

## Chapter 10 – Take Home Test

### AP World History

- 1) The post classical period in Western history between the fall of the Roman Empire and the 15th century is referred to as the:
  - A) Middle Ages.
  - B) Renaissance.
  - C) Age of Discovery.
  - D) Baroque.
  - E) Modern Era.
- 2) Following the fall of Rome, where was the center of the post-classical West?
  - A) In the former Roman colony of Spain
  - B) In Italy, particularly Rome
  - C) The central plains of northern Europe
  - D) Greece
  - E) The British Isles
- 3) Who were the Scandinavian invaders who disrupted the development of durable political institutions in the medieval West until the 10th century?
  - A) Muslims
  - B) Mongols
  - C) Vikings
  - D) Chinese
  - E) Turks
- 4) Which of the following statements concerning the intellectual activity of the medieval West prior to the 8th century is most accurate?
  - A) Classical rational traditions were actively united with Christian mysticism to carve out a new intellectual world.
  - B) With the few literate people concentrated in monasteries, little was achieved other than copying older manuscripts.
  - C) Universities rapidly created a new intellectual climate in which logic was applied to matters of Christian doctrine.
  - D) All literacy and contact with the ancient culture was lost in the centuries following the fall of Rome.
  - E) Western scholars achieved more during this period than their Islamic counterparts.
- 5) The system that described economic and political relations between landlords and their peasant laborers was called
  - A) manorialism.
  - B) feudalism.
  - C) slavery
  - D) capitalism.
  - E) monasticism.

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6) Agricultural laborers under the jurisdiction of aristocratic landowners were called

- A) artisans.
- B) guildsmen.
- C) serfs.
- D) bourgeoisie.
- E) fiefs.

7) Where was the greatest concentration of urbanization after the 10th century in Europe?

- A) Italy and the Low Countries
- B) England and France
- C) France and the Holy Roman Empire
- D) England and Scandinavia
- E) Spain and Poland

8) Relationships between members of the military elite based on a reciprocal exchange of land for military service and loyalty were called

- A) manorialism.
- B) feudalism.
- C) capitalism.
- D) the guild system.
- E) monasticism.

9) Which of the following statements about feudalism is most accurate?

- A) Although it inhibited the development of strong central states, some kings were able to use feudalism to build their own power.
- B) Although it provided initial political stability, feudalism was rapidly replaced by a western European imperial system.
- C) Feudalism represented only a brief, and largely unsatisfactory, attempt to create political stability in western Europe.
- D) Feudalism produced centralized monarchies by the 8th century.
- E) Feudalism caused rapid economic gains in all parts of Europe including England.

10) Which of the following did NOT occur as a result of the Crusades?

- A) The Kingdom of Jerusalem was established and controlled by the West for nearly a century in the Holy Land.
- B) The Fourth Crusade resulted in the temporary conquest of Constantinople.
- C) The Crusades helped to open the West to new cultural and economic influences from the Middle East.
- D) The Crusades demonstrated a new Western superiority in the wider world.
- E) As far as the Muslims were concerned, the Crusades had little impact on the Islamic world

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11) The Fourth Crusade was manipulated by merchants in Venice, who turned it into an attack on

- A) Constantinople.
- B) Jerusalem.
- C) Athens.
- D) Alexandria.
- E) Rome

12) During the 11th century, what new architectural style featuring pointed arches and flying buttresses became dominant in western Europe?

- A) Romanesque
- B) Gothic
- C) Structuralism
- D) Turkic
- E) Baroque

13) Which of the following statements concerning the medieval economy is most true?

- A) Medieval economic thought and practice was of no consequence to later Western economic thinkers and actors.
- B) Medieval economics was a combination of capitalistic and feudal practices
- C) Medieval economics simply repeated the thought and practice of earlier economic thinkers.
- D) Medieval economics, overall, tended to discourage merchant activity and technical innovation.
- E) Medieval economic systems were based on global trade with China and

India.

14) Which of the following was a result of the Hundred Years War during the 14th and 15th centuries?

- A) Kings reduced their reliance on feudal forces in favor of paid armies
- B) An English victory but only after an invasion of France by Richard the Lionhearted
- C) Mounted knights continued their dominance over foot soldiers and archers
- D) Major battles resulted in enormous loss of life over the course of the war
- E) Physical destruction of both France and England, with loss of trade as well

15) In what way was the educational system of the medieval West different from that of China?

- A) The West abandoned its classical heritage.
- B) The universities were not tied into a single bureaucratic system.
- C) In the West, there were no state bureaucracies to hire university graduates.
- D) The West lacked a formal system of education.
- E) University education was secular-based.