

## **Middle Ages Test!**

**Date:** Tuesday February 13th

### **Study Materials:**

- Study packages 1, 2, 3 and 4
- Pathways Textbook

### **Long Answer:**

- What were the 5 factors that lead to the decline of feudalism?
- 3 marks for each factor
- 3 marks for grammar/sentence structure
- TOTAL 20 marks

### **Multiple Choice Questions and Answers**

- I will choose 25 of the questions below
- TOTAL 25 marks

1. What were trials by ordeal?

- a) A game of chance
- b) A race
- c) A system to prove one's innocence
- d) A test to gain wealth

2. What did a manor court deal with?

- a) Murder
- b) Theft
- c) Alcohol consumption in public
- d) Vandalism

3. What were the Crusades?

- a) A series of wars fought in the Holy Land
- b) A period of time when trade was flourishing
- c) A war between England and France
- d) A serf rebellion

4. Which of the following serves as the best description of feudalism?

- a) A system of government
- b) A system of wealth distribution
- c) A family practice
- d) A law concerning guilds

5. Which weapon made cavalry ineffective during the later Middle Ages?

- a) Lance
- b) A “magic” sword
- c) Mace
- d) Longbow

6. What were guilds?

- a) Markets
- b) Gangs
- c) Unions
- d) Stones used for buildings

7. The Bayeux Tapestry featured which Medieval leaders?

- a) King Henry and William Wallace, aka. Braveheart
- b) William the Conqueror and Harold, Earl of Wessex
- c) William, Count of Normandy and Harold, King of English
- d) King Harold and William Wallace, aka. Braveheart

8. Name the faction led by William the Conqueror that invaded England.

- a) Vikings
- b) Anglo-Saxons
- c) Normans
- d) Romans

9. What was typically the tallest structure in a manor village?

- a) The tannery
- b) The manor house
- c) The watermill
- d) The church

10. When a field is left of rest for a season, it is referred to as being

- a) Fallow
- b) Sleeping
- c) Dead
- d) Barren

11. What were the 3 Fs of feudalism?

- a) Fealty, faith and fighting
- b) Fief, fealty and faith
- c) Fief, fighting and faith
- d) Fealty, fief and fighting

12. The lord of the manor was entitled to tax his villagers. This tax was called...
- a) Tithe
  - b) Taxidermy
  - c) Ordeal
  - d) Treason
13. What is true about Eleanor of Aquitaine?
- a) She created the Magna Carta
  - b) She quarrelled with Pope Innocent III
  - c) She encouraged her sons to rebel against their own father
  - d) She never had children and therefore succeeded her husband as ruler
14. What is the correct ordering of the feudal hierarchy?
- a) King, Nobles, Barons, Serfs
  - b) Nobles, Kings, Baron, Serfs
  - c) Barons, Kings, Serfs, Nobles
  - d) King, Barons, Nobles, Serfs
15. What did medieval villages NOT contain?
- a) A church
  - b) A school
  - c) A mill
  - d) A blacksmith
16. What sort of crimes would the royal court deal with?
- a) Domestic disputes, namely spousal abuse
  - b) Murder, treason, rape and burglary
  - c) Public drunkenness and nagging wives
  - d) Crimes committed by the clergy
17. What rights did freeholders enjoy?
- a) The right to own land and leave the manor grounds as they please
  - b) The right to freely own any animal and hunt
  - c) They had a special licence to sell produce as a side job
  - d) All of the above
18. What decimated one third of Europe's population?
- a) Vikings
  - b) Hundred Years
  - c) Black Death
  - d) The Crusades

