



YONKERS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

REVIEW PACKET

MEDIEVAL EUROPE/ CRUSADES

GEOGRAPHIC SETTING

The geography of Europe had a powerful effect on the development of the area. Europe's location and resources helped determine the groups of people who settled there and the people who would try to control it.

Location

Europe lay at the western end of the Eurasian landmass, which extends from present-day Portugal to China. Parts of Great Britain, Spain, France, Italy, Greece, and other areas of Eastern Europe had been within the Roman empire. Roman roads had allowed Roman and Christian customs to spread. As you have learned, Germanic tribes overran Europe from about 400 to 700, ending Roman rule.

Resources

FORESTS AND FERTILE SOIL Europe had many natural resources. Dense forests, with valuable timber, covered much of northern Europe, and the area's fertile soil was well suited for raising crops. In addition, minerals such as iron and coal lay untapped beneath the Earth's surface.

SEAS AND RIVERS The oceans and seas that surrounded much of Europe were also important resources. People on the coasts fished the waters and used them as a means of trade and transportation. Large rivers in Europe also provided food and a means of travel.

THE FRANKISH EMPIRE

The Germanic people who overran the Roman empire were warriors, farmers, and herders. Their culture differed greatly from that of the Romans they had conquered. Germanic tribes were governed by unwritten laws and customs and ruled by elected kings.

The Rise of the Franks

From about 400 to 700, warrior tribes divided Europe and fought for control of various territories. During this time, the Franks emerged as the most powerful and successful of the tribes in Gaul, or present-day France. In the late 400s, Clovis, a brilliant and ruthless leader, became king of the Franks. Clovis is probably best known for his conversion to Christianity, which gained him a powerful ally in the Christian Church.

Battle of Tours

As you have learned, Muslims had moved into Spain. They tried to advance into France. At the Battle of Tours in 732, the Franks defeated a Muslim army. Although Muslims continued to rule most of Spain, they advanced no farther in Western Europe.

Charlemagne

During the 800s, Charlemagne, a Frankish king, built an empire that stretched across modern-day France, Germany, and part of Italy.

SECTION OVERVIEW

The Middle Ages, or **medieval** period, lasted from about 500 to the middle of the 1400s. The collapse of the Roman empire had left Western Europe with no unifying government. In response, political and social systems emerged, such as feudalism and manorialism, that were based on powerful local lords and their landholdings. A strict social hierarchy existed during the Middle Ages. The Christian Church emerged as a unifying force in Western Europe and had great influence over economic and social as well as religious life. Conditions gradually improved, allowing Europeans to build a new civilization based on Greco-Roman and Christian traditions.

KEY THEMES AND CONCEPTS

As you review this section, take special note of the following key themes and concepts:

Interdependence What duties and responsibilities guided people's lives in medieval Europe?

Political Systems What roles did individual citizens play in the medieval feudal systems?

Economic Systems How did manorialism provide for people's basic economic needs?

Belief Systems What roles did the Church play in medieval society?

KEY PEOPLE AND TERMS

As you review this section, be sure you understand the significance of these key people and terms:

medieval	serf	monastery
Charlemagne	secular	anti-Semitism
chivalry	excommunicate	Gothic
manorialism	Pope Innocent III	

libraries where scholars copied ancient texts, including the Bible and texts of science and history written in Latin.

END OF CHARLEMAGNE'S REIGN When Charlemagne died in 814, his empire quickly fell apart as his heirs battled for control. In 843, Charlemagne's grandsons signed the Treaty of Verdun, which divided Charlemagne's empire into three separate kingdoms, one for each grandson.

Charlemagne had a lasting influence, however. His strong government was a model for future medieval rulers. He also helped spread Christianity to northern Europe.

FEUDALISM AND MANORIALISM

During the early part of the Middle Ages, kings were too weak to keep invaders out of their kingdoms. People began to leave towns and cities, banding together in the countryside for protection and survival.

Medieval Society

Everyone had a well-defined place in medieval society. People were born into their social positions, and there was little chance of moving beyond them. The nobility consisted of the kings and queens, greater lords, lesser lords, and knights. The elite class of nobles controlled the land and power. The lower class of peasants, who made up the bulk of the population, worked the land and served the nobles. The clergy was highly respected, due to the fact that the Christian Church dominated life during the Middle Ages.

