

World Civilizations: The Global Experience, AP Edition, 6e (Stearns)
Chapter 9 Civilization in Eastern Europe: Byzantium and Orthodox Europe

Multiple-Choice Questions

1) Which of the following is most correctly seen as a direct continuation of the Roman Empire?

- A) Frankish Empire
- B) Ottoman Empire
- C) Byzantine Empire
- D) Holy Roman Empire

Answer: C

Page Ref: 205

Topic: Civilization in Eastern Europe

Skill: Conceptual

2) The Byzantine Empire lasted from approximately

- A) 500 to 1450.
- B) 200 to 1200.
- C) 300 to 1700.
- D) 700 to 1650.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 205

Topic: Civilization in Eastern Europe

Skill: Factual

3) Which of the following territories was *always* part of the Byzantine Empire?

- A) Parts of the Italian peninsula
- B) Frankish territory
- C) Balkan Peninsula
- D) Parts of the Iberian peninsula

Answer: C

Page Ref: 205, 206

Topic: Civilization in Eastern Europe

Skill: Factual

- 4) The significance of the Byzantine Empire included all of the following EXCEPT
- A) the empire's ability to survive for almost a thousand years.
 - B) the importance of the empire's capital at Constantinople as a major urban center.
 - C) the ability of the empire to spread its cultural and political influence to the Balkans and southern Russia.
 - D) the empire's conquest of the Ottoman Empire and its inclusion of all of the Middle East.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 206, 213

Topic: Civilization in Eastern Europe

Skill: Conceptual

- 5) What was the most important "stepchild" of the Byzantine civilization?

- A) Italy
- B) Bulgaria
- C) Russia
- D) Poland

Answer: C

Page Ref: 213-217

Topic: Civilization in Eastern Europe

Skill: Conceptual

- 6) Which of the following represents a difference between the spread of civilization in eastern and western Europe?

- A) They produced different versions of Christianity, culturally as well as organizationally separate.
- B) Only eastern Europe developed north-south commercial ties.
- C) Centralized government and well-organized bureaucracy was more a feature of western Europe than eastern Europe.
- D) Only the East faced the threat of an Islamic invasion.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 205, 211

Topic: Civilization in Eastern Europe

Skill: Conceptual

7) Which of the following does NOT represent a similarity between the spread of civilization in eastern and western Europe?

- A) Civilization spread northward from a Mediterranean base.
- B) Northern kingdoms dominated both areas.
- C) In both cases newly civilized areas looked back to the Greco-Roman past.
- D) Christianity was spread in both cases.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 206-208

Topic: The Byzantine Empire

Skill: Conceptual

8) The capital of the Byzantine Empire and its commercial center was located at

- A) Rome.
- B) Nicaea.
- C) Constantinople.
- D) Athens

Answer: C

Page Ref: 206

Topic: The Byzantine Empire

Skill: Factual

9) The emperor responsible for a surge in construction in Constantinople was

- A) Constantine.
- B) Justinian.
- C) Diocletian.
- D) Heraklius.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 207

Topic: The Byzantine Empire

Skill: Factual

10) What was the difference in the military organization of Byzantine and western Roman empires?

- A) The western Roman Empire depended on citizen soldiers until the 5th century.
- B) The Byzantine Empire recruited armies from the Middle East.
- C) The Byzantine Empire recruited barbarians almost exclusively while the Roman Empire of the West depended on Islamic mercenaries.
- D) The Byzantine Empire depended on the strength of Constantinople's walls and did not recruit an army.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 209

Topic: The Byzantine Empire

Skill: Conceptual

11) What was the great church built in Constantinople by Justinian?

- A) St. Peter's
- B) The Cathedral of St. Dimitri
- C) Hagia Sophia
- D) St. Basil

Answer: C

Page Ref: 207

Topic: The Byzantine Empire

Skill: Factual

12) After the reign of Justinian, what became the official language of the eastern empire?

