**World History Final Exam**  **Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. What group of people did Charles Martel defeat at the Battle of Tours?
	1. Franks B. Spanish C. Muslims D. Vikings
2. Gaul was the land of Charlemagne. What is this area known as today?
 A. England B. Spain C. Germany D. France E. Italy
3. The crowning of this man deepened the split in the eastern and western worlds:
	1. A. Charlemagne B. the Pope C. Eleanor of Aquitaine D. St. Francis of Assis
4. A vassal was a lesser lord. What was the land he was given called?
	1. A. kingdom B. manor C. fief D. farm
5. All of the following are true statements concerning peasants EXCEPT:
	* + 1. Peasants were sold to the lord who claimed the land.
			2. Peasants generally lived to be no more than 35 due to the hardships they faced daily.
			3. Peasants farmed the fields of a lord or vassal and owed a portion of their crops to the lord/vassal.
			4. Peasants were allowed to travel between fiefs without permission to leave.
6. The person who was responsible for overseeing a fief was:
	1. A. noblewoman B. the chief knight C. lord D. lady of the fief
7. During feudal times, lords were constantly in battle for power because warfare was a way of life.
	1. True B. false
8. Which of the following is an example of chivalry?
	1. be brave in battle D. be courteous to noblewomen
	2. protect the king’s lands E. be loyal to the lord
	3. defend the church F. all are correct
9. The person who trained for years under a master artisan in hope of learning a skill and joining the guild was known as:
	1. A. apprentice B. serf C. vassal D. lord
10. The culture of the Middle Ages was called \_\_\_\_\_, which is Latin for Middle Ages.
	1. Fief
	2. Serf
	3. Medieval
	4. Clovians
11. The female who was probably the most influential female during the Middle Ages was:

