

**Chapter 10 Practice Test****Multiple Choice**

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. In comparison to Byzantium, Latin Christendom before 1000 C.E. was
- A) an expanding empire.
  - B) a theocratic state.
  - ☒ C) a localized society.
  - D) a unified state.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. What advantage did the Byzantine Empire have that enabled it to survive as a political entity for a thousand years longer than the western part of the Roman Empire?
- A) Assimilation to Germanic culture
  - B) More territory under its control
  - C) A longer frontier
  - ☒ D) A stronger military
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Which of the following was a long-term impact of the Crusades in Europe?
- A) The Crusades weakened significantly the influence of Turkic-speaking peoples in the Islamic world.
  - ☒ B) Spain, Sicily, and the Baltic region permanently joined the world of Western Christendom.
  - C) Animosity from the Crusades ended the flow of Muslim learning into Europe.
  - D) People from the Middle East migrated to Europe in large numbers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Disagreement over which of the following contributed to the split between the Roman Catholic Church and the Eastern Orthodox Church?
- A) A church hierarchy of patriarchs, bishops, and priests
  - ☒ B) Veneration of icons
  - C) The missionary impulse
  - D) The religious authority of the Bible
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Which of the following features of the Byzantine Empire did the new civilization of Kievan Rus adopt?
- A) The customs and dress of Germanic peoples
  - ☒ B) The political ideals of imperial control of the Church
  - C) The concept of a good life as one of no desire and no action
  - D) The commitment to economic equality and social justice

