

## 23 S | Quiz3-FWC-92



\* 01 [Map Question] This city had a long and famous history, such as being the capital of Hammurabi, the place where the Jewish people were held in captivity after conquest, and a capital of Alexander after conquering Persia

- ☐ a. Eridu
- ☐ b. Baghdad
- ☒ c. Babylon
- ☐ d. Uruk

\* 02 [Map Question] This northern Greek-speaking kingdom was considered backwards and primitive by the southern Poleis, but under Philip II was able to conquer the south and become the heart of his son's empire.

- ☒ a. Macedon

- ☐ b. Scythia
- ☐ c. Dacia
- ☐ d. Ionia

\* 03 [Map Question] After serving as Consul in Rome, Julius Caesar was posted here as governor, expanding Roman borders and conquering Vercingetorix, before marching this province's army south on Rome to take over.

- ☐ a. Hispania
- ☐ b. Sicily
- ☐ c. Germania
- ☒ d. Gaul

\* 04 [Map Question] Who were the main Christian kingdoms in this area around the time of the Crusades, after most Muslims had been defeated but before the last Moorish kingdom of Granada fell?

- ☒ a. Portugal, Castile, Aragon, and Navarre
- ☐ b. Portugal and Spain
- ☐ c. The Visigothic Kingdoms
- ☐ d. Spain

\* 05 [Map Question] William II, or William the Conqueror, became King of England, but before this he was a vassal of the French king, as Duke of:

- ☐ a. Gascony
- ☐ b. Aquitaine
- ☐ c. Burgundy
- ☒ d. Normandy

\* 06 [Map Question] The Vikings settled here in an area called:

- ☐ a. Normandy
- ☐ b. Newfoundland
- ☒ c. Danelaw
- ☐ d. Denmark

\* 07 [Map Question] Archimedes built his war machines here to defend his home city::

- ☒ a. Syracuse
- ☐ b. Sicily
- ☐ c. Naxos
- ☐ d. Athens

\* 08 [Map Que

- ☐ a. Normandy
- ☐ b. Flanders
- ☐ c. Ponthieu
- ☒ d. Aquitaine

\* 09 [Map Question] This area is uniquely involved in which war?

- ☐ a. Minoan War
- ☒ b. Peloponnesian War
- ☐ c. The Punic Wars
- ☐ d. The War of the Bucket

\* 10 [Map Question] During the Third Crusade, this area belonged to:

- ☒ a. Saladin
- ☐ b. The Umayyad Caliphate
- ☐ c. The Fatimids
- ☐ d. Outremer

\* 11 What was the last Muslim area in Spain?

- ☒ a. Granada
- ☐ b. Castille
- ☐ c. The Cordoba Caliphate
- ☐ d. Navarre

\* 12 Why was Queen Mary known as Bloody Mary?

- ☒ a. She used arrests, executions, and burning protestants alive to try and convert England back to Catholicism
- ☐ b. She declared war on Spain but was a terrible general, leading several English armies to their deaths
- ☐ c. She executed members of Parliament who resisted her demands
- ☐ d. She was a vampire and fed on prisoners in the Tower of London

\* 13 Which was the first major book printed in Europe using a printing press?

- ☐ a. Martin Luther's Ninety-five Theses
- ☒ b. The Gutenberg Bible
- ☐ c. The King James Bible
- ☐ d. Harrius Potter et Philosophi Lapis

\* 14 Why was Parliament necessary for English kings?

- ☒ a. Parliament's consent was necessary for the King to raise taxes
- ☐ b. The King depended on Parliament for advice
- ☐ c. Only Parliament had the right to raise armies
- ☐ d. Using Parliament allowed kings to avoid responsibility

\* 15 Where was the earliest and strongest Renaissance movement?

- ☐ a. England
- ☐ b. Greece
- ☒ c. Italy
- ☐ d. France

\* 16 The name "Egypt" comes from the Greek word for which city?

