Test – Unit 8 – Study Guide

1. Joan of Art was a unifying factor for which country?
2. What did the Magna Carta do to the English King’s power?
3. How did the Crusades influence trade?
4. Which two countries fought against each other in the Hundred Years’ War?
5. What was a major goal of the Crusades?
6. How did the Hundred Years’ War affect France?
7. Which group made up the largest part of the population and was the main labor force of medieval life?
8. Hugh Capet was a ruler of which country?
9. What were the results of the Crusades?
10. Ferdinand and Isabella unified which nation?
11. Who was Joan of Arc?
12. Where did William the Conqueror come from?
13. Who did the Crusaders fight against during the majority of the Crusades?
14. Who signed the Magna Carta?
15. Which city did Saladin capture, triggering the Third Crusade?
16. Who was responsible for the unification of Spain and making a big push to kick Muslim Moors out of Spain?
17. Ivan the Great was MOST known for defeating whom (he kicked them out of Russia)?
18. Which religious group(s) did Ferdinand and Isabella expel from their country’s borders?
19. In Russia, the Orthodox Church influenced and helped cause what?
20. What two entities were united when the Pope anointed the first Holy Roman Emperor / Emperor of the Romans?
21. Which group migrated from Scandinavia to Russia?
22. Which group migrated into Hungary?
23. Which group migrated into Britain?
24. Which group settled in much of modern day France and Germany?
25. Whom did Pope Leo crown as the first Holy Roman Emperor in 800 AD?
26. What role did Parish Priests serve under the Roman Catholic Church?
27. Why did the Church hold so much power of the people in the Middle Ages (why were they afraid of the Church’s power)?
28. Pope Urban II’s speech helped start what?
29. For those who disobeyed the Church, the biggest fear was what?
30. Feudal relationships defined land ownership and protection agreements between which two parties?
31. What was the main role of serfs in the Feudal System?
32. Who provided protection to serfs and peasants?
33. Which factor was most important to the establishment of universities in Europe?
34. During the Middle Ages, which group was most likely to be the most educated?
35. What was another name for the Black Death?
36. Which group conquered the Byzantine Empire and Constantinople in 1453?
37. The first European universities were based on the scholarly contributions of what?
38. What were the effects of the Black Plague on Europe?
39. Which group could be described by the following characteristics?
    1. Began as a band of nomadic warriors?
    2. Travelled great distances on horseback
    3. Conquered China
    4. Conquered Russia
40. What were the effects of the Black Plague on Europe?
41. Where did the Black Death come from?
42. Where did the Black Death end up?