Feudalism

FEUDAL RESPONSIBILITIES Feudalism was a loosely structured political system in which powerful lords (nobles) owned large sections of land. They divided their land into estates called fiefs, which were given to lesser lords called vassals. Vassals pledged their loyalty and military support to their lords in return for this land.

KNIGHTHOOD Because people in medieval Europe were often at war, many nobles trained to become knights, or mounted warriors. They practiced strict discipline and learned how to ride well and handle weapons skillfully. In addition, knights were bound by a code of conduct known as **chivalry**. This code charged them to be brave, loyal, and true to their word. The code also required knights to protect women.

ROLE OF NOBLEWOMEN Women played an active role in feudal society. A "lady" was in charge of her husband's estate while he was away serving his lord in battle. She was responsible for all household affairs including the raising of children. In preparation for their adult role, girls received training in household arts such as spinning, weaving, and

the management of servants. Women had limited inheritance rights, however, since most possessions went to the eldest son.

Manorialism

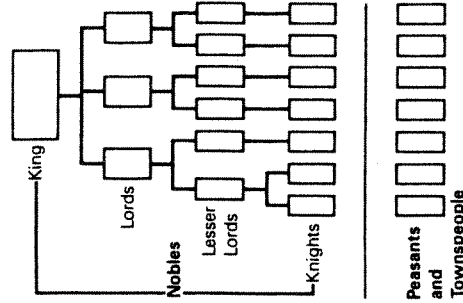
The basis for the medieval economy was **manorialism**, an economic system structured around a lord's manor, or estate. Manors often included one or more villages and the land surrounding them. Under the manorial system, each group in society had a place; each also had certain rights and responsibilities.

PEASANTS AND LORDS Most of the peasants who lived on the estate were **serfs**. Serfs were not slaves, but they were bound to the land. They could not leave the estate without the lord's permission.

MUTUAL RESPONSIBILITIES Serfs farmed the lord's land and did other work such as repairing roads and fences. In return for the service provided by peasants, the lord provided them with the use of several acres of land to farm. The lord was also supposed to protect them during times of war.

HARSH LIFE FOR PEASANTS For peasants, life on the manor was difficult and often harsh. Peasant men, women, and children worked long hours, and few peasants lived past the age of 35. In spite of such hardship, the lives of peasants were held together by the common thread of Christianity. Their celebrations—marriages, births, and holidays such as Christmas and Easter—were centered in the Christian Church.

The Structure of Feudal Society



THE CHURCH IN MEDIEVAL LIFE

During the Middle Ages, two distinct Christian churches emerged: the Orthodox Christian Church in the east and the Roman Catholic Church in the west. (The two branches split permanently in 1054.) The Roman Catholic Church became the main stabilizing force in Western Europe. The Church provided religious leadership as well as **secular**, or worldly, leadership. It also played a key role in reviving and preserving learning.

Church Hierarchy

At the head of the Roman Catholic Church was the pope, whom followers believed to be the spiritual representative of Jesus on earth. Below the pope came archbishops, bishops, and local priests. For peasants and town dwellers, everyday life was closely tied to local priests and the village church.

Spiritual Role of the Church

The main responsibility of the Church was to serve the spiritual needs of medieval society. Local priests instructed peasants and townspeople in the faith and provided comfort to them in troubled times. The Church taught that all men and women were sinners but that Christians could achieve salvation, or eternal life in heaven, through faith in Jesus, good works, and

participation in sacraments, or sacred spiritual rituals. To escape the punishment of hell, they needed to take part in the sacraments of the Church.

Secular Role of the Church

ECONOMIC POWER The Church filled many secular, or worldly, roles during the Middle Ages. As the largest landholder in Europe, the Church had significant economic power. The Church also gained wealth through the tithes, a tax Christians were required to pay that equaled 10 percent of their income.