- A) Latin
- B) Arabic
- C) Greek
- D) Aramaic

Answer: C

Page Ref: 206

Topic: The Byzantine Empire

Skill: Factual

13) The Byzantine Empire began

- A) in the 9th century C.E., with the missionary work of Cyril and Methodius.
- B) in the 4th century C.E., with the building of Constantinople.
- C) in the 1st century C.E., during the reign of Augustus.
- D) in the 5th century C.E., with the fall of Rome.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 206

Topic: The Byzantine Empire

Skill: Conceptual

14) What eastern emperor was responsible for the attempted restoration of a united Roman Empire after 533?

- A) Constantine
- B) Justinian
- C) Diocletian
- D) Theodosius

Answer: B

Page Ref: 207

Topic: The Byzantine Empire

Skill: Factual

15) Which of the following was NOT one of Justinian's positive contributions to the Byzantine Empire?

- A) The rebuilding of Constantinople
- B) Systematizing of the Roman legal code
- C) The reconquest of Gaul
- D) The construction of Hagia Sophia

Answer: C

Page Ref: 207

Topic: The Byzantine Empire

Skill: Factual

16) The former courtesan who was Justinian's wife and advisor was

- A) Sophia.
- B) Syria
- C) Zöe.
- D) Theodora.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 207

Topic: The Byzantine Empire

Skill: Factual

17) Who was the brilliant general who helped Justinian achieve military gains in north Africa and Italy?

- A) Belisarius
- B) Theodorus
- C) Procopius
- D) Basil

Answer: A

Page Ref: 207

Topic: The Byzantine Empire

Skill: Factual

18) All of the following were outcomes of Justinian's wars of reconquest EXCEPT

- A) the permanent addition of Rome to the Byzantine Empire.
- B) increased tax pressures on the government.
- C) short-lived military successes in north Africa and Italy.
- D) weakening of the empire's defenses on its eastern frontiers.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 207

Topic: The Byzantine Empire

Skill: Factual

19) The Slavic kingdom that attacked Byzantine territory in the Balkans after the 8th century C.E. was

- A) Russia.
- B) Anatolia
- C) Bulgaria.
- D) Serbia.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 208

Topic: The Byzantine Empire

Skill: Factual

20) In the 7th and 8th centuries, what group posed the greatest threat to the eastern frontiers of the Byzantine Empire?

- A) The Sassanid Persians
- B) The Huns
- C) The Arab Muslims
- D) The Russian Empire

Answer: C

Page Ref: 207-208

Topic: The Byzantine Empire

Skill: Factual

21) What was the technological innovation that aided the Byzantine Empire in withstanding the Muslim siege of Constantinople in 717?

- A) Cannon
- B) Greek fire
- C) Gunpowder rockets
- D) Catapults

Answer: B

Page Ref: 208

Topic: The Byzantine Empire

Skill: Factual

22) Which of the following was a result of the conflict between the Byzantine Empire and the Arab Muslims?

- A) The Arab threat to the Byzantine Empire was permanently removed.
- B) The position of small farmers in the empire was weakened as a result of heavy taxation, resulting in greater aristocratic estates.
- C) The Byzantine Empire was able to recover the provinces of Syria and Egypt, thus regaining valuable agricultural land and increased wealth.
- D) The commercial significance of Constantinople was destroyed by the 8th century, forcing the Byzantine Empire to depend increasingly on trade with the West.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 208

Topic: The Byzantine Empire

Skill: Conceptual

23) Which of the following conclusions that might be drawn about the Byzantine Empire as the result of its conflicts with its neighbors is most true?

- A) Despite all of its difficulties, its wars with its neighbors demonstrate that the empire had real core strength.
- B) The outcomes of the wars demonstrate that by the 10th century the empire was completely decadent and incapable of defending itself.
- C) The wars with Islamic powers demonstrate the inherent weakness of the Byzantine military.
- D) The Byzantine Empire continued to lose tax revenues through the loss of territory in the Balkans.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 208

Topic: The Byzantine Empire

Skill: Conceptual

24) What emperor became renowned in the 11th century as the slayer of the Bulgars by defeating the Bulgarian kingdom and restoring Byzantine rule in the Balkans?

