

**On-Line Quiz Chapter 11**  
**HI 101**

1. The Mongols
  - a. facilitated the spread of the plague as they traveled west on the Silk Road.
  - b. stopped the spread of the plague to China, but allowed it to decimate the West.
  - c. stopped the spread of the plague to the West, but allowed it to decimate China.
  - d. were immune from the *Yersinia pestis*.
  - e. captured Constantinople.
  
2. Flagellants
  - a. was the term used to describe the aristocratic opponents of rebelling serfs.
  - b. were Jews who beat themselves in an effort to avoid harsher abuse by Christians.
  - c. were a new order of friars which were established in France by Joan of Arc.
  - d. were Christian fanatics who physically scourged themselves during the Black Death.
  - e. were hereditary slaves in fifteenth-century Italy.
  
3. As a result of the Black Death,
  - a. there was a decrease in anti-Semitism.
  - b. there was an increase in anti-Semitism.
  - c. flagellation disappeared.
  - d. the population rose in Italian cities but fell in English and French cities and towns.
  - e. the Pope moved to Avignon.
  
4. At the beginning of the Hundred Years' War, the English had the advantage because of
  - a. cannon and gunpowder.
  - b. the crossbow.
  - c. the longbow.
  - d. heavily armored cavalry.
  - e. German mercenaries.
  
5. . By the end of the Hundred Years' War, the French gained victory because of
  - a. cannon and gunpowder.
  - b. the crossbow.
  - c. the longbow.
  - d. heavily armored cavalry.
  - e. German mercenaries.
  
6. All of the following regarding the Hundred Years' War are correct except
  - a. traditional nobles fighting on horseback were the keys to victory.
  - b. new weapons were used in the war, including the longbow and gunpowder.
  - c. the English were victorious at the battles of Crécy and Agincourt.
  - d. Joan of Arc was burnt at the stake for heresy by the English.
  - e. it was fought between England and France.

7. The Great (Western) Schism
  - a. resulted in the capture of Jerusalem by Saladin.
  - b. saw two different individuals claiming to be the true pope.
  - c. was the result of the investiture controversy between Gregory VII and Henry IV.
  - d. led to the Hundred Years' War between England and France.
  - e. led to the sacking of Constantinople by crusaders from the West.
  
8. The council that ended the Great Schism was the council of
  - a. Clermont.
  - b. Canossa.
  - c. Orleans.
  - d. Constance.
  - e. Trent.
  
9. Which of the following statements is NOT true about the Black Death?
  - a. It was carried by rats with fleas that carried the bacteria *Yersinia pestis*.
  - b. Once it dissipated from Western Europe, it continued to recur.
  - c. Its transmission was facilitated by Mongol long-distance trade.
  - d. Diffusion followed different trade routes.
  - e. the hardest hit area was England.
  
10. Economic and social crises that arose in response to the Black Death in Europe included all of the following EXCEPT
  - a. Mortality rates meant less workers survived, and they could command better wages.
  - b. Trade declined with less manufacturing taking place.
  - c. Peasants converted their serfdom by exchanging services for rent.
  - d. Peasant rebellions took place in Europe over exclusion from artisanal guilds.
  - e. Social unrest became a characteristic of European history.