A. Queen Cleopatra B. Eleanor of Aquitaine C. Marie Antoinette D. Joan of Arc

1. Which of the following best describes why the Middle Ages were known as the Dark Ages?
	1. It was a period of political, social and economic decline
	2. It was politically divided and largely rural during this time
	3. It was largely cut off from advanced civilizations in the Middle East, China and India
	4. All of the above
2. Which of the following is a consequence of Clovis’ conversion to Christianity?
	1. Clovis earned the loyalty of his subjects in Gaul
	2. Clovis gained a powerful ally in the pope, leader of the Christian Church of Rome
	3. Clovis brought unity to eastern and western Europe
	4. Both A and B
	5. Both A and C
3. The Pope’s crowning of Charlemagne has what major *lasting* effect?
	1. Deepened the split between the eastern and western Christian worlds
	2. It sowed the seeds for desperate power struggles between future popes and Germanic emperors
	3. It reunited much of the old western Roman Empire
	4. None of the above
4. Which of the following best describes missi dominici?
	1. Powerful nobles appointed to rule local regions
	2. Officials appointed to check on roads, listen to problems, and see that justice was done in local regions
	3. Officials appointed to keep accurate records
	4. None of the above
5. Which of the following best describes Charlemagne’s lasting legacy?
	1. He extended Christian civilization into northern Europe
	2. He furthered the blending of Germanic , Roman and Christian traditions
	3. He set up strong, efficient governments
	4. All of the above
6. Which of the following best describes interdict?
	1. Exclusion from the Roman Catholic Church as a penalty for refusing to obey church law
	2. An order that forbade Church services in an entire kingdom
	3. The right to approve any new taxes
	4. Those who held beliefs contrary to Church teachings
	5. A practice in which the emperor or another lay person “invested,” or presented,
7. Which of the following best describes clergy?
	1. Church officials
	2. Court officials
	3. Royal officials
	4. Nobles
8. Nation-states can best be described as
	* + 1. Regions that share a government and that are independent of other states.
			2. A government in which people choose some of their representatives
			3. When a country controls territories separate from their own territory
			4. None of the above
9. Which of the following best describes excommunication?
	* + - 1. Exclusion from the Roman Catholic Church as a penalty for refusing to obey church law
				2. An order that forbade Church services in an entire kingdom.
				3. The right to approve any new taxes
				4. Those who held beliefs contrary to Church teachings.
				5. A practice in which the emperor or another lay person “invested,” or presented, bishops with the ring and staff that symbolized their office
10. William, Duke of Normandy, was also called
	1. William the Great
	2. William Augustus
	3. Red Beard
	4. William the Conqueror
	5. William Barbarossa
11. In which of the following ways did Henry I broaden the system of royal justice?
	1. By expanding accepted customs into law
	2. By giving nobles and the Church had as much power as monarchs
	3. By issuing the Domesday Book
	4. By banning the courts of the Church
12. \_\_\_\_\_, the archbishop of Canterbury, was in conflict with Henry and was eventually murdered by Henry’s knights.
	1. Frederick Barbarossa
	2. Innocent III
	3. Thomas Becket
	4. Gregory VII
13. Which of the following is an example of how the Church reached the peak of its political power in the 1200s?
	* + 1. The pope defeat rebellious Roman nobles
			2. The Church began to try monarchs in the royal courts
			3. Reforming popes like Gregory VII claimed the right to depose kings and emperors
			4. The Church began selecting government officials
14. Bureaucracy can best be described as
	* + 1. A system of government that includes different job functions and levels of authority