POLITICAL POWER The Church had its own set of laws, called canon law, and its own courts of justice. The Church claimed authority over secular rulers, but monarchs did not always recognize this authority. As a result, there were frequent power struggles between the pope in Rome and various kings and emperors.

Popes believed that they had authority over kings. Popes sometimes **excommunicated**, or excluded from the Catholic Church, secular rulers who challenged or threatened papal power. For example, **Pope Innocent III** excommunicated King John of England in the 1200s during a dispute about appointing an archbishop.

Monastic Orders

Some men and women became monks or nuns, leaving worldly society and devoting their lives to God. They entered **monasteries**, communities where Christian men or women focused on spiritual goals. Monks and nuns took vows of chastity, or purity, and of obedience to the abbot, or head of the religious order. They also took an oath of poverty. Monks

The Medieval Church

Everyday Life

- Christians attend village churches.
- Some priests run schools in village churches.
- All Christians pay taxes to Church.

Nuns and Monks

- Some set up housing, hospitals, and schools for sick and poor.
- Some become missionaries.
- Some preserve learning.

Power of Church

- Pope leads Roman Catholic Church.
- Church has its own laws and courts.
- Church excommunicates those who do not obey rules.

Reform

- Church becomes rich and powerful.
- Some clergy become corrupt.
- Reformers try to make changes.

and nuns fulfilled many social needs, such as tending the sick, helping the poor, and educating children.

CENTERS OF LEARNING In monasteries and convents (religious communities of women), monks and nuns also preserved ancient writings by copying ancient texts. Some monks and nuns taught Latin and Greek classics; others produced their own literary works.

MISSIONARY WORK Not all monks and nuns remained in monasteries. Some became missionaries, risking their lives to spread the message of Christianity. The Church sometimes honored its missionaries by declaring them saints. St. Patrick was a missionary who set up the Church in Ireland. St. Augustine was sent as a missionary to the Angles and Saxons in England.

Women and the Church

The Church taught that women and men were equal in the sight of God. However, on earth, women were supposed to be subservient to men. There was some effort to protect women in medieval society. For example, the Church set a minimum age for women to marry. However, women were viewed in two opposing ways. On one hand, the Church considered women weak, easily tempted into sin, and dependent on the guidance of men. On the other hand, women were seen as modest and pure in spirit, similar to Mary, the mother of Jesus.

JEWIS IN MEDIEVAL EUROPE

Numerous Jewish communities existed throughout Europe during the Middle Ages. While Jews in Muslim Spain and northern areas of Europe were generally tolerated, most Christians persecuted Jews. Not only did the Church bar Jews from owning land or practicing many occupations; many Christians blamed Jews for the death of Jesus. As a result, the foundations for **anti-Semitism**, or prejudice against Jews, were laid. Gradually, Christians began blaming Jews for all kinds of misfortunes, from famines to disease. In time, Jews migrated to Eastern Europe, where they set up communities that survived until modern times.

MEDIEVAL CULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS

In early medieval times, life was very chaotic. People concentrated on protecting themselves from invasions and taking care of their own physical needs. Toward the end of the Middle Ages, however, European society became more stable and made cultural gains in the fields of literature, art, and architecture.

Literature

Although the language of scholars was Latin, new stories and writings began to appear in the everyday languages of the people. Medieval

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Literature

Although the language of scholars was Latin, new stories and writings began to appear in the everyday languages of the people. Medieval

literature included stories of knights and feudal lords as well as tales about the common people. Authors such as Dante and Chaucer wrote stories about warrior heroes and ordinary people who showed courage, humor, and morality.

Architecture and Art

The architecture and art of the Middle Ages focused on glorifying God. Almost all of the artistic achievements of the time were a reflection of the power of the Church. With money from increased trade in the late Middle Ages, nobles and townspeople alike began contributing to great works of architecture and art.

ROMAN INFLUENCES Around the year 1000, towns began to build stone churches that reflected the influence of Rome. With thick supporting walls and towers and only small slits in the stone for windows, these structures were fortresslike and dimly lighted.

