Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Block: \_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Review – Chapter 16 Two Worlds of Christendom**

49. The crowning of Charlemagne (Charles the Great) by Pope Leo III on Christmas Day, 800, symbolized the coming together of what three elements?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

50. The government of Byzantium (the Byzantine Empire) was a civil and religious mix known

as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, in which the emperor had divine favor and played an active role in church affairs.

51. The capital of Byzantium was built by what emperor? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

52. The most important of the early Byzantine emperors was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , who along with his wife Theodora, was responsible for codifying civil law and attempt to reconstruct the old empire. His law code has influenced civil law codes in most of Europe, Japan, and Louisiana.

53. The empire and renaissance that Charlemagne produced were called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Empire and Renaissance.

54. After Charlemagne’s death, what external factor weakened European stability?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What internal factor? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

55. After the fall of the western Roman Empire, did Europe experience increased urbanization or de-urbanization? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

56. In 1054, what happened between the Christian Churches of Eastern Europe and Western Europe? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

57. The head of the western Church was called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

He was the bishop of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The head of the eastern Church was called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

He was the bishop of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

After 1054, the eastern Church came to be called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Church.

58. Did western Europe struggle with caesaropapism? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

59. In feudalism, the land granted to a vassal by his lord was called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

60. Medieval Europe was split between the Germanic kingdoms in the west and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Empire in the east.

61. After the fall of the Carolingian Empire, what was the greatest threat facing western European kingdoms? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What was the greatest threat facing the Byzantine Empire? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

62. What does this describe? Power centralized in the emperor claiming divine approval; the emperor rules politically and exerts his authority on ecclesiastical (church) matters as well; his authority is absolute. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

63. Familiarize yourself with the geography of medieval Europe and the Byzantine Empire.

You should be able to identify and locate the Byzantine Empire, Constantinople, Rome, the Scandinavian countries (from whence the Vikings came), and Muslim Spain.

64. Which of the following was **NOT** a factor weakening kingdoms in Europe after the death of Charlemagne?

(A) Viking invasions

(B) The fighting among Charlemagne’s grandsons

(C) Disruption of the Silk Road trade

(D) Invasions from Scandinavian people.

65. Which of the following modern day countries did the Vikings **NOT** come from?

(A) Denmark (B) Norway

(C) Belgium (D) Sweden

66. Which statement best describes why feudalism developed?

(A) European monarchs learned of Oriental feudalism from Silk Road traders

(B) Constant attacks by the Huns forced men to develop new methods of warfare.

(C) Feudalism developed out of the growth of a new powerful middle class.

(D) The Byzantine emperor’s decision to parcel western Europe among his lords.

(E) People turned to landed aristocrats for protection with the break-down of imperial order.

67. Under feudalism, a warrior who served a lord was known as a

(A) vassal (B) earl

(C) count (D) aristocrat

68. A fief was a

a. code of laws b. outlaw

c. church office d. grant of land

69. A code of ethics knights were held to was called

a. scholasticism b. chivalry

c. feudalism d. vassalage

70. The chief virtue in Feudal society was

a. charity toward one’s neighbor b. skill at arms

c. loyalty to one’s lord d. skill at farming

71. The relationship between a lord and his vassal was an unwritten set of mutual obligations known as

a. the Magna Carta b. the code of chivalry

c. the feudal contract d. the Code of Roland

72. In the Early Middle Ages

a. Aristocratic women grew in power as their husbands were away more and more

b. Women lost rights and privileges they had gained under the Roman Empire

c. Women were treated as little more than slaves

d. Women were considered equal to men

73. What replaced the Western Roman Empire after its fall in 476 C.E.?

a. separate states ruled by Germanic kings

b. an empire ruled by Attila the Hun

c. the empire of Alexander the Great

d. a Mongol dynasty begun by Kublai Khan

74. Charles Martel played an integral part in the future of Europe by his role in

a. the Battle of Tours, in which he defeated an invading Muslim army

b. unifying the Germanic tribes against the Romans

c. defeating his grandson Charlemagne in battle

d. creating a single currency for all of western Europe.

75. The crowning of Charlemagne by Pope Leo on Christmas Day, 800 C.E. symbolized

a. the joining of Roman, Christian, and Germanic cultures

b. the continuation of the Roman culture

c. the baptism of Charlemagne

d. the conversion of Charlemagne to Christianity

76. After Charlemagne’s death

a. his Carolingian Empire endured for more than 200 years

b. his empire was divided among his grandsons within 30 years of his death

c. the Roman Empire rose to power again in western Europe

d. the Germanic Franks renounced Christianity and returned to paganism

77. Caesaropapism was

a. the effort by the pope to assert control over the western Roman empire.

b. the effort by the pope to assert control over the eastern Roman empire. c. the effort by Constantine and his successors to reign as emperor and actively control ecclesiastical affairs.

d. the effort by Caesar to assert control over the Catholic church.

78. What internal and external factors after Charlemagne’s death weakened European kingdoms?

a. the assassination of Julius Caesar and the invasion of Attila the Hun

b. the fighting between the heirs of Charlemagne and the Viking invasions

c. the codification of Roman law and the spread of the Black Death

d. the Norman invasion of Britain and the de-urbanization of population centers

79. Charlemagne was of which Germanic tribe or people? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

80. By the 900s, Western Europe was beginning to recover from the collapse of the Roman Empire. Several technological innovations in agriculture led to increased food production; among them was the use of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to plow fields. Increased food production always leads to increased \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

81. In 1054, the eastern church and western church split. This split is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Possible Essay Questions:

* Compare the breakdown in Imperial structure in Europe after the fall of the Carolingian Empire to that of China after the fall of the Han Empire.
* Compare and Contrast western Europe in the year 900 with eastern Europe.
* Describe the reasons for the schism between the Catholic and Orthodox Churches.

Also, be sure to look over the textbook site, particularly the Multiple Choice quizzes and outlines, our PowerPoint lectures, and the quizzes we’ve taken. Questions will be taken from those sources as well.

*Do your best in all things. You are worth it.*

Answer Key

49. Christianity, the legacy of Rome, the vitality of the Germanic people

50. caesaropapism 51. Constantine 52. Justinian

53. Carolingian 54. Viking invasions; fighting between his grandsons

55. de-urbanization 56. Schism

57. pope, Rome, patriarch, Constantinople 58. Not so much 59. Fief

60. Byzantine

61. Raids and invasions from Vikings; Raids and invasions from Muslim raiders and armies

62. Caesaropapism

64. C

65. C

66. E

67. A

68. D

69. B

70. C

71. C

72. A

73. A

74. A

75. A

76. B

77. C

78. B

79. the Franks

80. iron plow, population

81. Schism