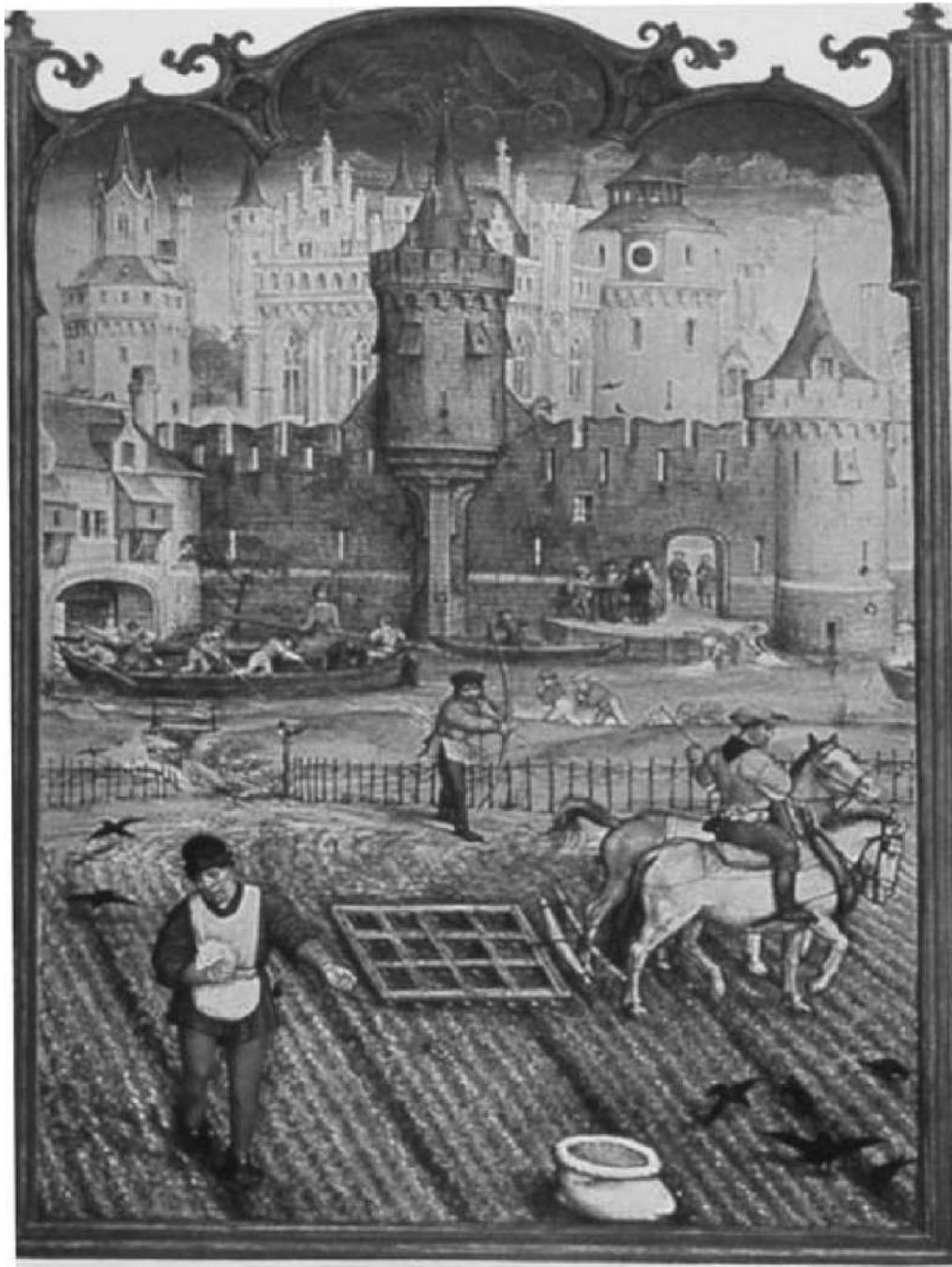


Base your answers to questions 1 and 2 on the art work below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: *Bridging World History*, Annenberg Learner

1. With which historical setting is this art work most closely associated?
 - A) India—Mughal Empire
 - B) Japan—Tokugawa shogunate
 - C) Middle East—Abbasid dynasty
 - D) Western Europe—Middle Ages
2. Which economic system is most closely associated with the activities shown in this art work?
 - A) capitalism
 - B) socialism
 - C) manorialism
 - D) communism

3. Base your answer to question on the chart below and on your knowledge of social studies.

?

