

THE HIGH AND LATE MIDDLE AGES**Test B****A. Terms, People, and Places**

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (3 points each)

Column I

- _____ 1. a religious French king who improved royal government
- _____ 2. the Holy Roman emperor who fought to control wealthy northern Italian cities
- _____ 3. artistic decoration of books in the Gothic style
- _____ 4. the English king who signed the Magna Carta
- _____ 5. the use of reason to support Christian beliefs
- _____ 6. the outbreak of rapid-spreading disease
- _____ 7. the appointment and installation of bishops by non-clergy
- _____ 8. a campaign to drive Muslims from the Iberian peninsula
- _____ 9. the everyday languages of ordinary people
- _____ 10. a series of wars between Christians and Muslims for control of Middle Eastern lands

Column II

- a. Reconquista
- b. King John
- c. scholasticism
- d. epidemic
- e. lay investiture
- f. Frederick Barbarossa
- g. vernacular
- h. Crusades
- i. King Louis IX
- j. illumination

B. Key Concepts

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. During the High Middle Ages, one method monarchs used to gain more power was to
 - a. allow nobles to raise their own armies.
 - b. broaden the power of Church courts.
 - c. strengthen ties with the middle class.
 - d. wage warfare by appealing to national pride.
- _____ 12. What caused the dispute between Henry II and Thomas Becket?
 - a. Becket wanted the king to give legal rights to peasants.
 - b. Henry claimed the right to try clergy in royal courts.
 - c. Henry sought a divorce, which Becket denounced as heresy.
 - d. Becket argued in favor of the right of habeas corpus.

THE HIGH AND LATE MIDDLE AGES**Test B** *(continued)*

- _____ 13. Which of the following statements is true about the French Capetian kings?
- They imposed royal law over their domain.
 - They abolished the practice of hereditary succession.
 - They added to their lands by taking Church lands.
 - They imposed high taxes on the clergy.
- _____ 14. In 1122, the treaty called the Concordat of Worms gave the Church the sole power to
- excommunicate the Holy Roman emperor.
 - invest bishops with fiefs.
 - prevent bishops from accepting jobs from monarchs.
 - elect and invest bishops with spiritual authority.
- _____ 15. What was an effect of the Hundred Years' War?
- English rulers turned to new trading ventures overseas.
 - Trade and manufacturing declined throughout Europe.
 - The loss of English lands shattered French dreams of empire.
 - The war helped ensure the feudal system would continue.
- _____ 16. At the Council of Clermont in 1095, why did Roman Pope Urban II rally Christians to help Byzantine emperor Alexius I?
- to secretly conquer the rich city of Constantinople
 - to drive the Muslim Turks from the Holy Land
 - to defend Venetian trade routes against Muslim attacks
 - to protect the territory of the Byzantine empire
- _____ 17. After the Reconquista was complete in 1492, Queen Isabella
- established a policy of religious tolerance throughout Spain.
 - launched a crusade against Jews and Muslims.
 - massacred Muslims in newly conquered Granada.
 - moved Jews and Muslims to a colony in Portugal.
- _____ 18. Science made little real progress in Europe in the Middle Ages because
- science was considered to be related to magic and witchcraft.
 - most scholars thought that all knowledge must fit with Church teachings.
 - translations of Greek science texts still had not reached medieval Europe.
 - the study of science was banned from medieval universities.

THE HIGH AND LATE MIDDLE AGES**Test B** *(continued)*

- _____ 19. What work did Italian poet Dante Alighieri write that takes the reader on an imaginary journey into hell and purgatory?
- Canterbury Tales*
 - Song of Roland*
 - Poem of the Cid*
 - Divine Comedy*
- _____ 20. Which of the following was an effect of the Black Death?
- People developed greater religious tolerance as they united in prayer.
 - Doctors trying to stop the epidemic made rapid advances in medicine.
 - Peasants migrated into large cities seeking medical care.
 - There were large increases in wages and prices throughout Europe.

C. Document-Based Assessment

Use the excerpt to answer this question on a separate sheet of paper. (5 points)

- 21. Analyze Information** Read the excerpt. Explain the motives of Emperor Henry IV. What events led up to this point described by Pope Gregory? How was this situation resolved?

“Wretchedly with bare feet and clad in wool, [Henry IV] continued for three days to stand before the gate of the castle. Nor did he desist from imploring with many tears . . . until he had moved all . . . present . . . to such pity and depth of compassion. . . . Finally, won by the persistence of his suit . . . we . . . received him into the favor of communion and into the lap of the Holy Mother Church.”

—Pope Gregory VII

D. Critical Thinking

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (25 points)

- 22. Determine Relevance** How did the *Domesday Book* help to establish the power of the monarchy in England?
- 23. Draw Conclusions** John Wycliffe and Jan Hus and his followers insisted that the Bible was the source of all Christian truth. Why did their devotion to the Bible threaten the Church? How did the Church react to them?
- 24. Summarize** What effect did the Crusades have on Jewish people in Europe in the late Middle Ages?
- 25. Recognize Cause and Effect** Explain at least one cause and effect of the Papal Schism of 1378.