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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. a power structure that developed during medieval times</td>
<td>a. manor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. a peasant who belonged to the land</td>
<td>b. feudalism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. someone who promised to fight for a lord</td>
<td>c. vassal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. a large estate</td>
<td>d. self-sufficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. able to supply one's own needs</td>
<td>e. serf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Main Ideas
Directions: Write the letter of the correct answer in each blank.

6. When were the Middle Ages?
   a. before medieval times       c. between ancient and modern times
   b. after modern times           d. between medieval and ancient times

7. Who was Charlemagne?
   a. king of the Vikings          c. a Roman emperor
   b. a French serf                d. king of the Franks

8. What is a fief?
   a. a ruler of the Franks        c. land given in exchange for loyalty
   b. a ruler in Charlemagne's empire d. a Viking warrior

9. What did noblewomen do in feudal society?
   a. manage the household        c. work in the fields
   b. train as knights             d. help peasants escape

10. Under feudalism, most peasants were
    a. slaves.                     c. squires.
    b. farmers.                   d. knights.
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
---|---
1. The noble character that knights were supposed to have was called ___.
   a. clergy
   b. troubadour
   c. excommunicate
   d. apprentice
   e. chivalry

2. In order to learn a craft, a boy became a(n) ___.
3. Wrongdoings could be forgiven in God’s name by the ___.
4. If a lord rebelled against the Church, the Church could ___ him.
5. A traveling performer, or ___, sang about knights.

B. Main Ideas

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

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

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.

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

9. Who organized trade in medieval cities and towns?
   a. guilds
   b. clergy
   c. knights
   d. journeymen

10. As trade grew, medieval cities became
    a. less crowded.
    b. cleaner.
    c. unhealthy.
    d. self-sufficient.
The Crusades

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.

1. The Crusades were wars fought by Christians against the pope.  
2. The Holy Land is located on the Mediterranean Sea.  
3. The army of Peter the Hermit was defeated by the Muslims.  
5. During the First Crusade, European knights captured Jerusalem.

B. Main Ideas
Directions: Write the letter of the correct answer in each blank.

6. One reason crusaders fought was to  
a. reopen the Holy Land to Christian pilgrims.  
b. protect their homes.  
c. bring down Christianity.  
d. spread Islam.

7. Which group was especially interested in winning the Crusades?  
a. farmers  
b. teachers  
c. merchants  
d. artists

8. As a result of the Crusades, the use of money  
a. was outlawed.  
b. increased.  
c. decreased.  
d. became unnecessary.

9. About how long did the Crusades last?  
a. 20 years  
b. 100 years  
c. 200 years  
d. 1,000 years

10. Christians and Muslims wanted to control Palestine because  
a. of the region’s gold mines.  
b. they needed supplies for their armies.  
c. it had valuable water resources.  
d. they believed it was a sacred place.
Kings and Popes

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.

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<tr>
<td>1. the ruler who agreed to give power to English nobles</td>
<td>a. the Magna Carta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. the pope who excommunicated Henry IV</td>
<td>b. Parliament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. the council that advised the English king</td>
<td>c. Joan of Arc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. a document limiting the power of English kings</td>
<td>d. Gregory VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. a person who led the French army in battle against England</td>
<td>e. King John</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Main Ideas

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

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

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.

8. A nation is a community that shares a
   a. government.
   b. home.
   c. religion.
   d. continent.

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.

10. Where did the French defeat the English during the Hundred Years' War?
    a. Runnymede
    b. Germany
    c. Orléans
    d. Moscow