World History I SOL Review Questions D (Unit 8)

1. What was a fief?

Piece of land given to a vassal

1. Why did the Feudal System develop?

It was a solution to the issue of barbarian attacks after the fall of the Roman Empire

1. What was the goal of the Crusades?

To take back the Holy Land (Jerusalem and surrounding areas)

1. Who did the Pope crown “Emperor of the Romans”?

Charlemagne

1. Who signed the Magna Carta?

King John

1. What was the Magna Carta?

Document limiting the English King’s power

1. Where were the Mongols from?

Steppes of eastern Asia

1. Where did the Angles and Saxons end up?

England

1. Which two countries fought in the Hundred Years’ War?

England and France

1. Who made a speech and called for European Christians to help capture the Holy Land?

Pope Urban II

1. What was a vassal?

Someone who received land from a lord/noble, giving the lord/noble loyalty and military service in exchange

1. Who were among the very few who could read and write during the Middle Ages?

Monks and church scholars

1. Why did the Hundred Years’ War start?

Dispute about who should be the next French king and what lands belonged to France/England

1. What country was associated with Ferdinand and Isabella?

Spain

1. Where did William the Conqueror come from?

Normandy (in northern France)

1. Where did William the Conqueror invade and take over?

England

1. Describe Mongol warfare

Hit and run, archery, archery on horseback

1. What laid the foundation for the rise of European universities?

Monasteries

1. Why did people join the Crusades?

They were promised salvation (going to Heaven) and riches

1. Where did the Magyars end up?

Hungary

1. What was the significance of the English longbow in the Hundred Years’ War?

It was a superior weapon and helped them in early conflicts of the war

1. Ivan the Great began the traditional Russian royal title of what?

Tsar (modeled after Caesar)

1. What was the result of the First Crusade?

Europeans took most of the Holy Land, including Jerusalem

1. What were two other names for the Black Death?

Bubonic Plague, Black Plague

1. What three areas did the Mongols create empires in?

China, Russia, Southwestern Asia

1. What did Charlemagne emphasize in the Frankish society?

Education, Christianity

1. Who was an early king of the Franks who converted to Christianity?

King Clovis

1. What was a serf?

Peasants and workers who were bound to the land they worked on

1. Why was the Third Crusade fought?

Europeans wanted to retake the Holy Land again after it was taken by Saladin

1. What was the name of the large cannons that the Ottoman Turks used?

Bombards (Dardanelle Guns)

1. What were three major English victories in the Hundred Years’ War?

Battles of Poitiers, Crecy, and Agincourt

1. What was Common Law?

Established a similar system of rule/laws all throughout England. It also set up a jury system

1. Where did the Black Death start?

Asia

1. Where did the Black Death end up?

Europe

1. Who established the French throne in Paris?

Hugh Capet

1. What happened in the Fourth Crusade?

Crusaders sacked and looted the city of Constantinople

1. What major city did the Ottoman Turks conquer in 1453?

Constantinople

1. King Clovis and later Frankish kings united what two things?

Religion and politics

1. What was the significance of Charles Martel?

He defeated the Muslims at the Battle of Tours, pushing Islam back into Spain and preventing it from spreading further into Europe

1. Where did the Vikings originate?

Scandinavia

1. Where did many Vikings migrate to?

Russia

1. What were Plague Doctors?

They helped care for the dying during the Black Plague

1. What were the effects of the Crusades?

- Lasting distrust between Christians, Muslims, and Jews

- Increased trade between Europe and the East

- Downfall of the Feudal System

- Importance of the Pope decreased

- Loyalty to monarchs (kings) increased

- Weakened the Byzantine Empire

1. What was the significance of Joan of Arc?

She was a French peasant girl who led French troops to many victories late in the war

1. Who did Ivan the Great overthrow?

Mongols

1. What two needs of the people did Parish priests serve?

Religious and social needs of the people

1. How did the Crusades influence the Byzantine Empire?

It weakened the Byzantine Empire

1. What were Feudal obligations?

Things people were supposed to do/give in the Feudal exchange (land <-> loyalty and military service)

1. How did the Black Death affect Europe’s population?

It heavily decreased it

1. How did the end of the Hundred Years’ War influence both England and France?

It solidified them both as nations

1. What nation was Hugh Capet associated with?

France

1. How did the Crusades influence trade?

It increased trade

1. How did the Black Death affect trade?

It decreased trade

1. What three things were the foundations of early Medieval society?

Classical heritage of Rome, Christian beliefs, Germanic tribal customs

1. What was the significance of the Battle of Tours?

It stopped the spread of Islam further into Europe

1. What was a manor?

Main piece of land where the lord/noble lived

1. Who did Ferdinand and Isabella expel from Spain?

Muslims and Jews

1. During the early Middle Ages, what happened to political authority and what happened to church authority?

Political authority went down, while church authority went up

1. How did the Orthodox Church influence Russia?

It united Russia

1. What was exchanged between a lord and a vassal?

Land 🡨🡪 loyalty and military service

(The lord/noble gave the vassal land, while the vassal gave the lord/noble loyalty and military service)

1. Where were Greco-Roman cultural achievements and Greek and Roman literature/learning preserved?

Byzantine Empire, especially in the city of Constantinople

1. What did the Ottoman Turks change the name of Constantinople to?

Istanbul

1. Who was the main labor force in the Feudal System?

Serfs

1. How did castles influence the Feudal System?

Provided protection from attackers

1. When did the Ottoman Empire end?

At the end of World War I