			2. An order that forbade Church services in an entire kingdom
			3. A practice in which the emperor or another lay person “invested” bishops with the ring and staff that symbolized their office
			4. None of the above
15. Phillip II was also called
	* + 1. Phillip the Conqueror
			2. Phillip the Great
			3. Phillip Augustus
			4. Phillip of Normandy
16. The Spanish’s campaign to drive the Muslims from the region is known as the
	1. Crusades
	2. Interdict
	3. Reconquista
	4. Inquisition
17. Who is the pope that called for the First Crusade?
	* + 1. Pope Gregory VII
			2. Pope Innocent III
			3. Pope Alexis I
			4. Pope Urban II
18. Which of the following events began the Second Crusade?
	* + 1. The capture of Saladin
			2. The peace treaty signed between Richard I and Saladin
			3. The assassination of Thomas Becket
			4. The Muslim capture of crusader states
19. Which of the following events officially ended the Reconquista?
	* + 1. The establishment of the Christian state, Portugal
			2. The fall of Granada, the last Muslim stronghold
			3. The Christians’ victory in capturing the city of Toledo
			4. None of the above
20. Of all the Crusades, which one came close to achieving its goals?
	* + 1. First Crusade
			2. Second Crusade
			3. Third Crusade
			4. Fourth Crusade
21. Who wrote *The Canterbury Tales*?
	* + 1. Thomas Becket
			2. Geoffrey Chaucer
			3. Homer
			4. Virgil
22. In which of the following ways did the Crusades help increase the power of the monarchs?
	* + 1. Monarchs won new rights to collect taxes in order to support the wars
			2. In the absence of the crusaders, kings were allowed to make very powerful decisions with no accountability
			3. Kings led Crusades, giving them more prestige
			4. Both A and B
			5. Both B and C
			6. Both A and C
23. Who did the Europeans blame for the plague?
	* + 1. The Church
			2. Jews
			3. Muslims
			4. Christians
24. In the Second Crusade, Christian crusaders divided their captured lands into four small states called
	* + 1. Crusader cities
			2. Crusader states
			3. The Empire of the Crusaders
			4. Microstates
25. \_\_\_\_\_\_ took the throne in 1337 that caused fighting to begin in The Hundred Years’ War.
	* + 1. Phillip II of France
			2. Edward III of England
			3. Alexius I of Spain
			4. Ferdinand of Aragon
			5. Louis IX of France
26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a young Italian who traveled to China and wrote a book about the wonders of Chinese civilization.
	* + 1. Christopher Columbus
			2. Lorenzo Medici
			3. Marco Polo
			4. Frederick Barbarossa
27. The name Reconquista means
	* + 1. “Reconquest”
			2. “Redeem”
			3. “Reclaim”
			4. “Rebirth”
28. Which of the following is the “scientific” name for the Black Death?
	* + 1. Rheumatoid plague
			2. Arthalitic plague
			3. Bubonic plague
			4. Epidemic plague
29. \_\_\_\_\_ is the everyday languages of ordinary people such as French, German and Italian.
	* + 1. Dialect
			2. Vernacular
			3. Veneration
			4. Language
30. \_\_\_\_\_\_ wrote *Utopia*.
	* + 1. Desiderius Erasmus
			2. Sir Thomas More
			3. Niccolo Machiavelli
			4. Baldassare Castiglione
31. Which of the following is NOT a famous work by Michelangelo?
	* + 1. A series of murals on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in Rome
			2. Design of the dome of St. Peter’s Cathedral in Rome
			3. Design of the dome for the cathedral in Florence, which he modeled after the Pantheon in Rome
			4. All of the above are works of Michelangelo
32. The Renaissance was a time of creativity and great change in which of the following areas?
	* + 1. Political
			2. Social
			3. Economic
			4. Cultural
			5. All of the above
33. Which of the following best describes the ideal Renaissance person?
	* + - 1. A person talented in many fields
				2. A well-educated person
				3. A wealthy person
				4. None of the above
34. \_\_\_\_\_\_ was sculpted by Michelangelo to capture the sorrow of Mary as she cradles her dead son Jesus on her knees.