- A) Justinian
- B) Basil II
- C) Michael III
- D) Ivan IV

Answer: B

Page Ref: 208

Topic: The Byzantine Empire

Skill: Factual

25) In which of the following ways were the Byzantine bureaucracy and the Chinese bureaucracy similar?

- A) There was an extensive state exam system in both.
- B) Emperors played little role in either government.
- C) There was no linkage of the bureaucracies to local administration.
- D) Both bureaucracies were open to talented commoners, not just aristocrats.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 209

Topic: The Byzantine Empire

Skill: Conceptual

26) Which of the following statements concerning the Byzantine bureaucracy is NOT accurate?

- A) Many of the officials closest to the emperor were eunuchs.
- B) Aristocrats predominated, but there was some openness to talent.
- C) An elaborate system of spies maintained loyalty to the central government.
- D) Bureaucrats had limited education and ability.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 209

Topic: The Byzantine Empire

Skill: Conceptual

27) Which of the following statements concerning Byzantine military organization is most accurate?

- A) Byzantine soldiers were recruited almost exclusively from peoples outside the empire.
- B) The Byzantine Empire emulated the later Arabic empires by making use of slave armies as a basis for the military force.
- C) The Byzantine Empire recruited troops within the empire by granting heritable land in return for military service.
- D) Military command within the Byzantine Empire remained in the hands of the traditional aristocracy who lived in Constantinople.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 209

Topic: The Byzantine Empire

Skill: Factual

28) Which of the following statements concerning urbanization within the Byzantine Empire is most correct?

- A) Constantinople controlled the economy and grew to enormous size, but other cities were relatively small.
- B) Constantinople began to decline in population in the later years of the Byzantine Empire and was surpassed by the growth of other urban centers.
- C) Like China, the Byzantine Empire was heavily urbanized with many cities numbering more than 100,000.
- D) Constantinople was never a center of trade, but dominated the empire culturally.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 210

Topic: The Byzantine Empire

Skill: Conceptual

29) What were the primary exports of the Byzantine Empire?

- A) Food products
- B) Raw materials, such as metal ores from Asia Minor
- C) Luxury products, such as silk, cloth, and carpets
- D) Cash crops, such as cotton and indigo

Answer: C

Page Ref: 210

Topic: The Byzantine Empire

Skill: Factual

30) Which of the following statements concerning the merchant class of the Byzantine Empire is most accurate?

- A) Byzantine merchants, because of their wealth, rapidly became the most powerful force in the government of Constantinople and the empire.
- B) The Byzantine merchant class never recovered from the loss of territories to the Muslims and was not a significant factor within the empire.
- C) There was a large and wealthy merchant class in the Byzantine Empire, but it never gained significant political power because of the elaborate network of government controls.
- D) By comparison to western Europe, the merchant class was relatively small but was very influential in Byzantine political circles.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 210

Topic: The Byzantine Empire

Skill: Conceptual

31) Byzantine cultural life centered on the secular traditions of

- A) Islam.
- B) Confucianism.
- C) ancient Egypt.
- D) Hellenism.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 210

Topic: The Byzantine Empire

Skill: Factual

32) Which of the following was NOT a strength of Byzantine cultural life?

- A) Domed buildings adapted from the Roman style of architecture
- B) Richly colored mosaics
- C) Innovative literary forms
- D) Painted icons

Answer: C

Page Ref: 210

Topic: The Byzantine Empire

Skill: Factual

33) The name normally given to the form of Christianity that emerged in the Byzantine Empire was

- A) Roman Catholicism.
- B) Nestorianism.
- C) Orthodox Christianity.
- D) Coptic Christianity.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 210

Topic: The Byzantine Empire

Skill: Factual

34) Which of the following describes a key difference between art in western and eastern Christianity?

- A) Art in the Roman church depicts the image of Christ, while Orthodox art does not.
- B) Art in the Roman church depicts only a triumphant Christ, while Orthodox art only depicts Christ's crucifixion.
- C) Art in the Roman church emphasizes Christ's suffering, while Orthodox art emphasizes Christ's majesty.
- D) Art in the Roman church depicts figures from the gospels, while Orthodox art depicts only figures from the Old Testament.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 211

Topic: The Byzantine Empire

Skill: Factual

35) What was NOT an art form utilized in Byzantine culture?