- ☐ a. Alexandria
- ☒ b. Memphis
- ☐ c. Cairo
- ☐ d. Kemet

\* 17 What is epistemology?

- ☐ a. The study of epistles
- ☐ b. The study of philosophy
- ☐ c. The study of politics
- ☒ d. The study of knowledge

\* 18 When was the Coliseum built?

- ☐ a. At the founding of Rome, by Romulus
- ☐ b. After the Second Punic War to commemorate victory over Hannibal
- ☒ c. Started in the reign of Vespasian to demonstrate Roman virtue, and completed by his son Titus
- ☐ d. By Justinian to celebrate Belisarius retaking the city for the Empire

\* 19 How did Octavian convince the Roman Senate to go to war against Marc Antony?

- ☒ a. He didn't – he used rumours and possibly forged documents to turn them against Cleopatra, and declared war on Egypt instead, knowing that Antony would defend her
- ☐ b. Octavian accused Antony of seeking to become king of Rome, and declared war on him to defend the Republic from tyranny
- ☐ c. He didn't have to – Marc Antony declared war on Octavian to defend Caesarion's claim as the true heir to the wealth and armies of Julius Caesar
- ☐ d. Octavian reminded the Senate of his status as heir to Julius Caesar, and demanded they obey him

\* 20 Why did th

- ☒ a. Henry was married to Catherine of Aragon, who was related to the mighty Emperor Charles V, and the Pope was afraid of the consequences
- ☐ b. The Catholic Church never allowed marriages to be dissolved, as marriages were seen as holy unions
- ☐ c. The Pope wanted to extract concessions from Henry, including new territory to build more monasteries and more powers for the Church
- ☐ d. The letter was lost in transit, and the Pope didn't know Henry had asked

\* 21 How did the Peasants Crusade start?

- ☐ a. Pope Urban called upon the peasants of Europe to support the First Crusade, and they went ahead to prepare supply lines for the coming army of crusader knights
- ☒ b. A strange, charismatic preacher named Peter the Hermit inspired the peasants to form their own army, independent of the Church-organized First Crusade
- ☐ c. Emperor Alexios sent messengers and diplomats to small towns across Europe asking for help against the Turks, and the peasants saw it as a means of escape from serfdom
- ☐ d. A conspiracy theory spread on social media that the Pope wanted to recapture Jerusalem to hide the proof of alien life, so people rushed to capture it first and expose the truth

\* 22 Why was Locke's State of Nature different from Hobbes?

- ☐ a. Locke believed a true state of nature was impossible, and that humans would not endure long without automatically organizing a community with rules
- ☐ b. Locke believed that freedom and democracy was more important than any other goal
- ☒ c. Locke trusted human nature to be more logical and restrained, and that humans would naturally agree on which natural rights they wanted to protect out of reason rather than fear
- ☐ d. Locke was against monarchy, and wanted any excuse not to support one

\* 23 Which philosopher from Athens argued that the Athenian form of democracy was the superior political system?

- ☐ a. Plato
- ☐ b. Aristotle
- ☐ c. Both believed democracy was the best system to govern a Polis
- ☒ d. Neither – for them, democracy was either corrupt or vulnerable to tyranny

\* 24 What is significant about the Florentine explorer, Amerigo Vespucci?

- ☐ a. He discovered the New World
- ☐ b. He circumnavigated the globe
- ☒ c. His name became the name of the New World continents
- ☐ d. He launched the first regular trans-Atlantic ship line

\* 25 Shakespeare published his first plays during the reign of which English monarch?

- ☐ a. Queen Mary

- ☒ b. Queen Elizabeth I
- ☐ c. Queen Elizabeth II
- ☐ d. James I

\* 26 What did Isaac Newton invent other than his laws of motion?

- ☐ a. The Cartesian coordinate system
- ☒ b. Calculus
- ☐ c. The Quadratic Formula
- ☐ d. Zero

\* 27 Why did Thomas Hobbes believe that a king with absolute power to rule is required for society to function?