THE GOTHIC TRADITION The Gothic style of architecture first appeared in Europe in the early 1100s. These new buildings, unlike those in the Roman style, seemed to soar upward. The **Gothic** style was characterized by pointed arches and by flying buttresses, stone supports that stood outside the building. With this outside support, walls could be built higher, leaving space for huge stained-glass windows. These windows, along with sculptures and carvings inside the churches, often told biblical stories, serving to educate the illiterate people of medieval Europe.

SUMMARY

The Middle Ages was a troubled period in European history. After the Germanic invasions, society began to come together under the strict political organization supplied by feudalism and the economic system of manorialism. The Christian Church helped to unify Western Europe and touched every aspect of medieval life. Monasteries and convents became centers of learning; monks and nuns preserved ancient writings by copying ancient texts. As conditions improved and life became more stable, medieval Europe began to develop its own unique culture.

BEGINNING OF THE CRUSADES

In the 1050s, the Seljuk Turks invaded the Byzantine empire. Over the next four decades, they overran most Byzantine lands in Asia Minor as well as Palestine. In 1095, the Byzantine emperor asked the pope, **Urban II**, for help. Pope Urban agreed. At the **Council of Clermont**, Urban encouraged French and German bishops to recover Palestine, or the **Holy Land**, as it was called by Christians. Christians referred to this area as the Holy Land because it was where Jesus had lived and taught. Muslims and Jews also considered the land holy. Christians who answered the pope's call were known as crusaders. Men and women from all over Western Europe left their homes to reclaim the Holy Land. Many never returned.

REASONS FOR THE CRUSADES

There were several other motives for the Crusades, some religious and some secular. These reasons included the following.

- The pope believed that the Crusades would increase his power in Europe.
- Christians believed that their sins would be forgiven if they participated in the Crusades.
- Nobles hoped to gain wealth and land by participating in the Crusades.
- Adventurers saw the Crusades as a chance for travel and excitement.
- Serfs hoped to escape feudal oppression by fighting in the Crusades.

AN INITIAL CHRISTIAN VICTORY

For 200 years, the fighting went on. Only the first of four Crusades, however, came close to achieving its goals. In 1099, Christians captured the city of Jerusalem. They followed the victory with a massacre of Muslim and Jewish inhabitants.

Crusaders divided their conquered lands into four small states called the crusader states. They divided these lands into feudal domains. Muslim leaders tried to regain these kingdoms, and this effort resulted in additional Crusades.

SALADIN AND MUSLIM VICTORY

A Respected Muslim Leader

During the late 1100s, **Saladin** united the Muslim world. Both Muslims and Christians admired and respected Saladin. However, when Saladin marched toward Jerusalem, the Christians were determined to stop him.

The Taking of Jerusalem

A Christian victory did not occur, however. The crusaders in Jerusalem surrendered. Saladin forbade his soldiers to kill, harm, or steal from the defeated crusaders.

SECTION OVERVIEW

In the 1050s, Seljuk Turks, who were Muslims, invaded the Byzantine empire and conquered Palestine. The Christian Church called for a movement to drive the Muslims out of Palestine. For nearly 200 years, Christians fought a series of religious wars known as the **Crusades**. The wars failed to regain Palestine, and they left a legacy of ill will and distrust between Christians and Muslims. However, the Crusades had other effects as well. Trade increased, and the European economy expanded. Feudal monarchs gained more power, and Europeans learned of the existence of lands beyond their borders. Europeans also benefited from the learning and cultural achievements of Islam.

KEY THEMES AND CONCEPTS

As you review this section, take special note of the following key themes and concepts:

Imperialism Why did Christians and Muslims engage in the Crusades?

Change What effect did the Crusades have on the economy of Europe?

Power How did the Crusades affect the power of the Church and feudal lords?

Culture How did the Crusades expand Europeans' view of the world?

KEY PEOPLE AND TERMS

As you review this section, be sure you understand the significance of these key people and terms:

Crusades	Holy Land
Urban II	Saladin
Council of Clermont	Richard the Lion-Hearted

Richard the Lion-Hearted became king of England in 1189. He was determined to retake Jerusalem from Saladin. During the Third Crusade, Richard won several victories. Richard's forces advanced to within a few miles of Jerusalem, but were unable to capture the city.