- A) Domed buildings
- B) Mosaic forms of religious painting
- C) Pyramid-style tombs
- D) Icon paintings

Answer: C

Page Ref: 210

Topic: The Byzantine Empire

Skill: Factual

36) Which of the following issues was a cause for the split between the Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches after 1054?

- A) The Orthodox church's lack of bishops
- B) The insistence of the patriarch of Constantinople on supremacy within church councils
- C) The absence of monasticism in Roman Catholicism
- D) The Roman Catholic practice of requiring celibacy for its priests

Answer: D

Page Ref: 211

Topic: The Split between Eastern and Western Christianity

Skill: Factual

37) In the 11th century, what group of people seized most of the Asiatic provinces of the Byzantine Empire?

- A) The Huns
- B) The Mongols
- C) The Ottoman Turks
- D) The Seljuk Turks

Answer: D

Page Ref: 212

Topic: The Split between Eastern and Western Christianity

Skill: Factual

38) What was the outcome of the Western crusade of 1204?

- A) The crusaders succeeded in temporarily pushing back the Turks and restoring the Asiatic provinces of the Byzantine Empire.
- B) The Crusade succeeded in establishing a Western kingdom in the Holy Land, but failed to relieve the Asiatic provinces of the Byzantine Empire.
- C) The crusaders attacked, conquered, and held Constantinople for a time.
- D) The Crusade resulted in the establishment of a Western kingdom of Bulgaria in the Balkans.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 212

Topic: The Split between Eastern and Western Christianity

Skill: Factual

39) In what year did the Ottoman Turks successfully capture Constantinople and bring the Byzantine Empire to a close?

- A) 1071
- B) 1326
- C) 1453
- D) 1501

Answer: C

Page Ref: 212

Topic: The Split between Eastern and Western Christianity

Skill: Factual

40) What two missionaries were responsible for the creation of a written script for the Slavic language?

- A) Basil and John Chrysostom
- B) Cyril and Methodius
- C) Constans and Mnemosyne
- D) Nicholas and Alexander

Answer: B

Page Ref: 213

Topic: The Split between Eastern and Western Christianity

Skill: Factual

41) The Slavic alphabet created by Orthodox missionaries to the Slavs is called

- A) Kievan.
- B) Constantinopolitan.
- C) Cyrillic.
- D) Sanskrit.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 214

Topic: The Split between Eastern and Western Christianity

Skill: Factual

42) Which of the following regions eventually converted to Orthodox Christianity?

- A) Poland
- B) Russia
- C) Hungary
- D) Slovak territory

Answer: B

Page Ref: 204, 215

Topic: The Spread of Civilization in Eastern Europe

Skill: Factual

43) The kingdom of Kiev in southern Russia was established by traders from

- A) Scandinavia.
- B) Czechoslovakia.
- C) the Balkans.
- D) the Byzantine Empire.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 215

Topic: The Emergence of Kievan Rus

Skill: Factual

44) The first king of Kievan Russia was

- A) Yaroslav.
- B) Vladimir I.
- C) Basil I
- D) Rurik.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 215

Topic: The Emergence of Kievan Rus

Skill: Factual

45) Which of the following practices was NOT adopted as a feature of the Russian Orthodox church?

- A) Veneration of icons
- B) An active monastic movement
- C) Clerical celibacy
- D) Emphasis on almsgiving

Answer: C

Page Ref: 211

Topic: The Emergence of Kievan Rus

Skill: Factual

46) Why did Vladimir I prefer Orthodox Christianity to Roman Catholicism?

- A) He preferred to avoid the pitfalls of the veneration of icons.
- B) He believed that Roman Catholicism implied papal interference, while Orthodoxy embraced the control of the church by the state.
- C) He was not familiar with Roman Catholicism, because the Western form of Christianity had not penetrated into eastern Europe.
- D) He rejected the Roman Catholics' emphasis on the sacraments and the use of the trinity.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 215

Topic: The Emergence of Kievan Rus

Skill: Conceptual

47) Which of the Kievan princes issued a formal legal code?