- ☐ a. Hobbes believed that the upper classes were of superior breeding, and needed to keep the lower classes under control
- ☒ b. Hobbes' experience in the Civil War led him to believe human nature was greedy, selfish, and violent, and that strong rule was needed to control them and prevent a war of all against all.
- ☐ c. Hobbes had been a supporter of Charles I, and was furious at the actions of Parliament, looking for philosophical arguments against their actions
- ☐ d. Hobbes was a believer in the divine right of kings

\* 28 Why did Greece stop using the Linear B writing system and adapt the Phoenician alphabet for Greek use?

- ☒ a. Their educators appreciated its simplicity and flexibility in comparison to Linear B, as fewer characters made it much easier and faster to learn than the thousands of Linear B characters
- ☐ b. They wanted to trade more easily with the Phoenicians and adopted it as a common standard, leading to an explosion of maritime trade around the eastern Mediterranean.
- ☐ c. Greek civilization was wiped out and knowledge of reading and writing was lost for centuries, before contact with the Phoenicians reintroduced literacy.
- ☐ d. Linear B was too similar to Linear A, used by the rival Minoans, so the Greeks changed it for security reasons

\* 29 According to Hesiod's Theogony, how did Zeus become the king of the gods?

- ☒ a. He rebelled against his father and threw the titans into Tartarus
- ☐ b. He poisoned his brother's food and forced him to surrender in battle
- ☐ c. He swallowed his wife while she was pregnant so his child would not rebel against him
- ☐ d. He led an army against Thor after his lightning bolt was stolen and defeated the other gods

\* 30 What is the divine right of kings?

- ☐ a. Kings have the right to become gods upon their death, like the old Roman emperors
- ☐ b. Kings are gods on Earth, and should not be disobeyed
- ☒ c. Kings are granted absolute power by God, and their authority cannot be questioned by anyone other than God
- ☐ d. Kings gain the power of their office only so long as they obey the rules of the social contract

\* 31 In the early \_\_\_\_\_, which Roman virtue?

- ☐ a. Ruthlessness – the willingness to kill or lie or do whatever was necessary to solve the crisis, like Sulla
- ☒ b. Sacrifice – sacrificing one's time to serve the state as dictator, and then sacrificing power by stepping down when the state no longer needed them, like Cincinnatus
- ☐ c. Wealth – People were wealthy due to their skills and favour of the gods, and made the best rulers, like Crassus
- ☐ d. Oratory – Good speakers and users of rhetoric could command crowds and rally the citizens, like Cicero

\* 32 Which philosophy influenced Christianity at its conception?

- ☒ a. Stoicism
- ☐ b. Daoism
- ☐ c. Plato's republic
- ☐ d. Humanism

\* 33 What technological advantage allowed the smaller English army to defeat the larger French army at Agincourt?

- ☐ a. Gunpowder
- ☐ b. Carbon steel
- ☐ c. Repeating crossbows
- ☒ d. Longbows

\* 34 What did the Fourth Crusade succeed in doing?

- ☐ a. Recapturing Jerusalem
- ☐ b. Fighting Muslim rulers and defending Christianity
- ☐ c. Reaching the Holy Land
- ☒ d. None of the above

\* 35 Which of the following was not the result of a growing conflict between lower classes demanding more rights and a wealthy landowning nobility trying to maintain their control?

- ☐ a. Reforms to Athenian society by Solon, Pisistratus, and Cleisthenes
- ☐ b. The creation of Tribunes of the Plebs and the Plebeian Council in the Roman Republic
- ☒ c. The Magna Carta negotiated by King John in England
- ☐ d. The Peasants Revolt in Germany, which Martin Luther did not support

\* 36 Who did Martin Luther believe should provide education and to whom?

- ☐ a. Protestant Churches should educate loyal Protestant parishioners to build Protestant communities
- ☐ b. Wealthy aristocrats should be forced to pay for their own education in order to become better rulers and better citizens
- ☒ c. All children should be educated in public state schools, so they can be literate enough to read the Bible

☐ d. All childr

\* 37 What is the greatest impact of Alexander's conquest on Western culture?