THE END OF THE CRUSADES

Later Crusades also resulted in failure for the Christians. The Fourth Crusade was supposed to regain Jerusalem, but the knights were diverted. After helping Venetian merchants defeat their Byzantine trade rivals, the knights looted Constantinople itself. What had started as a war of Christians against Muslims ended in a battle between rival Christian factions.

In Palestine, Muslims overran the crusader states. They captured Acre, the last city to fall, in 1291. This time the Muslims massacred Christian inhabitants after their victory.

IMPACT OF THE CRUSADES

The crusaders failed to attain their main goal of retaking the Holy Land. Unfortunately, the Crusades left behind a legacy of religious hatred between Christians and Muslims, since each group had committed terrible acts of violence against the other. Crusaders sometimes turned their hatred on Jews in Europe as they traveled to or from Palestine. At times crusaders destroyed entire Jewish communities.

The Crusades did, however, have some positive effects. The European economy began to grow, and Europeans gained an expanded view of the world.

Increased Trade

Trade with the Byzantine empire before the time of the Crusades had sparked the interest of Europeans in goods from the east. The amount of trade increased during the time of the Crusades. Crusaders returning to Europe brought with them interesting new fabrics, spices, and perfumes.

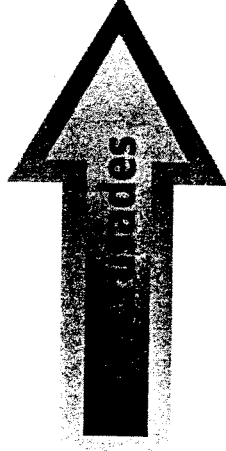
Merchants from the Italian city of Venice had built ships to transport crusaders. After the conflicts, these ships were available to carry products to and from Palestine. After the fall of the Christian states, Italian traders helped keep the trade routes to Palestine open. Sugar, cotton, and rice were just a few of the goods traded. The economies of both East and West benefited from this commerce.

Encouragement of Learning

European interest in learning was stimulated as Europeans were introduced to Byzantine and Muslim culture. Europeans saw how the Byzantines and Muslims had preserved Greco-Roman learning and maintained great universities. Europeans were also exposed to advances these cultures had made in mathematics, science, literature, art, and

Causes

- People want to free the Holy Land from Seljuk control.
- Many people want to get rich and gain new land.
- Some people want to see new places.



Effects

- Trade increases.
- People of different religions grow to hate each other.
- Popes become more powerful.
- Feudal kings become more powerful.
- Renting land helps to free serfs.
- Europeans become interested in traveling.
- People learn about other cultures.

geographical knowledge. Europeans gained a broader outlook and were introduced to many new ideas.

Changes in the Church

The Crusades temporarily increased the power of the pope. Papal conflicts with feudal monarchs in Europe eventually lessened this power, however. In addition, the rift between the eastern and western churches was not healed. In fact, it was widened after the crusaders' attack on Constantinople.

Changes in the Feudal System

The Crusades increased the power of monarchs, who had gained the right to increase taxes in order to support the fighting. Some feudal monarchs led crusaders into battle and thereby heightened their prestige.

At the same time, the institution of feudalism was weakening. Traditionally, lords had required grain or labor from their serfs. Now, needing money to finance the Crusades, they began to ask for payment of money, not land, took hold.

SUMMARY

The Crusades began in the 1000s for a variety of reasons. For 200 years, Christians and Muslims fought one another and committed terrible massacres. However, both sides also had admirable leaders. The Crusades had several effects on Europe. Trade began to increase, and a money economy emerged. The Church temporarily gained power. Although feudal monarchs were strengthened, feudalism itself was weakened. Christian Europe was influenced by various aspects of Byzantine and Muslim civilization as a result of the Crusades.

Name: _____

1) Which economic system existed in Europe during the early Middle Ages?

- 1) free market
- 2) command
- 3) socialism
- 4) manorialism

2) The Middle Ages in Western Europe was characterized by

- 1) extensive trade with Asia and the Middle East
- 2) the manor system and the importance of land ownership
- 3) absolute monarchies and strong central governments
- 4) decreased emphasis on religion in daily life

3) Which was the result of the absence of effective central authority during the Middle Ages?

