

# MIDDLE AGES UNIT TEST ANSWERS

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### **Who made up the overwhelming majority of people living in the Middle Ages?**

Peasants of a Manor?: Peasants, who stood between landowners and serfs on the social ladder, worked the lands of the nobles and clergy. The agricultural workers made up the vast majority of people during the Middle Ages and whose work fed virtually everyone in Western Europe.

**How hard were the Middle Ages?** Life was harsh, with a limited diet and little comfort. Women were subordinate to men, in both the peasant and noble classes, and were expected to ensure the smooth running of the household. Children had a 50% survival rate beyond age one, and began to contribute to family life around age twelve.

**How did they learn in the Middle Ages?** Only the wealthy had access to education, and then usually only for boys. There were no public schools, and those who had the privilege of getting an education usually either learned at home with a tutor or from a school run by the church. Because of this, religion informed every subject that students learned.

**Which statement describes the role of the Roman Catholic Church in western Europe during the Middle Ages?** Which statement best describes the role of the Roman Catholic Church in Europe during the Middle Ages? The Church provided a sense of stability, unity, and order.

**Who belonged to the poorest class during the Middle Ages?** Peasants were the poorest people in the medieval era and lived primarily in the country or small villages. Serfs were the poorest of the peasant class, and were a type of slave. Lords owned the serfs who lived on their lands.

**What was the most powerful group during the Middle Ages?** The Catholic Church in the Middle Ages. Instead, the Catholic Church became the most powerful institution of the medieval period. Kings, queens and other leaders derived much of their power from their alliances with and protection of the Church.

**What was the most brutal punishment in the Middle Ages?** Those suspected of heresy and other religious crimes received the severest punishment of all: being burned at the stake. This not only meant a gruesome death, but no less terrible was the fact that due to the total destruction of one's body, one could no longer hope to undergo resurrection.

**What was the worst time in the Middle Ages?** The crisis of the Middle Ages was a series of events in the 14th and 15th centuries that ended centuries of European stability during the late Middle Ages. Three major crises led to radical changes in all areas of society: demographic collapse, political instability, and religious upheavals.

**What was the biggest thing that happened in the Middle Ages?** The Black Death, one of the most devastating pandemics in human history, swept through Eurasia between 1347 and 1351. It is estimated to have killed as many as 200 million people, significantly reducing the population of Europe and Asia. The pandemic caused profound social, economic, and cultural upheavals.

**At what age did girls usually get married in the Middle Ages?** In the middle ages, girls were typically in their teens when they married, and boys were in their early twenties. The arrangement of the marriage was based on monetary worth. The family of the girl who was to be married would give a dowry, or donation, to the boy she was to marry.

**What were teachers called in medieval times?** The commonest term, with the greatest staying power from the twelfth century to the sixteenth, was *magister scholarum*, no doubt because it came closest to 'schoolmaster', which was the standard word in English from at least about 1200.

**What was the main food that peasants ate on a daily basis?** The findings demonstrated that stews (or pottages) of meat (beef and mutton) and vegetables such as cabbage and leek, were the mainstay of the medieval peasant diet. The

research also showed that dairy products, likely the 'green cheeses' known to be eaten by the peasantry, also played an important role in their diet.

**Why did the church have so much power in the Middle Ages?** The Catholic Church played many roles in medieval society, including holding significant influence in politics. The primary source of power was wealth, and the Church had plenty of it. The Church continued to thrive and become powerful because church members had an obligation to pay tithe to the Church.

**How did the medieval Church control people's lives?** In some cases, Church authorities (notably the Pope, the head of the Catholic Church) held more power than kings or queens. The Church had the power to tax, and its laws had to be obeyed. Those who held contrary ideas were considered heretics and could be subject to various forms of punishment, including execution.

**What are serfs in feudalism?** A serf is a person who is forced to work on a plot of land, especially during the medieval period when Europe practiced feudalism, when a few lords owned all the land and everyone else had to toil on it.

**What does black with peasants mean?** It means that the area was filled with peasants and since they were all dark complexioned, it seems to have appeared to be black and congested with peasants.

**What is a peasant slang?** Peasant is still used sometimes today to describe a relatively poor person who works as a farm laborer. Peasant can also be used to mean “an unsophisticated and ill-mannered person,” so when using this word, be sure your intended meaning is clear.

**What is the difference between a serf and a peasant?** The main difference between serf and peasant is that peasants were free to move from fief to fief or manor to manor to look for work. Serfs, on the other hand, were like slaves except that they couldn't be bought or sold. Above peasants were knights whose job it was to be the police force of the manor.

**What was the most powerful religion during the Middle Ages?** The Church was a pervasive force in people's lives, with the power and influence of the Catholic Church – then the only Church in western Europe – reaching its zenith in England in

the Middle Ages.

**What was the strongest country during the Middle Ages?**

**Who was the greatest ruler of the Middle Ages?** Charlemagne by far. He was the medieval king (emperor actually you peasants) that all medieval kings idolized. He presented unification, conquest and stabilization on an era of chaos. We can see him in paintings all the way to the renaissance.