- ☐ a. The century of stability and peace enforced by his united empire enabled the rise of Carthage and Rome
- ☐ b. Alexander's conquests helped to spread Greek gods and religion across Persia
- ☒ c. Alexander's conquests made Greek the language of learning and education around the Mediterranean, spreading Greek philosophy and later Christianity
- ☐ d. The conquests inspired Greek kings like Pyrrhus and Roman generals like Pompey to emulate Alexander and become great conquerors

\* 38 What technology led to the fall of Constantinople to the Ottomans and how?

- ☐ a. The Printing Press exposed many citizens to new ideas of corruption from the top and cause many rebellions
- ☒ b. The Great Bombard and other cannons brought down the Theodosian walls
- ☐ c. The Ottomans acquired Greek Fire which allowed them to burn many of the Byzantine ships, and attacked from the sea border
- ☐ d. The invention of crossbows means that peasants can be easily armed without extensive training and the Ottomans overwhelmed the Byzantines by numbers in battle

\* 39 How many of Henry VIII's six wives were named Catherine?

- ☐ a. All of them
- ☒ b. Half of them
- ☐ c. Two of them
- ☐ d. One of them

\* 40 Which emperor made the East and West split of Rome permanent?

- ☐ a. Constantine
- ☐ b. Commodus
- ☐ c. Diocletian
- ☒ d. Theodosius

\* 41 Which techniques were most found in Renaissance art?

- ☐ a. Stylized shapes and colours which represented emotions and abstract concepts rather than real objects in the world
- ☒ b. Detailed observations and geometric techniques to accurately mimic perspective and three dimensions of objects and scenes found in nature
- ☐ c. Iconoclasm which avoided portrayals of any human facial features, for religious reasons
- ☐ d. Woven art called tapestries

\* 42 Who managed to win battles against the Sea People?

- ☐ a. Egypt and Assyria



- ☐ b. Nobody
- ☐ c. Mycenaean Greece
- ☒ d. Egypt only

\* 43 Why was the Holy Roman Emperor politically weaker than the kings of Spain and France?

- ☐ a. The German princes had their own Magna Carta, which limited the power of the Hapsburg dynasty
- ☐ b. The Holy Roman Emperor operated on Gavelkind succession, so any Emperor with more than two sons had to divide the empire between them
- ☒ c. The Emperor was elected by the most powerful German princes, giving them influence and power against the Emperor
- ☐ d. Generations of inbreeding had made the Hapsburgs less capable than other dynasties in Europe

\* 44 How did the Punic Wars and conquests of Greece doom the Roman Republic?

- ☐ a. Greek political theories and decadent Greek culture weakened traditional Roman values and traditions, despite the efforts of traditionalists like Cato the Elder to stop them
- ☐ b. Carthaginian loyalists in the newly conquered territories continued resistance and rebellions against the new Roman rulers, draining money from the treasury
- ☒ c. The huge new territories and large amount of slaves captured in the wars combined with the deaths of so many Roman soldiers destabilized the political balance between the wealthy landowning upper classes and the lower class farmers and workers
- ☐ d. Roman armies returning home were not satisfied with their pensions and pay, rising in revolt against the Senate once the war was over

\* 45 What was the Union of the Crowns?

- ☐ a. The parliaments of England and Scotland agreed to merge the titles of King of Scotland and King of England into a single King of the United Kingdom of England and Scotland
- ☒ b. When Elizabeth I died childless and the King of Scotland also inherited the title King of England, though the two kingdoms stayed separate
- ☐ c. When the King of Scotland married the Queen of England
- ☐ d. When the King of England remembered the Kingdom of Wales existed, and renamed the title King of England and Wales

\* 46 Why did Parliament declare war against Charles I?