*The Madonna*

*The David*

*Pieta*

*The Last Supper*

*The Mona Lisa*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was widely admired both for his artistic talent and his sweet and gracious nature.

Donatello

Leonardo da Vinci

Raphael

Michelangelo

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is important because he assembled a library of Greek and Roman manuscripts in monasteries and churches and his efforts enabled the works of greats like Homer and Virgil.
	1. Lorenzo Medici
	2. Filippo Brunelleschi
	3. Leonardo da Vinci
	4. Francesco Petrarch
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is best known for his portrayals of the Madonna, the mother of Jesus.
	1. Donatello
	2. Leonardo da Vinci
	3. Raphael
	4. Michelangelo
3. Why was Michelangelo known as the “melancholy genius”?
	1. Because his work reflects many life-long spiritual struggles
	2. Because his work reflects many artistic struggles
	3. Because his work reflects many religious struggles
	4. Both A and B
	5. Both B and C
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_ was the most powerful theme of the Renaissance.
	1. Individual achievement
	2. Religious upheaval
	3. Educational achievement
	4. Greek and Roman classics
5. \_\_\_\_ was sculpted by Michelangelo out of a block of marble left over from another sculpture to express the power and strength of Florence.
	1. *Pieta*
	2. *David*
	3. *The Last Supper*
	4. *Mona Lisa*
6. \_\_\_\_\_ describes an ideal society in which men and women live in peace and harmony.
	1. *The Book of the Courtier*
	2. *Utopia*
	3. *Gargantua and Pantagruel*
	4. *The Prince*
7. \_\_\_\_\_ invented the movable type printing press.
	1. Leonardo da Vinci
	2. Filippo Brunelleschi
	3. Johann Gutenberg
	4. Sit Thomas More
8. A government run by Church officials is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. Democracy
	2. Oligarchy
	3. Theocracy
	4. Aristocracy
	5. Monarchy
9. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a list of works considered too immoral and irreligious for Catholics to read.
	1. *Index of Forbidden Books*
	2. *Index of Heresy*
	3. *Index of Worms*
	4. *Index of Wittenberg*
10. Where did the Enlightenment begin?
	1. London
	2. Rome
	3. Paris
	4. Venice
11. What did thinkers examine during the Enlightenment?
	1. traditional beliefs and customs in the light of reason
	2. governmental practices
	3. the shrewd injustice of society
	4. the establishment of social classes based on wealth
12. When Napoleon took control of France in 1799, he set which of the following systems of government?
	1. A five-man Directory and a two-house legislature elected by male citizens of property
	2. A three-man governing board known as the Consulate and named himself the First Consul
	3. A limited monarchy in place of the absolute monarchy that had ruled France for centuries.
	4. A new Legislative Assembly that had the power to make laws, collect taxes and decide on issues of war and peace.
13. Which of the following best describes the Estates General?
	1. the legislative body consisting of representatives of the three estates
	2. A five-man Directory and a two-house legislature elected by male citizens of property
	3. A limited republic that took the place of the absolute monarchy that had ruled France for centuries.
	4. A new Legislative Assembly that had the power to make laws, collect taxes and decide on issues of war and peace
14. Which of the following best describes the Jacobins?
	1. A group of working-class men and women who pushed the Revolution into a more radical phase
	2. A group of nobles who supported the Revolution
	3. A revolutionary political club made up of mostly middle-class lawyers and intellectuals
	4. None of the above
15. Which of the following special privileges did the First and Second Estates enjoy?
	1. Wealth
	2. The best jobs
	3. Tax exemption
	4. All of the above
16. Which of the following best describes rococo art?
	1. Huge, colorful, and full of excitement. They glorified historic battles or the lives of saints
	2. Moved away from religion and was lighter, elegant, and charming.
	3. Heavy, ornate portraits of royals and nobles
	4. Focused on religious elements
17. What is meant by “Napoleon held a plebiscite”?
	1. He held absolute power
	2. He held the popular vote by ballot
	3. He held the majority in the National Assembly
	4. He was a hereditary ruler
18. Which of the following was a devout German Lutheran who wrote religious works for organ and choir?
	1. Johann Sebastian Bach
	2. Maximilien Robespierre
	3. George Frideric Handel
	4. Wolfgang Amedeus Mozart
	5. Marquis de Lafayette
19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is restricting access to ideas or information.
	1. Absolutism
	2. Censorship
	3. Expurgation
	4. Communism
20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a legislative body that wanted suffrage to be extended to all male citizens.
	1. Paris Commune
	2. National Assembly
	3. Sans-culottes
	4. Estates General
	5. Jacobins
21. Which of the following events made the French people believe Louis XVI was a traitor to the Revolution?
	1. His failed escape attempt
	2. His move from Versailles to Paris
	3. His marriage to Marie Antoinette
	4. His extravagant lifestyle
	5. All of the above
22. \_\_\_\_\_\_ was an aristocratic “hero of two worlds” who headed the French National Guard.
	1. Johann Sebastian Bach
	2. Maximilien Robespierre
	3. George Frideric Handel
	4. Wolfgang Amedeus Mozart
	5. Marquis de Lafayette
23. What did the Enlightenment thinkers believe was necessary to achieve a just society?
	1. A Republic
	2. Reform
	3. A new king
	4. A Constitution
24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a political doctrine in which a monarch had seemingly unlimited power.
	1. Totalitarianism
	2. Absolutism
	3. Democratic despotism
	4. Dictatorship
	5. Fascism
25. Which of the following is NOT a provision of the Napoleonic Code?
	1. the equality of all citizens before the law
	2. religious tolerance
	3. value of individual rights over order and stability
	4. the abolition of feudalism
26. During which of the following did Napoleon lose his god-like status in the eyes of the French people?
	1. The Battle of Waterloo
	2. The invasion of Great Britain
	3. The Battle of Trafalgar
	4. The invasion of Russia
	5. The Battle of the Nations at Leipzig
27. Which of the following was the “engine” of the Reign of Terror?
	1. The noose
	2. The guillotine
	3. The cannon
	4. The sword
28. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Napoleon was defeated for a second time and exiled for good to the island of St. Helena.
	1. The Battle of Waterloo
	2. The Battle of Trafalgar
	3. The Battle of Russia
	4. The Battle of the Nations at Leipzig
29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were notebooks listing the grievances of the Three Estates.
	1. Philosophes
	2. Bourgeoisie
	3. Cahiers
	4. Bastilles

