

World Civilizations: The Global Experience, AP Edition, 6e (Stearns)
Chapter 10 A New Civilization Emerges in Western Europe

Multiple-Choice Questions

1) The postclassical period in Western history between the fall of the Roman Empire and the 15th century is referred to as the

- A) Middle Ages.
- B) Renaissance.
- C) Baroque.
- D) Modern Era.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 220

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Factual

2) Which of the following statements concerning the impact of Christianity on polytheistic religions in western Europe is most accurate?

- A) Christianity eradicated all traces of those earlier religions as the new religion became universal in western Europe.
- B) The process of conversion produced a religious blend in which beliefs in magic and supernatural spirits coexisted with Christianity.
- C) Although Christianity made inroads, many areas of Europe retained polytheistic beliefs and rejected the new religion.
- D) Small islands of polytheistic belief remained, but most Europeans converted from polytheistic faiths in the initial post-classical centuries.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 220

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Conceptual

3) Following the fall of Rome, where was the center of the post-classical West?

- A) In the former Roman colony of Spain
- B) In Italy, particularly Rome
- C) The central plains of northern Europe
- D) Greece

Answer: C

Page Ref: 221

Topic: Stages of Postclassical Development

Skill: Factual

4) Who were the Scandinavian invaders who disrupted the development of durable political institutions in the medieval West until the 10th century?

- A) Muslims
- B) Mongols
- C) Vikings
- D) Turks

Answer: C

Page Ref: 221

Topic: Stages of Postclassical Development

Skill: Factual

5) Which of the following statements concerning the intellectual activity of the medieval West prior to the 8th century is most accurate?

- A) Classical rational traditions were actively united with Christian mysticism to carve out a new intellectual world.
- B) With the few literate people concentrated in monasteries, little was achieved other than copying older manuscripts.
- C) Universities rapidly created a new intellectual climate in which logic was applied to matters of Christian doctrine.
- D) All literacy and contact with the ancient culture was lost in the centuries following the fall of Rome.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 221

Topic: Stages of Postclassical Development

Skill: Conceptual

6) The system that described economic and political relations between landlords and their peasant laborers was called

- A) manorialism.
- B) feudalism.
- C) slavery.
- D) monasticism.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 221

Topic: Stages of Postclassical Development

Skill: Factual

7) Agricultural laborers under the jurisdiction of aristocratic landowners were called

- A) artisans.
- B) guildsmen.
- C) serfs.
- D) fiefs.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 221

Topic: Stages of Postclassical Development

Skill: Factual

8) Which of the following statements concerning the agricultural laborers of the medieval West is NOT true?

- A) They received protection and the administration of justice from their landlords.
- B) They were obligated to turn over part of their goods to remain on the land.
- C) They could be bought and sold by their landlords.
- D) They had heavy obligations to their lords.

Answer: C

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Topic: Stages of Postclassical Development

Skill: Conceptual

9) The moldboard was

- A) a system of justice common to the manorial regime of the medieval West.
- B) a technological innovation, a plow that allowed deeper turning of the soil.
- C) a technological innovation, a water-driven mill for grinding grain.
- D) the peasant council that determined the division of land and labor in a peasant village.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 222

Topic: Stages of Postclassical Development

Skill: Factual

10) Which of the following statements about the manorial system is NOT true?

- A) It was technologically sophisticated.
- B) It had originated in the Roman Empire.
- C) Its obligations bore heavily on serfs.
- D) Agricultural productivity was low.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 221, 222

Topic: Stages of Postclassical Development

Skill: Conceptual

11) Which of the following statements concerning the three-field rotation system is most accurate?

- A) Introduced in the 8th century, the three-field rotation left a third of the land unplanted to regain fertility.
- B) The three-field system removed more land from production than before by reserving one-third for fallow.
- C) The three-field system was rapidly replaced after the 8th century by the two-field system that offered greater flexibility in terms of crop rotation.
- D) The three-field system removed fallow fields and replaced them with nitrogen-bearing crops.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 222

Topic: Stages of Postclassical Development

Skill: Conceptual

12) What Frankish king was responsible for the conversion of his people to Christianity in order to gain a vague domination over the Franks?