- 1) humanism
- 2) feudalism
- 3) divine right
- 4) democracy

4) Which factor contributed most to the rise of the feudal system in Europe?

- 1) strength of the nobles
- 2) development of trade routes
- 3) weakness of the central governments
- 4) influence of the medieval church

5) Which was the most important cause of the development of feudalism in Europe?

- 1) rise of the bourgeoisie
- 2) decline in the power of the Catholic Church
- 3) collapse of the authority of central governments
- 4) decline in the power of the nobility

6) "the... relationship was essentially a contract between lord and vassal which was defined and enforced by mutual agreement.... it was assumed that lord and vassal had a common interest — the welfare of the fief."

—Sidney Painter

Which political system is described in this quotation?

- 1) pure democracy
- 2) absolute monarchy
- 3) fascism
- 4) feudalism

7) Which was a characteristic of European feudalism?

- 1) emphasis on individual liberties
- 2) public participation in decisionmaking
- 3) equal division of labor
- 4) existence of many small semi-independent units

8) The paragraph below describes conditions in areas of Europe during the 9th century.

The barbarians sacked towns and villages. They burned down the churches and departed with a crowd of captives.

Which was a result of the conditions described above?

- 1) Nations joined together for collective security.
- 2) Treaties with the barbarians eventually led to their withdrawal.
- 3) National armies were formed to combat the barbarians.
- 4) Individuals surrendered many of their rights to local lords in return for protection.

9) Which statement *best* explains the relationships among groups of people under feudalism?

- 1) Social classes were determined primarily by educational achievements.
- 2) Strong national governments passed laws to maintain class structures.
- 3) All classes received equal treatment before the law.
- 4) Obligations among social classes were clearly defined.

10) Medieval life in Europe was characterized by

- 1) rejection of the teachings of the Christian church
- 2) limited social mobility
- 3) a thriving system of international trade
- 4) a strong central government

11) Which is a characteristic of a feudal society?

- 1) rigid class structure
- 2) industrial-based economy
- 3) rapid social change
- 4) high literacy rate

12) Feudal societies are generally characterized by

- 1) the protection of political rights
- 2) a representative government
- 3) many economic opportunities
- 4) an emphasis on social order

13) In European feudal society, an individual's social status was generally determined by

- 1) marriage
- 2) individual abilities
- 3) birth
- 4) education and training

14) During feudal times in Europe, political, economic, and social power was based chiefly on

- 1) accumulation of paper currency
- 2) possession of land
- 3) membership in a merchant guild
- 4) ownership of slaves

15) Which was a characteristic of feudalism?

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

16) In Europe during the Middle Ages, the force that provided unification and stability was the

- 1) central government in Rome
- 2) federation of the craft guilds
- 3) Roman Catholic Church
- 4) military alliance between France and Germany

17) Which is the most valid conclusion that may be drawn from the fact that during the Middle Ages the Church collected taxes, maintained courts, and enacted and enforced laws?

- 1) The Church did not have the support of the European people.
- 2) The Church was functioning as a State.
- 3) The Church was not performing its religious duties.
- 4) The Church was following a policy of imperialism.

18) Which statement *best* describes the role of the Roman Catholic Church in Europe during the Middle Ages?

- 1) The Church encouraged individuals to question authority.
- 2) The Church provided a sense of stability, unity, and order.
- 3) Church leaders were involved solely in spiritual activities.
- 4) The Church gained influence as the world became more secular.

19) What was one reason that the Christian Church in Western Europe was able to survive the disorders of the Middle Ages?

- 1) The Church controlled large national armies.
- 2) Church leaders were dominated by Roman Emperors.
- 3) The Church was well organized.
- 4) The Church received help from the Moors in Spain.

20) "All things were under its domain... its power was such that no one could hope to escape its scrutiny."

Which European institution during the Middle Ages is *best* described by this statement?

