The Middle Ages: Review!
How did Germanic tribes learn about Christianity during the Middle Ages?

A Missionaries brought the religion to the Germanic tribes.
B Charlemagne converted tribe leaders to Christianity.
C Germanic tribes constructed churches throughout Northern Europe.
D Leaders of Germanic tribes study in monasteries.
How did Germanic tribes learn about Christianity during the Middle Ages?

A Missionaries brought the religion to the Germanic tribes.
B Charlemagne converted tribe leaders to Christianity.
C Germanic tribes constructed churches throughout Northern Europe.
D Leaders of Germanic tribes study in monasteries.
The structure shown above would most likely have been used during which period of time?

F Northern Renaissance
G Islamic Age
H Classical Greece
J Middle Ages
The structure shown above would most likely have been used during which period of time?

F Northern Renaissance
G Islamic Age
H Classical Greece
J Middle Ages
Which of the following best completes the graphic?

F A renewed unity between the church and the government

G Greco-Roman cultural achievements declined

H Secular authority increased throughout Europe

J A great division occurred within the empire
Which of the following best completes the graphic?

F A renewed unity between the church and the government
G Greco-Roman cultural achievements declined
H Secular authority increased throughout Europe
J A great division occurred within the empire
Which group emerged as a major force in Western Europe during the Age of Charlemagne?

A Lombards
B Avars
C Franks
D Saxons
Which group emerged as a major force in Western Europe during the Age of Charlemagne?

A Lombards
B Avars
C Franks
D Saxons
Which group settled in the region labeled as number 1?

A Vikings
B Russians
C Magyars
D Saxons
Which group settled in the region labeled as number 1?

A Vikings  
B Russians  
C Magyars  
D Saxons
Which of the following became the central authority during the Middle Ages?

A The castle
B The church
C The market place
D The government
Which of the following became the central authority during the Middle Ages?

A The castle
B The church
C The market place
D The government
Which feudal group is shown above?

A Lords
B Serfs
C Vassals
D Slaves
Which feudal group is shown above?

A Lords
B Serfs
C Vassals
D Slaves
Which force provided unification and stability in Europe during the Middle Ages?

F Customs of Germanic tribes
G Strong military
H Monarchical families
J Roman Catholic Church
Which force provided unification and stability in Europe during the Middle Ages?

F Customs of Germanic tribes
G Strong military
H Monarchical families
J Roman Catholic Church
All things were under its domain...its power was such that no one could hope to escape its scrutiny.

Which institution that existed during the Middle Ages is most likely being described by the quote?

A Universities
B Monarchy
C Military
D Church
All things were under its domain...its power was such that no one could hope to escape its scrutiny.

Which institution that existed during the Middle Ages is most likely being described by the quote?

A Universities  
B Monarchy  
C Military  
D Church
How was religion spread to the Germanic tribes during the Medieval period?

F Merchants from Constantinople
G Christian Monks
H Arab warriors
J The Crusaders
How was religion spread to the Germanic tribes during the Medieval period?

F Merchants from Constantinople
G Christian Monks
H Arab warriors
J The Crusaders
Which statement best describes Christianity during the Middle Ages?

A The power of secular rulers grew throughout Europe.
B Germanic tribes taught the Latin alphabet to parish priests.
C Monasteries reflected the move away from Greco-Roman culture.
D The roles of the church and rulers were interconnected.
Which statement best describes Christianity during the Middle Ages?

A The power of secular rulers grew throughout Europe.
B Germanic tribes taught the Latin alphabet to parish priests.
C Monasteries reflected the move away from Greco-Roman culture.
D The roles of the church and rulers were interconnected.
Using the illustration, the major source of labor in the feudal system were the —

- **F** nobles and lords
- **G** serfs
- **H** vassals
- **J** knights
Using the illustration, the major source of labor in the feudal system were the —

F nobles and lords

G serfs

H vassals

J knights
Which group conquered the Roman province of Gaul?

F The Angles
G The Saxons
H The Muslims
J The Franks
Which group conquered the Roman province of Gaul?

F The Angles
G The Saxons
H The Muslims
J The Franks
Which of the following would complete the diagram?

A Chinese rulers were subject to the Mandate of Heaven.
B Parish priests served the religious and social needs of the people.
C Political unity of the first Muslim empire was short-lived.
D Polytheistic images in art and literature increased.
Which of the following would complete the diagram?

A Chinese rulers were subject to the Mandate of Heaven.
B Parish priests served the religious and social needs of the people.
C Political unity of the first Muslim empire was short-lived.
D Polytheistic images in art and literature increased.
Using the illustration, what did vassals most likely contribute to feudal society?

F Gave land to serfs
G Fought in battles
H Rented land to nobles
J Provided skilled labor on manors
Using the illustration, what did vassals most likely contribute to feudal society?