**Who made up the majority of the population in the Middle Ages?** Peasants typically made up the majority of the agricultural labour force in a pre-industrial society. The majority of the people—according to one estimate 85% of the population—in the Middle Ages were peasants.

**Who were the largest group of people living in the Middle Ages?** The largest class of the medieval caste system was the lower class, which consisted of peasants or serfs. These serfs were at the bottom of feudal society, working on the manor of whatever king or noble they served.

**Who had the majority of the power during the Middle Ages?** Answer and Explanation: The Roman Catholic Church and the Pope had the most power in the Middle Ages.

**What group of people made up the majority of the medieval population?** Answer and Explanation: Peasants made up a vast majority of most medieval societies. Often times, peasants made up 80-90% of the population in a given region. The nobility and the clergy made up the remaining portions of society.

**The Modernity of Ancient Sculpture: From Winckelmann to Picasso**

**Question 1: How did Johann Joachim Winckelmann contribute to the perception of Greek sculpture in the 18th century?**

- Answer: Winckelmann's influential treatise "History of the Art of Antiquity" (1764) praised the beauty and perfection of Greek sculpture, establishing it as an exemplar for modern artists.

**Question 2: In what ways did Neoclassical artists like Antonio Canova and Bertel Thorvaldsen draw inspiration from Greek sculpture?**

- Answer: Neoclassical artists sought to emulate the idealized forms, serene poses, and classical drapery of ancient Greek sculptures. Canova's "Venus Victrix" and Thorvaldsen's "Jason" demonstrate this emulation.

**Question 3: How did the Impressionists and Post-Impressionists deviate from the classical influence of Greek sculpture?**

- Answer: Impressionists like Edgar Degas and Auguste Rodin rejected the idealized forms and smooth surfaces of ancient sculptures, focusing instead on fleeting moments, texture, and abstract forms. Rodin's "The Thinker" and Degas' "Little Dancer Aged Fourteen" exemplify this departure.

**Question 4: In what ways did Pablo Picasso's engagement with Greek sculpture shape his artistic style?**

- Answer: Picasso was fascinated by the expressive and fragmented forms of African masks and ancient Greek sculptures. His "Les Femmes d'Alger (O Version O)" (1907) incorporates elements of both, foreshadowing the development of Cubism.

**Question 5: How do contemporary artists continue to draw inspiration from Greek sculpture?**

- Answer: Modern and contemporary artists like Jeff Koons and Antony Gormley explore the themes of beauty, representation, and the human form through their engagement with Greek sculpture. Koons' "Venus Balloon Dog" (1998) juxtaposes classical and popular imagery, while Gormley's "Iron Man" (1991) evokes the monumental presence of ancient sculptures.

**The Statistical Sleuth: A Course in Methods of Data Analysis**

**By Fred Ramsey**

**Publisher: Cengage Learning**

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**Edition: 2nd (2002)**

**Hardcover**

**Book Summary:**

"The Statistical Sleuth" is a comprehensive introductory textbook on data analysis methods. It provides a thorough grounding in the fundamental principles and techniques of statistical analysis, with a focus on real-world applications. The book emphasizes hands-on exercises, case studies, and examples to reinforce concepts and help students develop their analytical skills.

**Q1: Who is the author of "The Statistical Sleuth"?**

**A1:** Fred Ramsey

**Q2: What is the publisher and edition of the book?**

**A2:** Cengage Learning, 2nd Edition (2002)

**Q3: What is the format of the book?**

**A3:** Hardcover

**Q4: What is the primary focus of the book?**

**A4:** Data analysis methods and applications

**Q5: What is a unique feature of the book?**

**A5:** The book's emphasis on hands-on exercises, case studies, and examples to enhance students' analytical skills.

**Unlocking Toyota Diagnostics with Techstream 4AE**

**Q: What is Toyota Techstream 4AE?** A: Toyota Techstream 4AE is a powerful diagnostic software designed specifically for Toyota and Lexus vehicles. It enables technicians to access and modify vehicle data, diagnose issues, and perform repairs.

**Q: What are the key features of Techstream 4AE?** A: Techstream 4AE offers a comprehensive range of diagnostic capabilities, including:

- Reading and clearing trouble codes
- Monitoring and controlling vehicle systems
- Running diagnostic tests
- Performing calibration and programming

**Q: Why is Techstream 4AE essential for Toyota repairs?** A: Techstream 4AE grants technicians access to advanced diagnostic data that cannot be obtained through generic scanners. By using Techstream, technicians can accurately pinpoint issues, prevent unnecessary repairs, and avoid the trial-and-error approach.

**Q: How do I use Techstream 4AE?** A: Using Techstream 4AE requires a compatible Toyota or Lexus vehicle, a diagnostic interface, and the Techstream software itself. Technicians must also undergo proper training to ensure they understand the software's functionality and safety protocols.

**Q: Where can I find Techstream 4AE?** A: Techstream 4AE can be purchased directly from Toyota or through authorized distributors. It is important to ensure you purchase the latest version to benefit from the most up-to-date diagnostic capabilities.

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