- ☒ a. After 11 years ruling without Parliament, Charles I summoned Parliament, but arrested several MPs after Parliament passed new laws establishing Parliamentary rights
- ☐ b. Charles I threatened to dissolve Parliament again if it didn't grant him complete authority to raise any taxes he wanted
- ☐ c. Charles began negotiating with France to get other sources of income in exchange for re-establishing the Catholic Church, which Parliament considered treason
- ☐ d. Parliament wanted to abolish the monarchy and establish a new republican constitution defending life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness

\* 47 Which of these emperors is not a barracks emperor?

- ☒ a. Constantine

- ☐ b. Diocletian
- ☐ c. Aurelian
- ☐ d. Valerian

\* 48 Why did Queen Isabella support Columbus in his journey across the Atlantic?

- ☐ a. She knew the New World existed and wanted Columbus to explore it
- ☐ b. She was confident that Columbus was a skilled navigator and would succeed, so this was an easy investment
- ☒ c. She was desperate for any advantage over the Portuguese
- ☐ d. She was secretly in love with Columbus

\* 49 Why did the Byzantine Emperor start the First Crusade?

- ☒ a. They were worried about the Seljuk Turks
- ☐ b. They were worried about the Ottoman Turks
- ☐ c. They were worried about the Cordoba Caliphate
- ☐ d. The Byzantines did not start the First Crusade – The Pope was the real one who first asked for help

\* 50 Why did Saint Peter and Saint Paul argue at the Council of Antioch?

- ☐ a. Peter attacked Paul's faith and commitment because of Paul's history working for Caiaphas and persecuting Christians
- ☒ b. Peter wanted to follow all the laws of Moses and appeal to Jews, while Paul wanted to portray Jesus as a savior to all humans to appeal to gentiles
- ☐ c. Paul shamed Peter by reminding the Council of the time Peter denied knowing Jesus to avoid arrest
- ☐ d. Peter believed Latin was the best language to spread Christianity, while Paul believed Greek was the better choice

\* 51 The famous Greek myth of Theseus fighting the Minotaur might take place in which Greek society ruled by King Minos?

- ☐ a. The Mycenaean Greeks.
- ☒ b. The Minoans of Crete
- ☐ c. The Dorian Greeks
- ☐ d. Ionia

\* 52 Which event in English history inspired elements of Game of Thrones?

- ☐ a. The Anarchy
- ☒ b. The War of the Roses
- ☐ c. The Third Crusade
- ☐ d. The abdication of King Edward VIII

\* 53 Which Biblical story shares elements of the story of the birth of Sargon of Akkad?

☒ a. The early life of Moses in Exodus

☐ b. The Great Flood in Genesis

☐ c. David and Goliath

☐ d. The birth of Jesus

\* 54 Why did Latin survive in written form while the spoken form turned into different languages in Western Europe?

☐ a. The spoken pronunciation is different, but the written form of French, Spanish, and Italian are all the same, which is called Latin

☐ b. Universities in the Renaissance resurrected classical Latin, which was a dead language, in order to access Roman literature and knowledge

☒ c. The Christian Church preserved written Latin as the language of the Bible, and all literate priests and monks learned it

☐ d. The Byzantine Empire, as the continuation of the Roman Empire, continued speaking and writing Latin

\* 55 Who was Oliver Cromwell, and how did he come to power?

☐ a. He was a leading member of Parliament, and was elected as Lord Protector by his colleagues after the execution of Charles.

☐ b. He was a political theorist whose ideas became the core of the Leveller movement, catapulting him to leadership

☐ c. He was a member of the House of Lords who proposed abolishing the monarchy, and became Prime Minister of England.

☒ d. He was the leader of Parliament's New Model Army, and used military force to control and later dissolve Parliament and appoint himself Lord Protector of England

\* 56 Which major impact did the Norman Invasion have on England?