LORDS	SERFS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Assigned farmlandProvided protection from bandits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Tended the lord's landMaintained the lord's estate

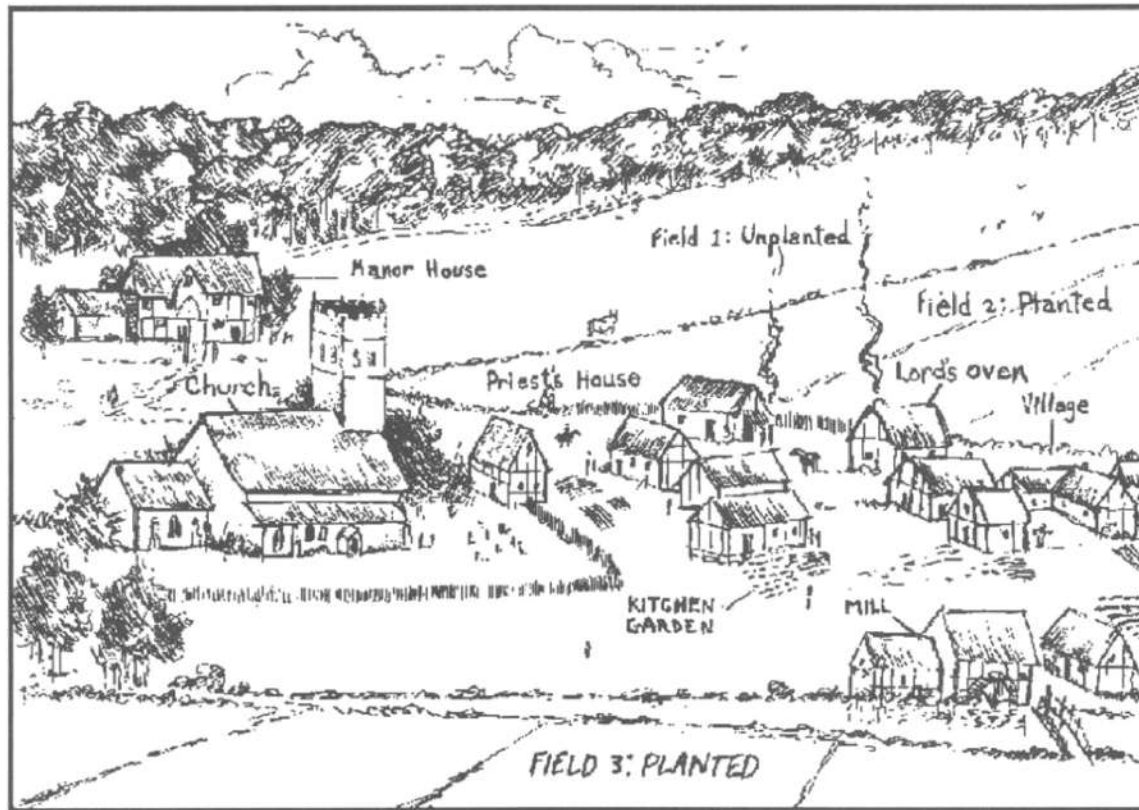
What is the best title for this chart?