- **F** Gave land to serfs
- **G** Fought in battles
- **H** Rented land to nobles
- **J** Provided skilled labor on manors
For those who disobeyed the Church rulers, the biggest fear was —

A denunciation
B ostracism
C salvation
D excommunication
For those who disobeyed the Church rulers, the biggest fear was —

A denunciation
B ostracism
C salvation
D excommunication
What was the major purpose of the castle?

A Barracks for the military
B Church
C Home for the Lord
D Protection
What was the major purpose of the castle?

A Barracks for the military
B Church
C Home for the Lord
D Protection
The economy of the manor was based on —

A farming and self-sufficiency
B trade and metal working
C arts and crafts
D herding and weaving
The economy of the manor was based on —

A farming and self-sufficiency
B trade and metal working
C arts and crafts
D herding and weaving
Which of the following best completes the graphic?

A People entered into agreements with landholding lords.
B Landholding lords freed serfs from feudal obligations.
C People ended agreements that tied them to feudal obligations.
D Serfs fought to end the rigid class structure.
Which of the following best completes the graphic?

A People entered into agreements with landholding lords.
B Landholding lords freed serfs from feudal obligations.
C People ended agreements that tied them to feudal obligations.
D Serfs fought to end the rigid class structure.
In 800 AD, who did Pope Leo crown the Holy Roman Emperor?

F Charlemagne
G Justinian
H Constantine
J Muhammad
In 800 AD, who did Pope Leo crown the Holy Roman Emperor?

F Charlemagne
G Justinian
H Constantine
J Muhammad
Which group completes this comparison?

A Magyars
B Franks
C Spaniards
D Vikings
Which group completes this comparison?

A Magyars
B Franks
C Spaniards
D Vikings
Which factor strengthened both the Byzantine Empire and the empire of Charlemagne?

F Unity between politics and religion
G Respect for elders and ancestors
H Studies of geography and medicine
J Patrons of painters and sculptors
Which factor strengthened both the Byzantine Empire and the empire of Charlemagne?

F Unity between politics and religion
G Respect for elders and ancestors
H Studies of geography and medicine
J Patrons of painters and sculptors
Which present day countries would make up most of Charlemagne’s kingdom?

- **F** France and Germany
- **G** Italy and Spain
- **H** England and Ireland
- **J** Greece and Turkey
Which present day countries would make up most of Charlemagne’s kingdom?

F France and Germany
G Italy and Spain
H England and Ireland
J Greece and Turkey
What was the main role of serfs in the feudal system?

A Laborers
B Explorers
C Soldiers
D Missionaries
What was the main role of serfs in the feudal system?

A Laborers
B Explorers
C Soldiers
D Missionaries
Feudal relationships defined land ownership and protection agreements between —

F merchants and serfs
G lords and vassals
H serfs and peasants
J kings and queens
Feudal relationships defined land ownership and protection agreements between —

F merchants and serfs
G lords and vassals
H serfs and peasants
J kings and queens
Who listed in this diagram worked the land?

A 1
B 2
C 3
D 4
Who listed in this diagram worked the land?

A 1
B 2
C 3
D 4
Charlemagne was known for all of the following EXCEPT —

A creating schools
B ending slavery in Europe
C spreading Christianity
D strong efficient government
Charlemagne was known for all of the following EXCEPT —

A creating schools

B ending slavery in Europe

C spreading Christianity

D strong efficient government
Which group settled in the region labeled as number 4?

A Angles  
B Magyars  
C Saxons  
D Vikings
Which group settled in the region labeled as number 4?

A Angles  
B Magyars  
C Saxons  
D Vikings
Which of the following most accurately describes how this picture illustrates the feudal system?

F Serfs worked for Lords
G Independent landowners had small farms
H Slaves were indebted to the Pope
J Knights worked for Lords
Which of the following most accurately describes how this picture illustrates the feudal system?

F Serfs worked for Lords
G Independent landowners had small farms
H Slaves were indebted to the Pope
J Knights worked for Lords
Which group made up the largest part of the population and was the main labor force of medieval life?

F Vassals
G Lords
H Peasants
J Knights
Which group made up the largest part of the population and was the main labor force of medieval life?

F Vassals
G Lords
H Peasants
J Knights
The Frankish kings expanded their territory most often through —

F inheritance
G agreement
H marriage
J conquest
The Frankish kings expanded their territory most often through —

- F inheritance
- G agreement
- H marriage
- J conquest
Which group settled in the region labeled as number 3?

F Vikings
G Magyars
H Angles
J Saxons
Which group settled in the region labeled as number 3?

- F Vikings
- G Magyars
- H Angles
- J Saxons
What is the relationship depicted in this image?

A The king is independent from the church
B The Patriarch can excommunicate the Pope
C The legislature has authority over the king
D The Pope is more powerful than the king
What is the relationship depicted in this image?

