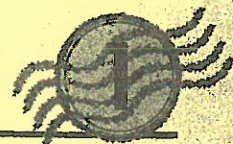


# Feudalism: A System for Living



## A. Key Terms and Concepts

*Directions:* Match the definitions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the correct letter in each blank.

### Column I

- B 1. a power structure that developed during medieval times
- E 2. a peasant who belonged to the land
- C 3. someone who promised to fight for a lord
- A 4. a large estate
- D 5. able to supply one's own needs

### Column II

- a. manor
- b. feudalism
- c. vassal
- d. self-sufficient
- e. serf

## B. Main Ideas

*Directions:* Write the letter of the correct answer in each blank.

- C 6. When were the Middle Ages?
  - a. before medieval times
  - b. after modern times
  - c. between ancient and modern times
  - d. between medieval and ancient times
- D 7. Who was Charlemagne?
  - a. king of the Vikings
  - b. a French serf
  - c. a Roman emperor
  - d. king of the Franks
- C 8. What is a fief?
  - a. a ruler of the Franks
  - b. a ruler in Charlemagne's empire
  - c. land given in exchange for loyalty
  - d. a Viking warrior
- A 9. What did noblewomen do in feudal society?
  - a. manage the household
  - b. train as knights
  - c. work in the fields
  - d. help peasants escape
- B 10. Under feudalism, most peasants were
  - a. slaves.
  - b. farmers.
  - c. squires.
  - d. knights.

## SECTION QUIZ



Key

## The Age of Exploration

CHAPTER 6  
A New Age in Europe**A. Key Terms and Concepts**

*Directions:* Read the statements below. If a statement is true, write T in the blank provided. If it is false, write F. On a separate sheet of paper, rewrite false statements to make them true.

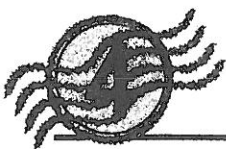
- F 1. An astrolabe is used to determine the direction of travel.
- T 2. Portuguese sailors went to a special school to become navigators.
- T 3. The caravel was an improved ship designed by the Portuguese.
- T 4. Sailors going to Asia by way of Africa had to pass Cape Bojador.
- F 5. Prince Henry made so many successful voyages, he was called Prince Henry the Navigator.

**B. Main Ideas**

*Directions:* Write the letter of the best answer in each blank.

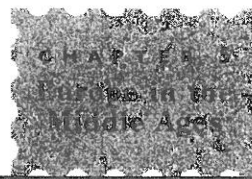
- A 6. What was a main goal of European exploration?
  - a. to find a trade route to Asia
  - b. to protect the world from invasion
  - c. to destroy sea monsters
  - d. to create jobs for sailors
- C 7. What did Christopher Columbus reach on his voyage?
  - a. the Green Sea of Darkness
  - b. Asia
  - c. the Americas
  - d. Cipango
- A 8. Which country explored Africa while developing a route to Asia?
  - a. Portugal
  - b. Spain
  - c. England
  - d. the Philippines
- D 9. How did Portuguese sailors hope to change the people they met on their voyages?
  - a. by teaching them navigation skills
  - b. by helping them circumnavigate the world
  - c. by making them loyal to the king of Spain
  - d. by converting them to Christianity
- B 10. Whose crew was the first to circumnavigate the world?
  - a. Prince Henry the Navigator's
  - b. Ferdinand Magellan's
  - c. Christopher Columbus's
  - d. Vasco da Gama's

## SECTION QUIZ



# Kings and Popes

Key



## A. Key Terms and Concepts

*Directions:* Match the definitions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the correct letter in each blank.

### Column I

- E 1. the ruler who agreed to give power to English nobles
- D 2. the pope who excommunicated Henry IV
- B 3. the council that advised the English king
- A 4. a document limiting the power of English kings
- C 5. a person who led the French army in battle against England

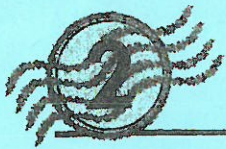
### Column II

- a. the Magna Carta
- b. Parliament
- c. Joan of Arc
- d. Gregory VII
- e. King John

## B. Main Ideas

*Directions:* Write the letter of the correct answer in each blank.

- A 6. What is one subject that kings and popes often argued about?
  - a. who should be made bishop
  - b. which nobles should be jailed
  - c. who would win the Hundred Years' War
  - d. whether feudalism was a fair system
- D 7. Why did medieval kings become more powerful during the 1200s?
  - a. The Church left England.
  - b. They sent people from towns back to feudal estates.
  - c. Peasants rebelled against nobles.
  - d. Nobles lost money, land, and power during the Crusades.
- A 8. A nation is a community that shares a
  - a. government.
  - b. home.
  - c. religion.
  - d. continent.
- B 9. In 1215, English nobles gained the right to
  - a. tax the king.
  - b. vote on their own taxes.
  - c. jail each other without just cause.
  - d. include the king in Parliament.
- C 10. Where did the French defeat the English during the Hundred Years' War?
  - a. Runnymede
  - b. Germany
  - c. Orléans
  - d. Moscow



# The Rise of Cities

CHAPTER 5  
 Europe in the  
 Middle Ages

## A. Key Terms and Concepts

*Directions:* Fill in the blanks in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the correct letter in each blank.

### Column I

### Column II

- E 1. The noble character that knights were supposed to have was called \_\_\_\_.
- D 2. In order to learn a craft, a boy became a(n) \_\_\_\_.
- A 3. Wrongdoings could be forgiven in God's name by the \_\_\_\_.
- C 4. If a lord rebelled against the Church, the Church could \_\_\_\_ him.
- B 5. A traveling performer, or \_\_\_\_, sang about knights.

- a. clergy
- b. troubadour
- c. excommunicate
- d. apprentice
- e. chivalry

## B. Main Ideas

*Directions:* Write the letter of the correct answer in each blank.

- B 6. Which of these was the grandest building in a medieval city?
  - a. the school
  - b. the cathedral
  - c. the lord's house
  - d. the market
- D 7. By living good lives, Roman Catholics hoped to
  - a. gain freedom from their lords.
  - b. become guild masters.
  - c. avoid the Black Death.
  - d. enjoy the rewards of heaven.
- B 8. Which of the following was a duty of the Church?
  - a. evaluating journeymen
  - b. collecting taxes
  - c. training new workers
  - d. setting quality standards
- A 9. Who organized trade in medieval cities and towns?
  - a. guilds
  - b. clergy
  - c. knights
  - d. journeymen
- C 10. As trade grew, medieval cities became
  - a. less crowded.
  - b. cleaner.
  - c. unhealthy.
  - d. self-sufficient.