- A) Knights' Code of Chivalry
 - B) Role of the Church
 - C) Feudal Obligations
 - D) Rules for Guild Membership
4. An economic reason for the institution of serfdom was to maintain
- A) religious uniformity
 - B) an educated citizenry
 - C) overseas trade
 - D) a stable workforce
5. In the European feudal system under manorialism, what is the most significant economic commodity?
- A) sugar and spices
 - B) land
 - C) gold and silver
 - D) livestock
6. Which document established the principle of limited monarchy in England?
- A) Magna Carta
 - B) Twelve Tables
 - C) Act of Supremacy
 - D) Balfour Declaration
7. Which political system is best described in the outline below?
- I. _____
- A. Decentralized government
 - B. Based on loyalty and service
 - C. Code of chivalry
 - D. Military elite
- A) Oligarchy
 - B) Democracy
 - C) Absolutism
 - D) Feudalism

8. Letting some farmland remain unplanted as a means of increasing food production is most closely associated with
- A) the three-field system
 - B) the enclosure movement
 - C) modern irrigation methods
 - D) slash-and-burn agriculture
9. In western Europe, feudalism developed after the
- A) Mongols invaded
 - B) Roman Empire collapsed
 - C) city of Constantinople fell
 - D) Renaissance began
10. The term *feudalism* is best defined as a
- A) system in which land is exchanged for military service and loyalty
 - B) holy war between Christians and Muslims
 - C) process in which goods are traded for other goods
 - D) division of political power between three separate branches

11. Base your answer to the following question on Base your answer to the following question on the drawing below and on your knowledge of social studies.

A Typical Medieval Manor



Source: James Killoran et al., *The Key to Understanding Global Studies*, 5th edition, Jarrett Publishing Company (adapted)

What inference can be drawn from the location of the church in this drawing?

- A) The church controlled trade within the manor.
 - B) The church played a limited role in education.
 - C) Religion played a significant role in the lives of the residents.
 - D) The mill was managed by the church.
-
12. The terms *masters*, *apprentices*, and *journeymen* are most closely associated with the
- A) encomienda system of Latin America.
 - B) guild system of Europe in the Middle Ages.
 - C) caste system of India.
 - D) civil service system of China during the Tang dynasty.
13. In western Europe, the Middle Ages began after the collapse of which empire?
- A) Roman
 - B) Byzantine
 - C) Ottoman
 - D) Mughal
14. Both European medieval knights and Japanese samurai warriors pledged oaths of
- A) devotion to their nation-state
 - B) allegiance to their families
 - C) service to their church
 - D) loyalty to their military leader
15. During the feudal period in Europe, power and position in society were based on the
- A) level of education achieved
 - B) amount of land possessed
 - C) amount of money earned
 - D) number of slaves owned

16. Which practice in medieval Europe was most similar to a Japanese warrior's code of bushido?

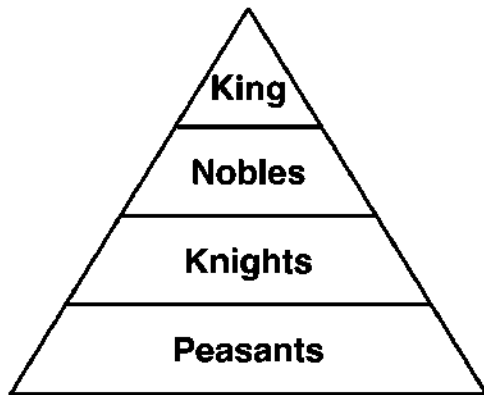
- A) chivalry
- B) serfdom
- C) tribute
- D) indulgences

17. Feudalism influenced Europe and Japan by

- A) encouraging formal education
- B) providing social stability
- C) fostering the growth of religion
- D) eliminating warfare

Base your answers to questions 18 and 19 on the illustration below.