☐ a. French food was introduced and mixed with English cuisine

☐ b. French Catholicism became dominant over the Church of England

☐ c. French systems of administrations like duchies replaced existing English shires, and French law became standard

☒ d. The Norman French language merged with local Anglo-Saxon to become the English language

\* 57 Which of the following is not true about King John?

☐ a. He signed the Magna Carta limiting royal authority to avoid a war with his own nobles

☐ b. He was one of the villains in Robin Hood

☐ c. He paid to have his brother Richard the Lionheart kept in prison

☒ d. He successfully defended the Duchy of Normandy from France

\* 58 What are the Minoans most well known for?

☐ a. Creating the Olympics

☐ b. The myth of the Minotaur

☒ c. Building cities around palaces

☐ d. Inventing

\* 59 What story is similar to the Christian story of Noah and the Flood?

- ☐ a. The Birth of Sargon
- ☒ b. Gilgamesh
- ☐ c. Theseus and the Minotaur
- ☐ d. None of these – stories of the flood are in every culture

\* 60 Who replaced Hammurabi's empire?

- ☐ a. Babylonian Empire
- ☐ b. Egyptian Kingdom
- ☐ c. Hittite Kingdom
- ☒ d. Assyrian Empire

\* 61 The Peace of Westphalia is sometimes seen as the origins of which modern institution?

- ☐ a. Constitutional Monarchy
- ☒ b. International Relations between sovereign states
- ☐ c. Liberal Democracy
- ☐ d. Separation of Powers

\* 62 How does Descartes guide the current Western understanding of self?

- ☐ a. The self exists as an embodied part of the world, and both ideas and physical objects can lead us to objective truth
- ☐ b. The mind is the most powerful tool, and can manipulate the world through thought alone
- ☒ c. The self or consciousness exists in the body but is something separate from it, and ideas and physical things are two separate things
- ☐ d. We all worry that we're really living in the Matrix.

\* 63 What did Galileo first discover?

- ☐ a. The Sun was the centre of the solar system
- ☐ b. The planets moved in elliptical orbits
- ☒ c. The planet Jupiter also had four moons – Ganymede, Calisto, Io, and Europa
- ☐ d. Gravity attracted all bodies in the solar system together

\* 64 Which of the following cities or empires did not use Cuneiform as their main system of writing?

- ☐ a. The Akkadian Empire
- ☐ b. The Babylonian Empire
- ☐ c. Uruk

\* 65 What is the heliocentric model?

- ☐ a. The earth is at the centre of the universe
- ☐ b. The center of the universe is the home of the Greek God Helios
- ☒ c. The sun is at the centre of the solar system, and the planets orbit the sun
- ☐ d. The sun is the source of all life in the universe

\* 66 How was the Black Death beneficial to peasants?

- ☐ a. Living and working outside meant peasants were less exposed to miasma, so when the nobles and knights died off, peasants outnumbered them and were able to revolt
- ☐ b. Kings and princes were more preoccupied with internal affairs due to the mass death, and there were fewer wars destroying the land
- ☐ c. Kings and nobles recognized the common humanity of all in the face of the pandemic, and started improving their treatment of peasants
- ☒ d. So many peasants died that the survivors were in high demand and would be paid higher wages, would have more land to farm, and would have improved diets from lower meat prices

\* 67 Which Greek Polis relied on a huge slave population kept in perpetual fear by a small ruling class?

- ☒ a. Sparta
- ☐ b. Athens
- ☐ c. Corinth
- ☐ d. Epirus

\* 68 Which of these areas is part of the Holy Roman Empire?

- ☐ a. Gascony
- ☐ b. Rome
- ☒ c. Avignon
- ☐ d. Castille

\* 69 Why was Galileo executed?

- ☐ a. The Catholic Church demanded he publicly denounce his heresy, because they feared what a new model of the universe would mean for Christianity, but Galileo refused
- ☐ b. He was killed by angry mobs in the street, afraid that Earth was no longer special in God's creation
- ☒ c. He wasn't – he spent the rest of his life under house arrest ordered by the Church
- ☐ d. He publicly accused the Pope of covering up the truth to protect Papal power

\* 70 Why did the English nobility invite William of Orange to become King of England?

