

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