

Chapter Eight Quiz

1. In 800, Charlemagne was crowned
 - a. King of the Franks.
 - b. Bishop of Rome.
 - c. Ruler of the Germans.
 - d. Roman Emperor.
 - e. Emperor of the East.

2. The Treaty of Verdun divided the Carolingian Empire into three sections. The section which would become France was the Kingdom of
 - a. Louis
 - b. Lothar
 - c. Charles
 - d. Benedict

3. The incursions of the Scandinavian Vikings into other parts of Europe
 - a. were the most threatening of the fifteenth century invaders to the peace of Europe.
 - b. were successful because their ships had a shallow draft, allowing them to sail far up rivers.
 - c. had little impact on the history of England and France.
 - d. were defeated at the Battle of Lechfeld.
 - e. led to Scandinavian control of Greece.

4. The piece of land that provided the feudal vassal's economic support was the
 - a. fief.
 - b. tallage.
 - c. homage.
 - d. vassalage.
 - e. right.

5. The traditional liberal arts included all of the following except
 - a. rhetoric.
 - b. biology.
 - c. music.
 - d. astronomy.
 - e. geometry.

6. Which of the following is NOT a true statement about Charlemagne?
- He attended a university in Rome.
 - He conquered much of Western and Central Europe in the Carolingian Empire.
 - He established the *missi dominici*
 - He utilized local nobility as agents of the king in his administration.
 - He was coronated as Emperor of the Romans.
7. The basis of feudalism in Europe was
- the sacred oath of loyalty.
 - one of the sacraments in the Catholic church.
 - a means for apportioning land allocations among nobility without sons
 - a contract sworn between a lord and his vassal.
 - the recognition of clergy as superior in status than a secular authority.
8. The land retained by lord which was worked by serfs was called
- demesne
 - manor
 - fief
 - latifundia
 - comatitenses
9. The staple of the medieval diet was
- potatoes.
 - eggs.
 - fish.
 - bread.
 - pasta.
10. During the Abbasid dynasty,
- Damascus became the Islamic capital.
 - Greek writings were regarded as heretical and forbidden.
 - the caliphs were more like kings than spiritual leaders.
 - Persians began silk-cultivation.
 - there was a revival of Zoroastrianism.

11. The capital of the Abbasid Empire was

- a. Damascus.
- b. Persepolis.
- c. Tehran.
- d. Baghdad.
- e. Mecca.

12. The Frankish leader who defeated a Muslim army near Tours in 732 was

- a. Pepin.
- b. Clovis.
- c. Charlemagne.
- d. Charles Martel.
- e. Louis the Pious.