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1) the guild | 3) knighthood |
| 2) the Church | 4) the nation-state |

21) The art, music, and philosophy of the medieval period in Europe generally dealt with

- 1) religious themes
- 2) materialism
- 3) classic Greek and Roman subjects
- 4) human scientific achievements

22) Which statement *best* describes society under the influence of medieval Christianity and traditional Islam?

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

23) Which statement concerning anti-Semitism in Europe is most accurate?

- 1) Jews in Europe refused to be loyal to any national government.
- 2) Most Russian czars outlawed anti-Semitic activities.
- 3) Anti-Semitism in Europe increased during the Middle Ages.
- 4) Hitler was the only European leader to promote anti-Semitism.

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

- 1) rediscovery of classical Greek civilization
- 2) loss of the power of the Christian Church
- 3) rise of absolute monarchs
- 4) fall of the Roman Empire

25) Throughout the period 500 A.D. to 1500 A.D., which group made the *greatest* contribution to the preservation of classical Western culture?

- 1) Roman Catholic monks
- 2) military leaders
- 3) farmworkers
- 4) traders

- 26) The Roman Catholic Church of the Middle Ages has been compared to a modern-day government because the Church
- 1) insisted on the importance of religion in bringing order to society
 - 2) provided for regularly held elections to select members of legislative bodies
 - 3) employed artists who might otherwise have starved
 - 4) was responsible for providing many services needed by the people
- 27) Which style of architecture is characterized by stained glass windows, tall spires, flying buttresses, and pointed arches?
- 1) Corinthian
 - 2) Ionic
 - 3) neoclassical
 - 4) Gothic
- 28) An important long-term result of the Crusades in the Middle East was the
- 1) increased tension between Muslims and Christians
 - 2) destruction of Muslim military power
 - 3) creation of a large Christian state on the Red Sea
 - 4) restoration of the Byzantine Empire
- 29) One major result of the Crusades was the
- 1) conversion of most Muslims to Christianity
 - 2) long-term decrease in European trade
 - 3) spread of Middle Eastern culture and technology to Europe
 - 4) permanent occupation of the Holy Land by the Europeans
- 30) One important effect of the Crusades on Western Europe was that they
- 1) introduced the Industrial Revolution to Western Europe
 - 2) led to a decline in the importance of the church in Western Europe
 - 3) furthered cultural diffusion throughout Western Europe
 - 4) ended the Western European quest for an overseas empire
- 31) A major result of the Crusades was the
- 1) conversion of the majority of Europeans to Protestantism
 - 2) weakening of the power of the middle class in Europe
 - 3) development of feudalism in Europe
 - 4) growth of trade between Europe and Asia
- 32) Which was a far-reaching effect of the Crusades?
- 1) the growth of trade between Europe and the Middle East
 - 2) the adoption of European political forms by Muslim nations
 - 3) the weakening of strong central governments in Europe
 - 4) the elimination of Muslim threats to the Holy Land
- 33) What were two indirect results of the Crusades?
- 1) Trade and commerce declined and the feudal system was strengthened.
 - 2) Trade and commerce increased and the feudal system was weakened.
 - 3) Trade and commerce declined and the feudal system was weakened.
 - 4) Trade and commerce increased and the feudal system was strengthened.
- 34) Which statement *best* describes the result of the Crusades?
- 1) Europeans maintained a lasting control over much of the Middle East.
 - 2) Trade between Europe and the Middle East was expanded.
 - 3) Europeans developed tolerance of non-Christian religions.
 - 4) Islamic influence dominated Europe.
- 35) Which was a major result of the Crusades?
- 1) a lessening in the power and influence of the European middle class
 - 2) the development of new economic interests for Europe
 - 3) the permanent dominance of Christianity in the Middle East
 - 4) a decentralization of the power of the Roman Catholic Church
- 36) In Europe, the Crusades resulted in
- 1) a greater isolation of the region from the world
 - 2) the adoption of Islam as the official religion of many European nations
 - 3) the strengthening of the feudal system
 - 4) an increased demand for goods from the Middle East and Asia
- 37) In Europe, a long-term effect of the Crusades was
- 1) the adoption of Islamic religious practices
 - 2) an increased demand for goods from the East
 - 3) increased European isolation
 - 4) the strengthening of the feudal system