

On-Line Quiz Chapter 10
HI 101

1. All of the following were motives for the Crusades except
 - a. the desire for military adventure.
 - b. religious fervor.
 - c. the aim to increase religious toleration between Muslims and Christians.
 - d. the desire to gain riches and land.
 - e. to allow the pope to assume the leadership in liberating the Holy Land.

2. The pope who gave his blessing and authorized the First Crusade was
 - a. Urban II.
 - b. Gregory VII.
 - c. Gregory the Great.
 - d. Innocent III.
 - e. Edward the Confessor.

3. The leader of the "peasants' crusade" was
 - a. Gregory the Great.
 - b. Richard the Homeless.
 - c. Peter the Hermit.
 - d. Charles the Hammer.
 - e. Saladin the Wise.

4. What form recorded the events of the Battle of Hastings in 1066?
 - a. An Ecclesiastic History of the English Peoples by the Venerable Bede
 - b. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles.
 - c. The Bayeaux Tapestry
 - d. The Domesday Book of William the Conqueror
 - e. The Pax Mongolica

5. What distinction was signified by the Magna Carta?
 - a. England became a constitutional monarchy.
 - b. Formal recognition of the mutual rights and obligations between the king and his vassals.
 - c. Empowerment of a representative parliament.
 - d. Complete autonomy of the Privy Council.
 - e. An abiding peace with France and the descendants of Eleanor of Aquitaine

6. The main issue of conflict between Pope Gregory VII and Emperor Henry IV was
 - a. refusal to provide tithes to the church.
 - b. the argument of whose authority was superior.
 - c. lay investiture.
 - d. support of the Franciscan order.
 - e. refusing to accept younger sons of nobility into clerical orders.

7. The victor at the Battle of Hastings was
 - a. Harold Godwinson.
 - b. William of Normandy.
 - c. Edward the Confessor.
 - d. Henry II.
 - e. Vladimir the Northman.

8. By the end of the thirteenth century, the institutionalization of the English Parliament
 - a. provided the foundation for the absolute rule of the monarch.
 - b. enabled the barons and church lords to establish themselves in the House of Commons.
 - c. was a system of power sharing between the monarch and groups within the society.
 - d. enabled the knights and burgesses to establish themselves in the House of Lords.
 - e. had failed because of the impact of the Black Death.

9. The Dominican friars
 - a. were established in the ninth century.
 - b. were first led by the highly intellectual Dominic de Guzmán.
 - c. lived among the people and helped the poor.
 - d. became key factors in combating heresy under the leadership of the Holy Roman Emperor.
 - e. were led by Francis of Assisi.

10. The seven sacraments of the Catholic Church included:
 - a. Eucharist, confirmation, burial, and baptism
 - b. Baptism, confirmation, penance, and sanctification
 - c. Penance, marriage, baptism, and extreme unction
 - d. Eucharist, baptism, veneration of Mary, and marriage
 - e. Veneration of Mary, baptism, burial, and sanctification