European Feudal System



18. This illustration suggests that the European feudal system was

- A) designed to promote political and economic equality
- B) supported by the labor of the peasants
- C) controlled by a powerful middle class
- D) intended to provide opportunities for social mobility

19. The illustration represents a society based on

- A) educational achievement
- B) political ability
- C) social class
- D) accumulated wealth

20. Which factor contributed to the decline in the power of the European nobles in the late Middle Ages?

- A) collapse of international trade
- B) increase in the influence of serfs
- C) decreasing importance of towns and cities
- D) rise of nation-states

21. The Middle Ages in Western Europe was characterized by

- A) decreased emphasis on religion in daily life
- B) absolute monarchies and strong central governments
- C) extensive trade with Asia and the Middle East
- D) the manor system and the importance of land ownership

22. Which is a characteristic of a feudal society?

- A) rigid class structure
- B) industrial-based economy
- C) high literacy rate
- D) rapid social change

23. Which was a characteristic of feudalism?

- A) Unified national court systems were developed.
- B) Power rested in the hands of a strong central government.
- C) Land was exchanged for military service and obligations.
- D) Government was provided by a bureaucracy of civil servants.

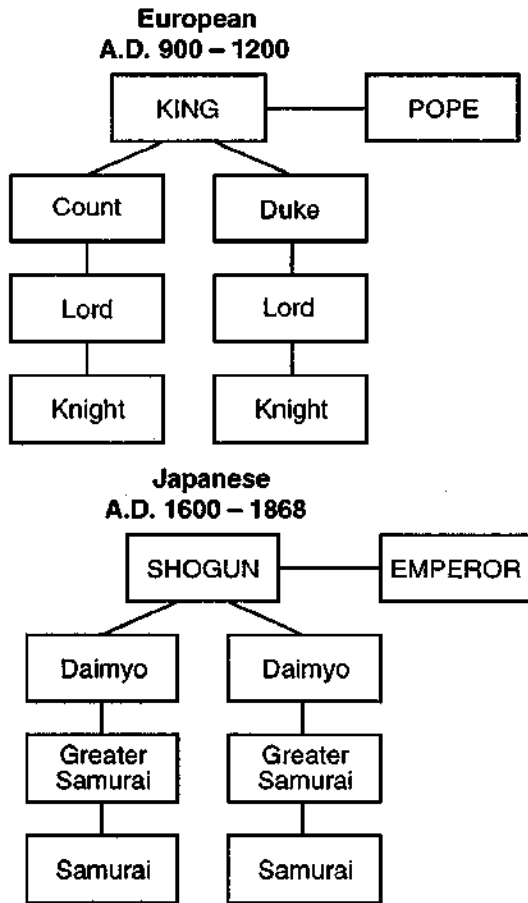
24. In western Europe during the early Middle Ages, education declined as a direct result of the

- A) loss of the power of the Christian Church
- B) rediscovery of classical Greek civilization
- C) fall of the Roman Empire
- D) rise of absolute monarchs

25. Medieval life in Europe was characterized by

- A) rejection of the teachings of the Christian church
- B) a thriving system of international trade
- C) limited social mobility
- D) a strong central government

26. Base your answer to the following question on the illustration below and on your knowledge of social studies.



In both Europe and Japan, the major reason for the development of the political system shown in the illustration was to

- A) increase trade and manufacturing in the region
 - B) provide order during a period of weak central governments
 - C) consolidate the political power of religious leaders
 - D) eliminate the need for a legal system
27. In European feudal society, an individual's social status was generally determined by
- A) individual abilities
 - B) education and training
 - C) marriage
 - D) birth
28. Which economic system existed in Europe during the early Middle Ages?
- A) free market
 - B) socialism
 - C) command
 - D) manorialism

29. The growth of feudalism in Europe during the Middle Ages was primarily caused by the
- A) suppression of internationalism
 - B) collapse of a strong central government
 - C) decline of the Roman Catholic Church
 - D) rivalry between the colonial empires
30. Which statement about the social structure in Europe during the Middle Ages is most accurate?
- A) The nobles encouraged social mobility.
 - B) The practices of the Catholic Church led to the development of a classless society.
 - C) Industrialization led to the growth of socialism throughout Europe.
 - D) Sharp class distinctions divided European society.
31. One similarity between the feudal manors of Europe and the traditional villages of India is that
- A) peasants were seldom able to change their social status
 - B) women dominated the political decisions of the local councils
 - C) children could choose from a number of different occupations
 - D) monarchs exerted absolute power over local governments
32. Which institution served as the primary unifying force in medieval western Europe?
- A) militar
 - B) legislature
 - C) church
 - D) monarchy
33. During the early Middle Ages, western European societies were most influenced by
- A) elected parliaments
 - B) national monarchies
 - C) the Byzantine emperors
 - D) the Roman Catholic Church

