --- |
| a. | their widespread invasions of Asian kingdoms. |
| b. | the conquest of Scandinavia in 911 by Charlemagne. |
| c. | the Frankish policy of settling them and converting them to Christianity. |
| d. | their desire to sail to America. |

\_\_\_\_ 5. The most important gift a lord could give to a vassal was

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| a. | a piece of land. | c. | a boat. |
| b. | his daughter in marriage. | d. | a gold ring. |

\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_ was a code of ethics that knights were supposed to uphold.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Chivalry | c. | The fief |
| b. | The Book of the Dead | d. | Vassalage |

\_\_\_\_ 7. In 1066, William of Normandy

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| a. | tried to invade England, but was soundly defeated by King Harold’s forces. |
| b. | was forced to sign the Magna Carta. |
| c. | called for the death of Thomas à Becket. |
| d. | invaded England, soundly defeating King Harold’s forces at the Battle of Hastings. |

\_\_\_\_ 8. The Magna Carta was a document that

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| --- | --- |
| a. | established peace between the Normans and the French. |
| b. | eventually was used to strengthen the idea that a monarch’s power was limited, not absolute. |
| c. | conceded power over the courts to the Roman Catholic Church. |
| d. | established the first English Parliament and defined its powers to grant taxes and pass laws. |

\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_ led the Muslim forces to retake Jerusalem from the crusaders.

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| a. | Nicholas of Cologne | c. | Saladin |
| b. | Alexius I | d. | Justinian |

\_\_\_\_ 10. The Venetian leaders of the Fourth Crusade

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| a. | led a “children’s crusade” that ended with victory. |
| b. | saw an opportunity to neutralize the Byzantine Empire and diverted their army to Constantinople. |
| c. | massacred the inhabitants of Cairo, including women and children. |
| d. | were forced to return to Europe after half of their forces perished in storms at sea. |

\_\_\_\_ 11. Under early Germanic law, a wrongdoer had to pay \_\_\_\_, or “money for a man,” to the family of the person he injured or killed.

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| a. | kronen | c. | bieren |
| b. | wergild | d. | munster |

\_\_\_\_ 12. Gregory I, also known as Gregory the Great,

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| --- | --- |
| a. | was crowned by Pope Leo as emperor of Paris. |
| b. | converted Clovis to Islam. |
| c. | strengthened the power of the papacy and the Roman Catholic Church. |
| d. | invaded kingdoms to the north, creating an empire nearly as large as the Roman Empire. |

\_\_\_\_ 13. Charlemagne established the *missi dominici*, who were

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| a. | nuns charged with the education of young men, in order to prepare them for a life in the clergy. |
| b. | two men who were sent out to local districts to ensure that the counts were carrying out the king’s orders. |
| c. | ministers charged with the task of promoting sports in the kingdom. |
| d. | messengers who carried the king’s art to all the cities in the kingdom. |

\_\_\_\_ 14. At the heart of feudalism was

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| a. | the knight, who was the enforcer of the lord and a protector of the lord’s lands. |
| b. | serfdom, which meant that all non-vassals labored to support the serfs. |
| c. | the grant of serfs made to loyal vassals, which was known as a fief. |
| d. | vassalage, which meant warriors swore loyalty to a lord, who in turn took care of their needs. |

\_\_\_\_ 15. The \_\_\_\_ was a set of unwritten rules that determined the relationship between a lord and his vassal.

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| a. | fief | c. | feudal contract |
| b. | vassalage | d. | Book of the Dead |

\_\_\_\_ 16. While the lord was away at war or court, management of his estate fell to

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| --- | --- |
| a. | his most trusted vassal. |
| b. | the lady of the castle. |
| c. | the bishop of the nearest church. |
| d. | a serf which he chose prior to his departure. |

\_\_\_\_ 17. The Domesday Book was

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| a. | the first census since Roman times. | c. | a book of prophecy. |
| b. | the world’s first novel. | d. | the history of England. |

\_\_\_\_ 18. Philip II Augustus greatly increased the power of the French monarchy by

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| a. | forming the first French parliament by meeting with representatives of the three estates. |
| b. | expanding the royal mint. |
| c. | waging war on the rulers of England and gaining control of Normandy, Maine, Anjou, and Aquitaine. |
| d. | defeating King Willie at the Battle of Hastings. |

\_\_\_\_ 19. Justinian’s codification of Roman law resulted in

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | the Domesday Book. | c. | the Magna Carta. |
| b. | *The Body of Civil Law.* | d. | the *Divine Comedy*. |

\_\_\_\_ 20. The push for the Crusades came when

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| a. | Saladin seized Makkah. | c. | Emperor Alexius I asked for aid. |
| b. | the plague devastated Europe. | d. | Constantinople was sacked in 1204. |

\_\_\_\_ 21. A \_\_\_\_ was a heavy, wheeled plow with an iron plowshare.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | dozer | c. | shovel |
| b. | *carruca* | d. | *cabochon* |