A The king is independent from the church
B The Patriarch can excommunicate the Pope
C The legislature has authority over the king
D The Pope is more powerful than the king
Lesser nobles who were granted their own fief were expected to swear an oath of loyalty to the lord and to give —

- **F** farm animals and equipment
- **G** military support
- **H** entertainment
- **J** slaves to work the Lord’s land
Lesser nobles who were granted their own fief were expected to swear an oath of loyalty to the lord and to give —

- **F** farm animals and equipment
- **G** military support
- **H** entertainment
- **J** slaves to work the Lord’s land
Which groups of barbarians eventually settled in England?

A Viking and Magyars
B Germanic and Frank
C Magyars and Ayrans
D Angles and Saxons
Which groups of barbarians eventually settled in England?

A Viking and Magyars
B Germanic and Frank
C Magyars and Ayrans
D Angles and Saxons
Which group moved along the route labeled as number 2?

F Scandinavians
G Saxons
H Magyars
J Angles
Which group moved along the route labeled as number 2?

F Scandinavians
G Saxons
H Magyars
J Angles
The group of invaders who eventually settled into Eastern Europe and Hungary were the —

A Angles
B Magyars
C Normans
D Vikings
The group of invaders who eventually settled into Eastern Europe and Hungary were the —

A Angles
B Magyars
C Normans
D Vikings
According to the map, the Angles and the Saxons settled in the present day country of —

F Britain
G Germany
H Spain
J Italy
According to the map, the Angles and the Saxons settled in the present day country of —

F Britain
G Germany
H Spain
J Italy
The Vikings were from which area of Europe?

A Middle East
B Scandinavia
C Rome
D Byzantine
The Vikings were from which area of Europe?

A Middle East
B Scandinavia
C Rome
D Byzantine
Which of the following best completes the graphic?

F Strengthened the feudal system
G Saxons migrated to Russia
H Vikings migrated to Hungary
J Weakened the feudal system
Which of the following best completes the graphic?

F Strengthened the feudal system
G Saxons migrated to Russia
H Vikings migrated to Hungary
J Weakened the feudal system
Which group migrated from the region labeled number 2?

F Magyars
G Vikings
H Angles
J Saxons
Which group migrated from the region labeled number 2?

F Magyars
G Vikings
H Angles
J Saxons
Middle Ages of Europe

Label:

___ Atlantic Ocean
___ Baltic Sea
___ Britain
___ Central Asia
___ Danube River
___ Dnieper River
___ England
___ English Channel
X__ Europe
___ Gaul
___ Holy Roman Empire
___ Hungary
___ Iberian Peninsula
___ Italy
___ Mediterranean Sea
___ North Sea
___ Rome
___ Russia
___ Scandinavia
___ Constantinople
Middle Ages of Europe

Label:
- Atlantic Ocean
- Baltic Sea
- Britain
- Central Asia
- Danube River
- Dnieper River
- England
- English Channel
- Europe
- Gaul
- Holy Roman Empire
- Hungary
- Iberian Peninsula
- Italy
- Mediterranean Sea
- North Sea
- Rome
- Russia
- Scandinavia
- Constantinople
Middle Ages of Europe

Label:

____ Atlantic Ocean
____ Baltic Sea
____ Britain
____ Central Asia
____ Danube River
____ Dnieper River
____ England
____ English Channel
X__ Europe
____ Gaul
____ Holy Roman Empire
____ Hungary
____ Iberian Peninsula
____ Italy
____ Mediterranean Sea
____ North Sea
____ Rome
____ Russia
____ Scandinavia
____ Constantinople
Middle Ages of Europe

Label:

- Atlantic Ocean
- Baltic Sea
- Britain
- Central Asia
- Danube River
- Dnieper River
- England
- English Channel
- Europe (X)
- Gaul
- Holy Roman Empire
- Hungary
- Iberian Peninsula
- Italy
- Mediterranean Sea
- North Sea
- Rome
- Russia
- Scandinavia
- Constantinople
Middle Ages of Europe

Label:

- Atlantic Ocean
- Baltic Sea
- Britain
- Central Asia
- Danube River
- Dnieper River
- England
- English Channel
- Europe
- Gaul
- Holy Roman Empire
- Hungary
- Iberian Peninsula
- Italy
- Mediterranean Sea
- North Sea
- Rome
- Russia
- Scandinavia
- Constantinople
Middle Ages of Europe

Label:

- Atlantic Ocean
- Baltic Sea
- Britain
- Central Asia
- Danube River
- Dnieper River
- England
- English Channel
- Europe
- Gaul
- Holy Roman Empire
- Hungary
- Iberian Peninsula
- Italy
- Mediterranean Sea
- North Sea
- Rome
- Russia
- Scandinavia
- Constantinople

www.hist-geo.com
Middle Ages of Europe

Label:

___ Atlantic Ocean
___ Baltic Sea
___ Britain
___ Central Asia
___ Danube River
___ Dnieper River
___ England
___ English Channel
___ Europe
___ Gaul
___ Holy Roman Empire
___ Hungary
___ Iberian Peninsula
___ Italy
___ Mediterranean Sea
___ North Sea
___ Rome
___ Russia
___ Scandinavia
___ Constantinople

0 250 km