19. What was the route that connected Europe to Asia?
- a) The Milky Way
  - b) The Silk Road
  - c) The Trans-Continental Path
  - d) The Rocky Road
20. Which ruler was made to sign the Magna Carta?
- a) William the Conqueror
  - b) King Richard
  - c) King John
  - d) Eleanor of Aquitaine
21. What was NOT a reason for increased trade toward the end of the Middle Ages?
- a) The Hundred Year War
  - b) The Crusades
  - c) Fewer serfs after the Black Death
  - d) Fall of Feudalism
22. What advantages did the English have against the French in the Hundred Years War?
- a) More money because they were financially supported by Norway
  - b) More people because more French people died in the Black Death
  - c) Archers
  - d) Cavalry
23. Who had broken the feudal contract in "The Story of the Bayeux Tapestry"?
- a) William of Normandy
  - b) King Edward of English
  - c) Harold Godwinson, English Earl
  - d) Bishop Odo
24. Who collects the rent on a manor?
- a) The bailiff
  - b) The freeholder
  - c) The lord
  - d) The desmesne
25. Who was Eleanor of Aquitaine's first husband?
- a) King John I of England
  - b) King Henry II of England
  - c) King Louis VII of France
  - d) King Richard the Lion-Hearted

26. How did the Black Death enter Europe?
- a) Diseased animals consumed along trade routes
  - b) Italian tradeships
  - c) Contaminated water sources
  - d) French tradeships
27. What does the word "treason" mean?
- a) A formal disagreement
  - b) A feudal superior
  - c) Betrayal of one's country and ruler
  - d) Cheating one's taxes
28. How many Crusade battles were fought?
- a) 7
  - b) 8
  - c) 12
  - d) 5
29. In what way did King John break the feudal contract?
- a) He killed his brother
  - b) He betrayed his allies
  - c) He raised illegal taxes
  - d) He actually didn't break the feudal contract
30. What is a punishment that can be incurred within a manor court?
- a) Loss of land and title
  - b) A fine
  - c) Death
  - d) Trial by battle
31. What were the rights of a Medieval widowed woman?
- a) They didn't have any just like when they were married or single
  - b) They became the responsibility of the oldest male relative
  - c) They enjoyed the wealth and land of their dead husband
  - d) Their wealth was transferred to the Church and they became the responsibility of the Bishop
32. What are the critical differences between a serf and a freeholder?
- a) Freeholders can own land and leave the lord's manor
  - b) Freeholders can farm anything they wish and use the lord's forest
  - c) Serfs get to keep the rejected produce from the harvest whereas freeholders can choose from among the good quality produce.
  - d) Serfs worked under the freeholders and paid them rent

33. Those who chose the monastic life had to take vows of...
- a) Poverty, obedience and fealty
  - b) Obedience, chastity and poverty
  - c) Chastity, fealty and poverty
  - d) Fealty, obedience and chastity
34. Which of the following were symptoms of the Black Plague?
- a) Migraines and blindness
  - b) Vomiting bile and coughing
  - c) Coughing blood and visions of death
  - d) Vomiting blood and hallucination
35. What is another name for a guild?
- a) Group
  - b) Collective
  - c) Union
  - d) Gathering
36. What is the correct time frame for the Hundred Years War?
- a) 1380-1480
  - b) 1375-1475
  - c) 1324-1450
  - d) 1338-1453
37. What is the correct time frame for the Crusades? (All of them)
- a) 1054-1296
  - b) 1096-1254
  - c) 1102-1354
  - d) 1030-1217
38. Which item below was NOT a form of trial by ordeal?
- a) Wearing a red-hot iron "crown" for a period of time
  - b) Pulling an object from boiling oil
  - c) Carrying a red-hot piece of iron over a set distance
  - d) Walking over red-hot ploughs
39. Which king of England was publicly flogged for the murder of Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury?
- a) King John I
  - b) King Richard
  - c) King Henry II
  - d) King Edward

40. The First Crusade began with a speech by the following Pope:

- a) Pope Innocent III
- b) Pope Gregory IX
- c) Pope Alexander III
- d) Pope Urban II

1: C	2: C	3: A	4:B	5:D
6: C	7: B	8: C	9: D	10: A
11: B	12: A	13: C	14: D	15: B
16: B	17: A	18: C	19: B	20: C
21: A	22: C	23: C	24: A	25:C
26: B	27: C	28: A	29: C	30: B
31: C	32: A	33: B	34: D	35: C
36: D	37: B	38: A	39: C	40: D