\_\_\_\_ 22. Serfs were different from peasants in that serfs

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| a. | owned the land they worked on. |
| b. | could live anywhere they chose except land that was part of a lord’s estate. |
| c. | were legally bound to the land upon which they worked and lived. |
| d. | lived in the cities and were not farmers like the peasants. |

\_\_\_\_ 23. The struggle between Henry the IV and Gregory VII was known as

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| a. | the Investiture Controversy. | c. | the Magna Argument. |
| b. | the Seven Years War. | d. | the Concordat of Worms. |

\_\_\_ 24. Born to a wealthy merchant family, Francis of Assisi

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| a. | used his status in society to improve the lot of women. |
| b. | eventually abandoned all worldly goods and material pursuits to live and preach in poverty. |
| c. | was both a successful, wealthy merchant and a very popular novelist. |
| d. | gave up his claim to the family fortunes to join the Benedictine monastic order and compose music. |

\_\_\_\_ 25. Dominic de Guzmán believed the best way to attack heresy was

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| a. | to lead a new crusade against the Muslims in the Holy Land. |
| b. | by purging the cities of all old people who did not strictly follow the Church doctrines. |
| c. | to declare interdictions against kingdoms in which heresy was tolerated. |
| d. | the formation of a new religious order of men who lived lives of poverty and preached effectively. |

\_\_\_\_ 26. The chief task of \_\_\_\_ was to harmonize Christian teachings with the works of the Greek philosophers.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Saint Francis of Assisi | c. | scholasticism |
| b. | the chanson de geste | d. | algebra |

\_\_\_\_ 27. \_\_\_\_ literature was literature written in the language of everyday speech in a particular region.

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| a. | Vernacular | c. | Philosophical |
| b. | Biblical | d. | Complex |

\_\_\_\_ 28. Joan of Arc brought the Hundred Years’ War to a decisive turning point by

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| a. | spying on the English armies. | c. | fleeing to the English. |
| b. | inspiring the French with her faith. | d. | seducing Charles. |

\_\_\_\_ 29. Spain’s two strongest kingdoms, Castile and Aragon, were united when

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| a. | the Mongols invaded Spain. | c. | the Jews were expelled. |
| b. | Prince Aragon died. | d. | Isabella married Ferdinand. |

\_\_\_\_ 30. Peasants were required to pay their local village church a tithe, which was

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| a. | a yearly amount of money based on the number of pets in their family. |
| b. | ten percent of their produce. |
| c. | a weekly amount of money determined by the lord of the manor. |
| d. | one-third of their goats. |

\_\_\_\_ 31. Merchants and artisans living in walled cities came to be called

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| a. | *burghers* or *bourgeoisie*, from the German word *burg*, meaning “a walled enclosure.” |
| b. | highwaymen, members of the wealthiest and most powerful families. |
| c. | *nouveau riche*, from the French term for “new wealth.” |
| d. | journeymen, since they were so often traveling to other cities to trade. |

\_\_\_\_ 32. Elections for city council in medieval cities were often

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| a. | just a front to appease the citizens, since the council was really chosen by the local lord. |
| b. | open to everyone, no matter what their economic status. |
| c. | carefully rigged to make sure that only patricians were elected. |
| d. | a way for felons to move up in society. |

\_\_\_\_ 33. Lay investiture was a practice by which

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| a. | craftsmen joined the church. |
| b. | secular rulers both chose nominees to church offices and gave them the symbols of their office. |
| c. | merchants invested in Chinese porcelain for the purpose of making a profit. |
| d. | guilds determined the maximum and minimum prices that could be charged for a certain good or service. |

\_\_\_\_ 34. To achieve his political ends, Pope Innocent III often used an interdict, which

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| --- | --- |
| a. | allowed the pope to choose a king’s successor. |
| b. | prohibited priests from giving the sacraments of the Church to a particular group of people. |
| c. | forbade certain groups from having children. |
| d. | declared a holy war against the enemies of the Church. |

\_\_\_\_ 35. Hildegard of Bingen’s work is especially remarkable because she

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| a. | was born in Syria. | c. | succeeded in a man’s world. |
| b. | was colorblind. | d. | gave up all worldly goods. |

\_\_\_\_ 36. The Inquisition was

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| --- | --- |
| a. | the court created by the Catholic Church to find and try heretics. |
| b. | a ruthless group of nuns who enjoyed torture and execution. |
| c. | remarkably effective in its hunt for heretics because no one expected it. |
| d. | an organization whose hidden purpose was to increase the political power of the Catholic Church. |

\_\_\_\_ 37. The Black Death killed nearly 38 million people, resulting in

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| a. | the collapse of the caste system. | c. | the collapse of the Catholic Church. |
| b. | a severe famine. | d. | severe economic consequences. |

\_\_\_\_ 38. Louis XI used the \_\_\_\_, a permanent tax, to create the foundations of a strong French monarchy.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | animal tax | c. | head tax |
| b. | *taille* | d. | *carruca* |

\_\_\_\_ 39. After the Hundred Years’ War, England faced more turmoil from

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | the Egyptian army. | c. | the War of the Roses. |
| b. | upheavals within the government. | d. | protests over high taxes. |

**Completion**

40. A man who separates himself from ordinary society in order to pursue a life of dedication to God is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

41. People sent out to carry a religious message were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

42. Monks copied the scriptures and Latin classics in rooms called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

43. The region of land given by the west Frankish king to the Vikings came to be called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

44. Knights showed their fighting skills in contests called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

45. The clergy, the nobility, and the peasants and townspeople made up the three \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or classes, of society.