- A) Charles Martel
- B) Clovis
- C) Charlemagne
- D) Pepin III

Answer: B

Page Ref: 222

Topic: Stages of Postclassical Development

Skill: Factual

13) Benedict of Nursia was responsible for what accomplishment in the 6th century?

- A) The conversion of the Franks in 596
- B) The banning of lay investiture among kings
- C) The creation of a set of rules for monasteries
- D) Victory over the Muslims at Tours

Answer: C

Page Ref: 223

Topic: Stages of Postclassical Development

Skill: Factual

14) What belief did the conversion of Germanic kings create among Western religious leaders, particularly the pope?

- A) That the Church was subordinate to the secular monarchs
- B) That the Church was superior to the secular rulers
- C) That the Church should avoid conversion of northern Germanic kings
- D) That such conversion represented a danger to the papal hierarchy

Answer: B

Page Ref: 223

Topic: Stages of Postclassical Development

Skill: Conceptual

15) Which of the following was NOT a benefit of the monastic movement in western Europe?

- A) They disciplined the intense spirituality of the medieval West in order to promote Christian unity.
- B) Many monasteries helped improve the cultivation of the land.
- C) By copying ancient texts, monks preserved classical culture for later intellectual inquiry.
- D) Their political organization provided the foundation for the political order established in France, Germany, and England.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 223

Topic: Stages of Postclassical Development

Skill: Conceptual

16) What dynasty took over the Frankish monarchy in the 8th century?

- A) Merovingian
- B) Capetian
- C) Carolingian
- D) Saxon

Answer: C

Page Ref: 223

Topic: Stages of Postclassical Development

Skill: Factual

17) In what year was Charlemagne able to establish a substantial, if temporary, empire in France and Germany?

- A) 500
- B) 800
- C) 900
- D) 1000

Answer: B

Page Ref: 224

Topic: Stages of Postclassical Development

Skill: Factual

18) Which of the following statements concerning the Holy Roman Emperors after the 10th century is most accurate?

- A) They built upon the Carolingian foundations to establish the most centralized government found in the medieval West.
- B) Building on a feudal framework rather than the Carolingian Germanic foundations, the Holy Roman emperors created a strongly centralized government.
- C) The rule of the Holy Roman emperors became increasingly hollow, because they did not build a solid monarchy from regional foundations.
- D) Dukedoms and city-states yielded political authority to the Holy Roman Empire throughout western Europe.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 225

Topic: Stages of Postclassical Development

Skill: Conceptual

19) Which of the following was NOT a positive development that introduced new sources of strength by the 9th and 10th centuries to western Europe?

- A) New agricultural techniques
- B) End of Viking raids
- C) Development of imperial government
- D) Greater regional political stability

Answer: C

Page Ref: 225

Topic: Stages of Postclassical Development

Skill: Conceptual

20) Where was the greatest concentration of urbanization after the 10th century in Europe?

- A) Italy and the Low Countries
- B) England and France
- C) France and the Holy Roman Empire
- D) England and Scandinavia

Answer: A

Page Ref: 225-226

Topic: Stages of Postclassical Development

Skill: Factual

21) What was the impact of the improved economy after the 10th century on the social system of western Europe?

- A) The improvements in the agricultural system retarded the development of towns and restricted social mobility.
- B) Harsh serfdom became the rule throughout western Europe.
- C) The increased pace of economic life created a less rigid structure.
- D) Despite the improved economy, the rigid social system associated with feudalism continued to dominate western Europe.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 225

Topic: Stages of Postclassical Development

Skill: Conceptual

22) Relationships between members of the military elite based on a reciprocal exchange of land for military service and loyalty were called

- A) manorialism.
- B) feudalism.
- C) capitalism.
- D) the guild system.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 226

Topic: Stages of Postclassical Development

Skill: Factual

23) The members of the military elite who received land in return for military service in the bands of the greater lords were called

- A) lords.
- B) benefices.
- C) vassals.
- D) serfs.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 226

Topic: Stages of Postclassical Development

Skill: Factual

24) Which of the following statements about feudalism is most accurate?