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Which of the following is an example of the Byzantine Empire's influence on Eurasia?
- A) Acceptance of Latin as the international language of diplomacy
  - ☒ B) Transmission of ancient Greek learning to Western Europe and the Islamic world
  - C) Control of the trade routes along the Silk Roads and across the Sahara
  - D) Spread of Eastern Orthodox Christianity to North Africa and Central Asia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. In Europe after the fall of the Roman Empire, what system emerged that emphasized the reciprocal ties between a king and his vassals, and between a lord and his serfs?
- A) Paganism
  - B) Caesaropapism
  - C) Investiture
  - ☒ D) Feudalism
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Which of the following describes the situation in Western Europe after the collapse of the Roman Empire in 476?
- ☒ A) Long-distance trade was limited to Italy.
  - B) Germanic peoples became a minority population.
  - C) The population doubled from what it had been at the peak of the Roman Empire.
  - D) Society became increasingly urban and literate.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Which of the following was evidence of the expansion and growth of European civilization during the High Middle Ages?
- ☒ A) There was a considerable increase in long-distance trade.
  - B) The Holy Roman Empire was the undisputed religious center of Christendom.
  - C) Most of North Africa converted to Christianity.
  - D) The Pope emerged as an all-powerful political ruler of Western Europe.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. How did economic growth and urbanization during the High Middle Ages affect women in Western Europe?
- A) Women assumed more responsibility for farm work as men moved to the cities.
  - B) Women entered universities to train to become lawyers and doctors.
  - ☒ C) Women practiced trades and sometimes trained female apprentices.
  - D) Women received political and legal rights that made them men's equals.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Which of the following characterizes the spread of Christianity throughout Western Europe from 500 to 1000?
- A) Christian missionaries destroyed pagan temples and idols.
  - ☒ B) Earlier cultural practices were absorbed into the Christian tradition.
  - C) The Church focused on converting people in the countryside.
  - D) Coercion was never used because the Church did not condone the use of force.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Technological changes in which field limited women's opportunities in Western Europe by the fifteenth century?
- A) Farming
  - ☒ B) Weaving
  - C) Shipbuilding
  - D) Metallurgy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Besides Islam, which of the following was also a target of Western European crusaders?
- A) Protestantism
  - B) Roman Catholicism
  - ☒ C) Eastern Orthodox Christianity
  - D) Buddhism
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. During the period from 1000 to 1300, the rulers in which region held the least power?
- ☒ A) Western Europe
  - B) The Byzantine Empire
  - C) China
  - D) Russia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Which of the following is an example of a European innovation made possible by borrowing technologies from other civilizations?
- A) The use of the compass in farming
  - ☒ B) The use of gunpowder in cannons
  - C) The use of papermaking in mills
  - D) The use of the lateen sail in textile production
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Which of the following contributed to the decline of Christianity in Asia and Africa by 1500?
- A) The decline in inter-regional trade
  - B) The rise of the Byzantine Empire
  - C) The end of the Roman Empire
  - ☒ D) The spread of Islam
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Which of the following describes the situation of Christian communities in the Middle East and North Africa from 650 to 1300?
- A) Thriving communities connected by inter-regional trade
  - B) Self-sufficient communities in isolated regions
  - ☒ C) Shrinking communities of second-class subjects
  - D) Marginalized communities threatened by state persecution
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Outside of Europe, the strongest presence of Christianity from 500 to 1300 was in
- ☒ A) Ethiopia.
  - B) Egypt.
  - C) China.
  - D) Syria.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Which of the following is an example of how Christianity was reinterpreted as it spread throughout Asia and Africa?
- A) Russification
  - ☒ B) Jesus sutras
  - C) Greek fire
  - D) Cyrillic script
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. What event in the thirteenth century influenced the Egyptian state's change in attitude toward its Christian subjects from tolerance to persecution?
- A) The Arab conquest of North Africa
  - B) The emergence of the Byzantine Empire
  - C) The plague
  - ☒ D) The Crusades
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Which of the following describes a feature of the Byzantine state?
- A) Political authority was decentralized.
  - B) The state tightly controlled local affairs in the provinces.
  - ☒ C) The emperor claimed to be God's representative on earth.
  - D) Competing interests contributed to the fragmentation of the state.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Which of the following brought the Byzantine Empire to an end?
- ☒ A) The capture of Constantinople by the Ottoman Empire
  - B) Emperor Justinian's attempt to reconquer the Mediterranean basin
  - C) The loss of territory to an expanding Persian Empire
  - D) The Roman Catholic Church's excommunication of Eastern Orthodox Christians
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Which of the following had a greater influence on Eastern Orthodox Christianity than on Roman Catholicism?
- A) The concept of original sin
  - ☒ B) Greek philosophical concepts
  - C) Acceptance of the Trinity
  - D) Acceptance of the Holy Spirit
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. In the eleventh century, the religious culture of the Byzantine Empire had a significant impact on
- A) the rulers of the Axum state in Ethiopia.
  - B) the Nestorian church in China.
  - C) the Roman Catholic Church in Western Europe.
  - ☒ D) Slavic-speaking peoples in the Balkans and Russia.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. Which of the following describes the process of conversion to Eastern Orthodox Christianity in Kievan Rus?
- A) The Byzantine Empire required conversion upon the penalty of death during its occupation of Kievan Rus.
  - B) Byzantine missionaries succeeded in converting most of the people to Eastern Orthodox Christianity despite state opposition.
  - ☒ C) It was a freely made decision on the part of Prince Vladimir of Kiev who chose Eastern Orthodox Christianity to unify his people.
  - D) People converted in order to avoid the special tax imposed on those who refused to accept Eastern Orthodox Christianity.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. In the centuries between 500 and 1000, Europe's center of gravity shifted away from the Mediterranean toward
- ☒ A) the north and west.
  - B) the south and east.
  - C) the Indian Ocean.
  - D) the Pacific Ocean.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. Which of the following describes the relationship between politics and religion in Western Europe from 500 to 1300?
- A) Rulers were appointed by the pope of the Catholic Church.
  - ☒ B) Rulers provided protection for the Church in return for religious legitimacy.
  - C) The ruler was the head of both the state and the Church.
  - D) The pope was the head of both the state and the Church.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. In Western Europe from 1000 to 1300, power was divided among
- A) lords, vassals, and serfs.
  - B) princes, warriors, and farmers.
  - C) the pope, royal officials, and scholars.
  - ☒ D) kings, nobles, and church leaders.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. In which civilization was the rationalism and secularism of Greek thought used to explain religious doctrines?
- A) The Byzantine Empire
  - B) The Abbasid Caliphate
  - ☒ C) Western Europe
  - D) China
- ☒ 30. Based on the information in Map 10.3 in the textbook, which region was the least threatened by foreign invasion between 700 and 1000?
- A) Holy Roman Empire
  - B) Byzantine Empire
  - C) Kievan Russia
  - D) Al-Andalus