46. Under Edward I, the English \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ emerged.

47. In 1215, at Runnymede, King John signed a document of rights called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

48. The first French parliament, which convened in 1302, was called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-General.

49. The separation between the Eastern Orthodox and the Catholic Church of the West was called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

50. The monastic leader, Saint \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Clairvaux, enlisted the aid of King Louis VII in a Second Crusade.

51. The European Christians called the Muslims of the Holy Land \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or unbelievers.

**Matching**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | vassalage | f. | fief |
| b. | Richard the Lionhearted | g. | Gregory I |
| c. | count | h. | Justinian |
| d. | Domesday Book | i. | Phillip IV |
| e. | wergild | j. | Magyars |

\_\_\_\_ 52. amount of money paid by a criminal to the family of the person he had killed or injured

\_\_\_\_ 53. strengthened the power of the papacy

\_\_\_\_ 54. German noble who acted as the king’s representative in a certain local area

\_\_\_\_ 55. people from western Asia who settled on the plains of Hungary

\_\_\_\_ 56. the heart of feudalism

\_\_\_\_ 57. the grant of land made to a vassal

\_\_\_\_ 58. first census since Roman times

\_\_\_\_ 59. created the first French parliament

\_\_\_\_ 60. codified Roman law, resulting in *The Body of Civil Law*

\_\_\_\_ 61. negotiated a settlement with Saladin to allow Christians access to Jerusalem

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Pope Innocent III | f. | vassal |
| b. | Benedict | g. | Charlemagne |
| c. | Magna Carta | h. | Saladin |
| d. | ordeal | i. | Vikings |
| e. | William of Normandy | j. | knight |

\_\_\_\_ 62. means of determining guilt under Germanic law

\_\_\_\_ 63. founded a community of monks that became the model for Roman Catholic monasticism

\_\_\_\_ 64. created the Carolingian Empire

\_\_\_\_ 65. Norsemen of Scandinavia

\_\_\_\_ 66. a man who served a lord in a military capacity

\_\_\_\_ 67. heavily armored cavalry soldier

\_\_\_\_ 68. gave written recognition to the mutual rights and obligations between kings and vassals

\_\_\_\_ 69. won the Battle of Hastings

\_\_\_\_ 70. led the Muslim forces during the Third Crusade

\_\_\_\_ 71. initiated the Fourth Crusade

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Saint Thomas Aquinas | f. | tithe |
| b. | bourgeoisie | g. | *taille* |
| c. | Inquisition | h. | Hildegard of Bingen |
| d. | patricians | i. | lay investiture |
| e. | interdict | j. | Henry V |

\_\_\_\_ 72. a tenth of one’s produce

\_\_\_\_ 73. artisans and merchants living in walled cities

\_\_\_\_ 74. members of the wealthiest and most powerful families

\_\_\_\_ 75. practice by which secular rulers chose nominees for church offices and gave them the symbols of their

 office

\_\_\_\_ 76. forbids priests from giving the sacraments to a certain group of people

\_\_\_\_ 77. composer and important contributor to Gregorian chant

\_\_\_\_ 78. court created by the Church to find and try heretics

\_\_\_\_ 79. attempted to reconcile Aristotle’s teachings with the doctrines of Christianity

\_\_\_\_ 80. defeated the French at the Battle of Agincourt

\_\_\_\_ 81. an annual direct tax, usually on land or property

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Saint Francis of Assisi | f. | manor |
| b. | Joan of Arc | g. | John Hus |
| c. | *carruca* | h. | trade fairs |
| d. | Dominic de Guzmán | i. | Investiture Controversy |
| e. | scholasticism | j. | vernacular |

\_\_\_\_ 82. encouraged trade between Flanders and Italy

\_\_\_\_ 83. heavy, wheeled plow with an iron plowshare

\_\_\_\_ 84. an agricultural estate run by a lord and worked by peasants

\_\_\_\_ 85. the struggle between Henry IV and Gregory VII

\_\_\_\_ 86. abandoned all worldly goods to live and preach in poverty

\_\_\_\_ 87. wanted to defend the Church from heresy

\_\_\_\_ 88. chief task was to harmonize Christian teachings with the works of Greek philosophers

\_\_\_\_ 89. the language of everyday speech in a particular region

\_\_\_\_ 90. accused of heresy by the Council of Constance and burned at the stake

\_\_\_\_ 91. brought the Hundred Years’ War to a decisive turning point by inspiring the French armies