- A) Although it inhibited the development of strong central states, some kings were able to use feudalism to build their own power.
- B) Although it provided initial political stability, feudalism was rapidly replaced by a western European imperial system.
- C) Feudalism represented only a brief, and largely unsatisfactory, attempt to create political stability in western Europe.
- D) Feudalism caused rapid economic gains in all parts of Europe including England.

Answer: A

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Topic: Stages of Postclassical Development

Skill: Conceptual

25) Which of the following was NOT a power of the papacy immediately after 500?

- A) The ability to send directives and receive information
- B) Regulation of doctrine or dogma
- C) Sponsorship of missionary activity
- D) The appointment of all bishops

Answer: D

Page Ref: 222

Topic: Stages of Postclassical Development

Skill: Conceptual

26) How did the introduction of feudal monarchy into England compare to the political experience of France?

- A) English feudal monarchy developed more gradually and slowly in response to the improving economy.
- B) English feudal monarchy was introduced abruptly following 1066, while French feudal monarchy developed more slowly.
- C) French feudal monarchy arose almost immediately in the 10th century as a result of the defeat of the Normans.
- D) France failed to develop feudal monarchy until the 15th century unlike England.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 226, 227

Topic: Stages of Postclassical Development

Skill: Conceptual

27) By what century did France achieve a complete feudal monarchy?

- A) 10th
- B) 11th
- C) 12th
- D) 13th

Answer: D

Page Ref: 226

Topic: Stages of Postclassical Development

Skill: Factual

28) Which of the following regions achieved feudal monarchy prior to the end of the Middle Ages?

- A) Holy Roman Empire
- B) England
- C) Low Countries
- D) Spain

Answer: B

Page Ref: 226

Topic: Stages of Postclassical Development

Skill: Factual

29) Which of the following areas was NOT one of the regions into which expansion from western Europe took place?

- A) Eastern Germany
- B) Northern Africa
- C) Spain
- D) Iceland and Greenland

Answer: B

Page Ref: 228

Topic: Stages of Postclassical Development

Skill: Factual

30) In what year did Pope Urban II call for the First Crusade?

- A) 1066
- B) 1095
- C) 1130
- D) 1236

Answer: B

Page Ref: 229

Topic: Stages of Postclassical Development

Skill: Factual

31) Which of the following did NOT occur as a result of the Crusades?

- A) The Kingdom of Jerusalem was established and controlled by the West for nearly a century in the Holy Land.
- B) The Fourth Crusade resulted in the temporary conquest of Constantinople.
- C) The Crusades helped to open the West to new cultural and economic influences from the Middle East.
- D) The Crusades demonstrated a new Western superiority in the wider world.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 229

Topic: Stages of Postclassical Development

Skill: Conceptual

32) The reforming monastic orders founded in Assisi in the 13th century were created by

- A) St. Benedict and Clovis.
- B) St. Clare and St. Benedict.
- C) St Francis and Charlemagne.
- D) St. Francis and St. Clare.

Answer: D

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Topic: Stages of Postclassical Development

Skill: Factual

33) Pope Gregory VII decreed the practice of investiture invalid. What was investiture?

- A) The practice whereby aristocrats dressed in bishops' robes and attempted to rule in their place
- B) The practice of state appointment of bishops
- C) The practice of trying clerics in secular courts
- D) The state's power to tax the clergy

Answer: B

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Topic: Stages of Postclassical Development

Skill: Factual

34) The Fourth Crusade was manipulated by merchants in Venice, who turned it into an attack on

- A) Constantinople.
- B) Jerusalem.
- C) Athens.
- D) Alexandria.