- ☐ a. They wanted rid of the Stuart dynasty again, and the English felt a foreigner would be easier to control

- ☐ b. The Dutch were close Protestant allies of England
- ☒ c. He was married to the current king's Protestant daughter, which gave him a claim and avoided a Catholic dynasty, which was why England wanted the Stuarts gone again
- ☐ d. England had a long history of continental invasions by nobles named William

\* 71 How did the Thirty Years War start?

- ☒ a. The nobles of Bohemia deposed a Hapsburg prince when he tried to force the principality to become Catholic, but the prince was elected Emperor and took revenge
- ☐ b. The free city of Hamburg refused to allow Magdeburg in Saxony to send their new warships up the Elbe, firing on them and sinking the fleet
- ☐ c. The Pope demanded that the Protestant League convert back to Catholicism, or he would set Catholic Europe against them
- ☐ d. Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated in Sarajevo, provoking Austria into retaliating

\* 72 King Gustavus II Adolphus led this northern nation and its modernized army to intervene in the Thirty Years War in defense of the northern Protestant German princes.

- ☐ a. Denmark
- ☒ b. Sweden
- ☐ c. Norway
- ☐ d. Canada

\* 73 What is the significance of the Descartes quote, "I think, therefore I am?"

- ☐ a. Only by recognizing our own reason can we understand the world around us
- ☒ b. Because we think and perceive, the truth of our existence is both necessarily true and independent of the outside world, which is not necessarily true
- ☐ c. Human thought and consciousness is inseparable from the outside world
- ☐ d. We only exist so long as we think

\* 74 Which common Christmas tradition is shared with the Roman solstice festival of Saturnalia?

- ☐ a. Placing an angel at the top of the Christmas Tree
- ☐ b. Nativity Scenes
- ☒ c. Exchanging gifts
- ☐ d. Watching traditional Christmas movies like The Grinch, Rudolph the Red Nosed Reindeer, and Die Hard

\* 75 Who managed to capture and control Jerusalem in the First Crusade?

- ☐ a. Saladin
- ☐ b. Richard III
- ☐ c. The Byzantines
- ☒ d. The Outremer states

\* 76 Other than directly or indirectly?

s War, either

- ☐ a. Denmark, Sweden, and France
- ☒ b. Denmark, England, the Dutch United Provinces, Sweden, France, and Spain
- ☐ c. Denmark, England, Sweden, and Spain
- ☐ d. Spain, France, England, Italy, Russia, and the Ottoman Empire

\* 77 Which of these armies did not sack, attack, or besiege the city of Rome?

- ☐ a. Alaric and the Visigoths
- ☒ b. Attila and the Huns
- ☐ c. The Vandals
- ☐ d. Belisarius and the Eastern Romans

\* 78 What Catholic practice caused Luther to publicly criticize the Church and start the Protestant Reformation?

- ☐ a. Excommunicating kings who refused to obey Papal decrees
- ☒ b. Indulgences, or selling forgiveness vouchers to raise money for the Pope
- ☐ c. Monasteries and Monasticism, which meant the Church owned a lot of land in Europe
- ☐ d. The use of Latin rather than Greek for the Bible, contrary to St. Paul

\* 79 What is constitutional monarchy?

- ☐ a. When the king gains complete authority and the right to rule from Parliament instead of God
- ☐ b. Writing out the feudal relationship in a clear constitution rather than relying on custom and tradition
- ☒ c. When Kings are limited by Parliament in certain areas such as raising taxes and armies and passing laws, and the King is forbidden to interfere in elections and debates
- ☐ d. When the constitution is legally King, and a monarch is merely the embodiment of the office

\* 80 Which Greek philosopher argued that humans are social animals?

- ☐ a. Plato
- ☐ b. Democritus
- ☒ c. Aristotle
- ☐ d. Eratosthenes