34. Base your answer to the following question on “The Peace of God declared that feudal warfare could not take place on church property, and it promised sanctuary in churches and abbeys to fugitives from combat. The Truce of God forbade fighting from Wednesday evening until Monday morning, on holidays, and during the religious seasons of Christmas and Lent. . . .”

— *Medieval and Early Modern Times*

This quotation implies that

- A) the church had considerable political power during this time.
- B) landlords determined when warfare took place
- C) war was limited to religious holidays
- D) religion was dictated by feudal law

35. Which statement best describes the role of the Roman Catholic Church in Europe during the Middle Ages?

- A) The Church gained influence as people became more interested in secular affairs.
- B) The Church encouraged individuals to question authority.
- C) Church leaders were involved only in spiritual activities.
- D) The Church provided a sense of stability, unity, and order.

36. The Roman Catholic Church during the Middle Ages in Europe can best be described as a church that

- A) favored separation from secular governments
- B) was a strong force that divided many people
- C) avoided involvement in social and educational matters
- D) was a stabilizing influence during a period of weak central governments

37. Which statement best describes society under the influence of medieval Christianity and traditional Islam?

- A) Religion played a major role only in the lives of the clergy.
- B) Both religions influenced society by stressing the equality of all religions.
- C) Religion permitted the freedom to choose how people would worship.
- D) Religion was a way of life that governed people from birth to death.

38. Rome during the Pax Romana and the Catholic Church during the Middle Ages are examples of

- A) centralized powers
- B) feudal governments
- C) Communist regimes
- D) constitutional monarchies

39. Base your answer to the following question on Base your answer on the quotations below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"The pope is the only person whose feet are kissed by all princes. His title is unique in the world. He may depose [remove] emperors."

— Pope Gregory VII (11th century)

"An emperor is subject to no one but to God and justice."

— Frederick Barbarossa,
Holy Roman Emperor (12th century)

The ideas expressed in these quotations show that during the Middle Ages in Europe

- A) monarchs dominated the Church's leaders
- B) monarchs and popes strengthened the role of the Church
- C) popes and monarchs sometimes challenged each other's authority
- D) popes gave little attention to political matters

40. Which style of architecture is characterized by stained-glass windows, tall spires, flying buttresses, and pointed arches?

- A) Corinthian
- B) Gothic
- C) Ionic
- D) neoclassical

41. The art, music, and philosophy of the medieval period in Europe generally dealt with

- A) human scientific achievements
- B) religious themes
- C) classic Greek and Roman subjects
- D) materialism

42. Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris, the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem, and the Great Pyramid in Egypt are examples of

- A) architectural accomplishments that reflect religious beliefs
- B) ancient architectural monuments no longer in use
- C) the influence of cultural diffusion on contemporary architecture
- D) the influence of Buddhist architecture on conquered nations

43. During the European Middle Ages, guilds were created to

- A) regulate the money supply
- B) increase competition
- C) standardize goods and prices
- D) obtain better working conditions in factories

44. Which period in European history is most closely associated with the emergence of trade fairs, the founding of guilds, and the creation of the Hanseatic League?

- A) Age of Pericles
- B) Glorious Revolution
- C) Commercial Revolution
- D) Age of Reason

45. In Europe during the Middle Ages, increases in trade and commerce resulted in

- A) increased political power for the clergy
 - B) lower living standards for industrial workers
 - C) decreased economic rivalry between kings
 - D) development of towns and cities
-