Answer: A

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Topic: Stages of Postclassical Development

Skill: Factual

35) In the 12th century, what Parisian scholar, the author of *Yes and No*, utilized logic to examine ecclesiastical doctrine?

- A) Thomas Aquinas
- B) William of Ockham
- C) Peter Abelard
- D) William of St. Thierry

Answer: C

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Topic: Western Culture in the Postclassical Era

Skill: Factual

36) What 12th century monk stressed the importance of mystical union with God over logic and philosophy?

- A) Duns Scotus
- B) Bernard of Clairvaux
- C) Simeon of Durham
- D) Augustine

Answer: B

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Topic: Western Culture in the Postclassical Era

Skill: Factual

37) In what way was the educational system of the medieval West different from that of China?

- A) The West abandoned its classical heritage.
- B) The universities were not tied into a single bureaucratic system.
- C) In the West, there were no state bureaucracies to hire university graduates.
- D) The West lacked a formal system of education.

Answer: B

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Topic: Western Culture in the Postclassical Era

Skill: Conceptual

38) The leading figure in the synthesis of classical rational philosophy with Christian theology was a teacher at the University of Paris in the 13th century,

- A) Thomas Aquinas.
- B) William of Ockham.
- C) Peter Abelard.
- D) William of St. Thierry.

Answer: A

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Topic: Western Culture in the Postclassical Era

Skill: Factual

39) Because of its base in the universities of western Europe, the dominant medieval philosophical approach was referred to as

- A) existentialism.
- B) rationalism.
- C) social contract theology.
- D) scholasticism.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 233

Topic: Western Culture in the Postclassical Era

Skill: Factual

40) During the 11th century, what new architectural style featuring pointed arches and flying buttresses became dominant in western Europe?

- A) Romanesque
- B) Gothic
- C) Structuralism
- D) Baroque

Answer: B

Page Ref: 233-234

Topic: Changing Economic, Social Forms in Postclassical Centuries

Skill: Factual

41) Which of the following developments was NOT a result of the improved economy of the High Middle Ages?

- A) Urban growth allowed more specialized manufacturing and commercial activities, including banking.
- B) Some peasants were able to throw off the most severe constraints of manorialism, becoming almost free farmers.
- C) Rising trade permitted the redevelopment of commerce within the Mediterranean and beyond.
- D) Conflicts between peasants and the landlords became rare, if they did not disappear altogether.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 235-236, 238

Topic: Changing Economic, Social Forms in Postclassical Centuries

Skill: Conceptual

42) All of the following were functions of the merchant and artisan guilds EXCEPT

- A) limitation of membership.
- B) regulation of apprenticeship.
- C) ensuring a free-market economy.
- D) guaranteeing good workmanship in their products.

Answer: C

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Topic: Changing Economic, Social Forms in Postclassical Centuries

Skill: Conceptual

- 43) Which of the following was NOT true of the career of Jacques Coeur?
- A) He used his wealth to arrange for his 16-year-old son to become an archbishop.
 - B) He died a rich and honored advisor to the king of France.
 - C) He was tortured, admitted to various crimes, and had his property confiscated.
 - D) He had the largest fleet ever owned by a French subject.

Answer: B

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Topic: Changing Economic, Social Forms in Postclassical Centuries

Skill: Conceptual

- 44) Which of the following was a result of the Hundred Years War during the 14th and 15th centuries?

- A) Kings reduced their reliance on feudal forces in favor of paid armies
- B) An English victory, but only after an invasion of France by Richard the Lionhearted
- C) Mounted knights continued their dominance over foot soldiers and archers
- D) Major battles resulted in enormous loss of life over the course of the war

Answer: A

Page Ref: 238

Topic: The Decline of the Medieval Synthesis

Skill: Conceptual

- 45) Which of the following was NOT a threat to the sources of Western vitality at the end of the Middle Ages?

