**Europe in the Middle Ages**

**Name: Date:**

1. **(C.1.3.) The Middle Ages in Europe operated under a specific Social Structure. What was that Social Structure called?** 
   1. **Patrianealism**
   2. **Matrianalism**
   3. **Caste System**
   4. **Feudal System**
2. **(C.1.3.) Feudal System depended on two things/ideas. What were those two ideas?**
   1. **Passing of land & loyalty**
   2. **Relationship between father & son**
   3. **Divine Right & Equality**
   4. **Democracy & Constitutional Monarchy**
3. **(C.1.3.) In Feudalism land was passed down from the king to the nobles & so on. What were these large plots of land that were farmed called?**
   1. **Patties**
   2. **Farms**
   3. **Plantations**
   4. **Manors**
4. **(C.1.2.) How did religion transform society in Europe in the Middle Ages?**
   1. **Everyone became Christian in the Middle Ages**
   2. **People in Europe converted to Islam**
   3. **Christianity united people in Europe to fight against a common enemy**
   4. **People in Europe converted to Hinduism**
5. **(C.1.2.) How did religion transform society in the Middle East during the Middle Ages?**
   1. **Everyone became Muslim in the Middle Ages**
   2. **Islam united the people of the Middle East against a common enemy**
   3. **People converted to Christianity in the Middle East**
   4. **People in the Middle East converted to Hinduism**
6. **(G.1.2.) What factor influenced movement of the Christians to the Holy Lands?**
   1. **Conquest**
   2. **Desire for Wealth**
   3. **Disease**
   4. **Trade**
7. **(C.1.1.) Exploration and conquests occurred in the middle ages. How did they affect relations between ancient societies?**
   1. **They caused long-lasting peace with the help of religion**
   2. **They caused empires to close off access between their societies**
   3. **They caused outbreaks of violence that closed all trade routes**
   4. **They caused trade routes and communication to open between societies**
8. **(E.1.1.) Which statement shows how trade routes influenced ancient societies?**
   1. **As travel over land became easier, trade by water became unnecessary**
   2. **As different civilizations traded goods, they also shared cultural values & beliefs**
   3. **As trade developed, long-distance travel became safe and easy for each civilization**
   4. **As silk grew popular, it became a common material used in clothing across civilizations**
9. **(G.1.2.) What factors influenced the movement of the Mongols?**
   1. **Disease & Trade**
   2. **Conquest & Trade**
   3. **Conquest & Disease**
   4. **Scarcity of Resources & Disease**
10. **(G.1.2.) What factor influenced movement of the people of Kaffa?**
    1. **Trade**
    2. **Scarcity of Resources**
    3. **Disease**
    4. **Desire of Wealth**
11. **(H.2.2.) How has the historical event of the Bubonic Plague taught doctors of today how to prevent pandemics?**
    1. **It really has not taught doctors of today much of anything**
    2. **It has taught doctors of today about vaccinating their patients**
    3. **It has taught doctors of today that Bubonic Plague will be a pandemic in the near future**
    4. **It has taught doctors of today that nobody will ever again be infected by the Bubonic Plague**
12. **(H.2.1.) How did invasions & attempted conquests affect Europeans in the Middle Ages?**
    1. **Europeans now know the Pope can save them**
    2. **It wipes out much of the population**
    3. **It doesn’t really affect the people of Europe**
    4. **It made all Europeans become doctors to rid themselves of the plague**
13. **(E.1.2.) How did the development of a banking system impact economic development?**
    1. **It allowed bankers to be rich while everyone else was poor**
    2. **It led to a poor quality of life for everyone**
    3. **Allowed people to barrow & pay back and live a better quality of life**
    4. **Ducats became the currency for all of Europe**
14. **(E.1.2.) How did trade with Africa lead to a better quality of life?**
    1. **It prevented African civilizations from conquering Europe**
    2. **It got rid of the salt in Europe which was causing disease**
    3. **Europeans converted to Hinduism**
    4. **Trade with Africa gave Europe the resource of gold**
15. **(H.2.3.) What famous invention revolutionized communication in Europe in the Middle Ages?**
    1. **New Languages**
    2. **Telephone**
    3. **Printing Press**
    4. **Cotton Gin**
16. **(C.1.2.) How did the printing press revolutionize the flow of information?**
    1. **Printing press allowed books to be less expensive so everyone could to afford them**
    2. **Printing press made Gutenberg famous**
    3. **Printing press created new trade routes**
    4. **Printing press led to email**
17. **(C&G1.4.) The Magna Carta was a coded law system created in 1215. Why was the Magna Carta so important?**
    1. **Because it was the first coded law system**
    2. **Because it protected the rights of the individual**
    3. **Because it was a famous peace treaty**
    4. **Because it was used on the Mayflower**
18. **(E.1.1.) What was the affect of Africa & Europe negotiating over resources?**
    1. **They started a war with each other**
    2. **They united against a common enemy**
    3. **They became enemies with each other**
    4. **Africa & Europe developed a trading network with each other**
19. **(E.1.1) What is the long-term affect of ancient trade routes?**
    1. **Spread of religions throughout the trade routes**
    2. **Spread of unifying systems of government**
    3. **Colonization of weaker nations along trade routes**
    4. **Use of silk throughout ancient & modern societies**
20. **(G.1.4.) Societies adapted to their surroundings by irrigating and building dams. Why did they need to use these techniques?**
    1. **To decrease the overcrowding of crops**
    2. **To increase space for people to live**
    3. **To increase farmland for growing cops**
    4. **To decrease the number of animals on their land**
21. **(E.1.1.) How did trade routes influence different societies that were on the trade routes?**
    1. **Disease spread through trade routes**
    2. **Civilizations shared cultural values as they traded**
    3. **Trade routes made traveling by water unnecessary**
    4. **Travel became easier**
22. **Exploration & trade occurred in the Middle Ages. How did this affect relations between ancient societies?**
    1. **They caused long lasting peace with the help of religion**
    2. **They caused empires to close off access between their societies**
    3. **They caused outbreaks of violence that closed all trade routes**
    4. **They created trade routes which opened up communication between societies**

**CONSTURCTED RESPONSE:**

**Please respond in constructed response form. You may use your rubric & Essential Standards.**

**(C&G.1.4.) Questions #1**

**What was the role of the Magna Carta and why was it written?**

**(H.2.3.) Question #2**

**Explain how the invention of the printing press revolutionized the flow of information through access of books?**

**(E.1.1.) Question #3**

**How did scarcity of resources lead to the development of trading networks between civilizations?**

**(E.1.2.) Question #4**

**Explain the significance of salt & gold in developing a good quality of life in Africa & Europe at the end of the Middle Ages.**