1. Which of Henry VIII’s children was a devout Protestant and took the steps to make England a truly Protestant country?
	1. Mary Tudor
	2. Elizabeth
	3. Edward
2. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a religious group that has broken away from an established church.
	1. Theocracy
	2. Sect
	3. Cult
	4. Branch
3. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ declared Henry VIII the only supreme head on Earth of the Church of England.
	1. Elizabethan Settlement
	2. Act of Supremacy
	3. Peace of Augsburg
	4. Diet of Worms
4. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was signed in 1555 and allowed each German prince to decide which religion, Catholic or Lutheran, would be followed.
	1. Diet of Worms
	2. Peace of Augsburg
	3. Act of Supremacy
	4. Elizabethan Settlement
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a German monk who led the revolt (reformation) against the Church.
	1. Jan Hus
	2. Martin Luther
	3. John Wycliffe
	4. Ulrich Zwingli
6. What happened to Sir Thomas More?
	1. He was executed by Henry VIII for his Catholic beliefs
	2. He was executed by Mary I for his Catholic beliefs
	3. He converted from Catholic to Protestant at the urging of his boss, Henry VIII
	4. He was canonized, or recognized as a saint
	5. Both A and D
7. Which of the following allowed Martin Luther’s ideas spread quickly?
	1. Printing press
	2. Education
	3. Migration
	4. All of the above
8. Which of Henry VIII’s children was a devout Catholic and executed hundreds of Protestants in an effort to make England a Catholic nation.
	1. Mary
	2. Elizabeth
	3. Edward
9. Doctrines can best be described as
	1. Meetings of royalty
	2. Governments run by church leaders
	3. Practices or teachings
	4. People who believe things contradictory to the Church
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the attempt to revive the moral authority of the Church and roll back the Protestant tide.
	1. The Counter Reformation
	2. The Council of Trent
	3. The Society of Jesus

86 .\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a one-year period where Revolutionary courts conducted hasty trials for suspects who resisted the revolution

a. The Directory

1. The Moderate Phase of the Revolution
2. The Reign of Terror
3. The Age of Extremism
4. The Age of Napoleon

87. Of all Justinian’s works, he is best remembered for this:

 A. war with North Africa, Italy, and Asian B. his wife Theodora

 C. his art D. his code of laws

88. Which of the following were the final conquerors of the Byzantine Empire?

 A. Ottoman Turks (Muslims) B. Roman Catholic Christians

 C. Arabs D. Americans

89. Early Russian civilization was strongly influenced by the culture of:

 A. Rome B. the Byzantine Empire

 C. Persia D. Spain

90. How did the Mongol rule affect Russia’s relations with Western Europe?

1. It led to war with the West
2. It spread Russian learning
3. It isolated Russia from the West
4. It spread Byzantine Christianity

91. Which of the following cities became the capital of Russia under the czars after Mongol domination ended?

 A. Kiev B. Rome C. Constantinople D. Moscow

92. What did Ivan the great and Ivan the Terrible believe about the power of czars?

1. They ruined Russia
2. They would rule for twenty years
3. They should give in to the Mongols
4. They had absolute power

93. Byzantine artists made a lasting impact in:

1. carpet weaving and painting
2. charcoal and watercolors
3. architecture and religious art
4. sculpture and textiles

94. Under Ottoman rule, Constantinople:

 A. became a strong Christian city B. was renamed for Justinian

 C. was devastated by war D. became a center of Muslim culture

95. Which is not a difference between the Eastern Orthodox and Roman Catholic churches?

1. The most important Christian season for the Roman Catholic was Easter
2. The most important Christian season for the Eastern Orthodox was Easter
3. Eastern Orthodox priests could marry
4. Icons were allowed in the Roman Catholic Church

96. The heaviest concentration of people live in Russia’s:

 A. Siberian region

B. the region of Mongolia

 C. in the southwestern region

D. along the eastern sea coast of warm water ports

97. To enable Russians to continue to study the Word of God after visiting a town, Cyril and Methodius did which of the following?

1. left missionaries behind in churches they built
2. translated the Bible into the Russian vernacular, Cyrillic that they created
3. built schools so that people could learn Latin and read the Bible
4. built large churches like the Hagia Sophia so people could hear God’s word

98. Which is a true statement about Ivan IV, a.k.a. Ivan the Terrible?

1. he was the greatest builder of Christian churches Russia had ever known
2. he was mentally unbalanced and ordered many people killed, often on suspicion of plotting against him rather than on proof
3. he was the son of Ivan the Great and helped gain warm water ports for Russia
4. he was falsely seen as a terrible autocrat; in fact, he was a better ruler than other Ivans before him

99. The Byzantine Emperor who commissioned the rebuilding of the Hagia Sophia, the largest Christian Church in the eastern empire, after it burned was:

 A. Constantinople B. Justinian C. Ivan the Great D. Ivan the Terrible