- A) The Black Death
- B) The increasing inability of agriculture to keep pace with population growth
- C) The economic tail-spin and impending depression
- D) New social disputes, involving both peasants and landlords and artisans and their employees.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 238-240

Topic: The Decline of the Medieval Synthesis

Skill: Conceptual

46) Which of the following was NOT typical of the challenges to typical medieval institutions in the 15th century?

- A) The landowning aristocracy lost its dominance as the chief military force
- B) The balance between church and state began to favor the dominance of the state
- C) The medieval intellectual and artistic synthesis was breaking down
- D) A single imperial government replaced the smaller kingdoms of the Middle Ages

Answer: D

Page Ref: 238-240

Topic: The Decline of the Medieval Synthesis

Skill: Conceptual

47) Which of the following statements concerning the medieval economy is most true?

- A) Medieval economic thought and practice was of no consequence to later Western economic thinkers and actors.
- B) Medieval economics was a combination of capitalistic and feudal practices
- C) Medieval economics simply repeated the thought and practice of earlier economic thinkers.
- D) Medieval economics, overall, tended to discourage merchant activity and technical innovation.

Answer: B

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Topic: The Decline of the Medieval Synthesis

Skill: Conceptual

Essay Questions

1) Define manorialism and feudalism. How do they provide the building blocks for medieval political structure and society?

Answer: Manorialism: system that described economic and political relationships between landlords and peasant laborers. Serfs received protection and justice from lords in return for labor and portion of produce. Feudalism: series of relationships between members of military elite; greater lords provided protection and land to vassals in return for military service and loyalty. Manorialism provided context for local community life, regionalized and local forms of government; relationships among landlords led to building political blocks of power beyond local government.

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Topic: Stages of Postclassical Development

Skill: Conceptual

2) What were the characteristics of feudal monarchy as demonstrated in France and England between 1000 and 1300?

Answer: In France slow and gradual development of feudal monarchy; gradual growth of bureaucracy and court specialization up to 13th century; in England more immediate development of centralized government following Norman Conquest in 1066; established central government with sheriffs as local administrators; France responded in 13th century with development of taxation, court system to support military action against English.

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Topic: Stages of Postclassical Development

Skill: Conceptual

3) How did the theological outlook of western Europe change between 1000 and 1400?

Answer: After 1000 development of university led to intellectual innovation; Peter Abelard introduced use of logic to consider doctrinal issues; resistance from those like Bernard of Clairvaux who favored mysticism over rationalism (similar to tensions in Islam); introduction of classical authors during 12th century led to greater synthesis of rationalism and theology; greatest synthesis achieved by Thomas of Aquinas (*Summa*); after 13th-century scholasticism deteriorated.

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Topic: Stages of Postclassical Development/Western Culture in the Postclassical Era

Skill: Conceptual

4) What were the developments that led to increases in monarchic power at the end of the Middle Ages? How was royal authority limited?

Answer: Increases: development of small national armies; growth of trained bureaucracies; ability to tax; centralization of legal codes and court systems. Limitations: church could excommunicate kings, limit power of courts; aristocrats demanded reciprocal authority structure; parliaments created in 13th century, institutionalized principle of consultation, gained right to approve taxation.

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Topic: Changing Economic, Social Forms in Postclassical Centuries

Skill: Conceptual

Document-based Questions

1) Who found the location of "Christ's cross?"

- A) John Chrysostome
- B) St. Helena
- C) Luke the Evangelist
- D) Williblad

Answer: B

Page Ref: 229

Topic: European Travel: A Monk Visits Jerusalem

Skill: Factual

2) How long did Willibald remain in Constantinople?

- A) Two years
- B) Two weeks
- C) Two months
- D) One week

Answer: A

Page Ref: 229

Topic: European Travel: A Monk Visits Jerusalem

Skill: Factual