- A) Rurik
- B) Yaroslav
- C) Vladimir
- D) Boris

Answer: B

Page Ref: 215

Topic: The Emergence of Kievan Rus

Skill: Factual

48) What was the extent of western European influence in Kievan Russia?

- A) Despite the adoption of Orthodox Christianity, most of the ecclesiastical influences were Roman Catholic.
- B) There was direct Western influence in Russia in both music and art forms.
- C) Like western Europe, Russia also moved away from the popular veneration of icons and representational images.
- D) Russia's religious culture and social and economic patterns developed separately from western Europe's.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 217

Topic: The Emergence of Kievan Rus

Skill: Conceptual

49) What group of peoples was responsible for the conquest of Kievan Russia after 1236?

- A) Huns
- B) Mongols (Tatars)
- C) Ottoman Turks
- D) Seljuk Turks

Answer: B

Page Ref: 217

Topic: The Emergence of Kievan Rus

Skill: Factual

50) Which of the following statements concerning the Tatar invasion of Russia is most accurate?

- A) Tatar control of Russia lasted for four decades.
- B) The Tatars used Russia as a springboard for their successful invasion of western Europe.
- C) Tatar supervision did not destroy Russian Christianity or a native Russian aristocracy.
- D) The Tatars rapidly devised a closely supervised local administration for the Russian cities.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 217

Topic: The Emergence of Kievan Rus

Skill: Conceptual

Essay Questions

1) Compare and contrast the spread of European civilization in eastern and western Europe.

Answer: Similarities: civilizations in both halves of Europe moved northward; typified by spread of monotheism over animism; northern political units were less complex and well-organized than Mediterranean core civilizations; all new regions recognized Greco-Roman past and Christianity. Differences: different versions of Christianity in East and West; little commercial connection between eastern and western Europe; eastern Europe was more politically advanced than western Europe; eastern Europe was a more direct heir of Roman Empire.

Page Ref: 204, 205

Topic: Civilization in Eastern Europe

Skill: Conceptual

2) What was the political organization of the Byzantine Empire?

Answer: Emperor held all power; viewed as divinely ordained ruler; supported by elaborate court ritual; government in hands of trained bureaucracy with eunuchs in positions closest to the emperors; local administrators appointed by central bureaucracy; military recruited from empire's population by grants of heritable land in return for military service; growth of authority of local military commanders at expense of traditional aristocracy.

Page Ref: 206-210

Topic: The Byzantine Empire

Skill: Conceptual

3) What were the factors in the decline of the Byzantine Empire?

Answer: Series of external threat to empire; Turkish invasions seized Asiatic portions of empire after 1071; reduced food supplies and tax base of empire; growing economic and political power of western Europe led to inroads on Constantinople's economic position; western crusade in 1204 temporarily conquered Byzantine capital; rise of independent Slavic kingdoms in Balkans challenged Byzantine authority there; Ottoman Turks conquered Constantinople in 1453.

Page Ref: 212, 213

Topic: The Split between Eastern and Western Christianity

Skill: Conceptual

4) In what ways was the culture of Kievan Rus' an extension of the Byzantine Empire?

Answer: Development of Orthodox church in Russia imposed much of Byzantine culture; state-dominated church; veneration of icons; similar artistic emphasis on architecture (domed buildings and religious images); state based on divinely authorized power of monarchs; codification of laws; Kievan Rus' was unable to duplicate Byzantine government in the sense that there was no comparable trained bureaucracy.

Page Ref: 215-218

Topic: The Emergence of Kievan Rus

Skill: Conceptual

Document-based Questions

1) What condition of Vladimir's was healed when the bishop laid a hand on him?

- A) Tuberculosis
- B) Speech defect
- C) Epilepsy
- D) Blindness

Answer: D

Page Ref: 216

Topic: Russia Turns to Christianity

Skill: Factual

2) Who said, "My reign in these regions is at an end"?

- A) Rurik
- B) Vladimir
- C) a Tartar chieftain
- D) the Devil

Answer: D

Page Ref: 216

Topic: Russia Turns to Christianity

Skill: Factual