

Quiz

Note: It is recommended that you save your response as you complete each question.

Question 1 (1 point)



In which of the following ways did the Carolingian Empire differ from the Western Roman Empire during its heyday?

- ☐ It was centered around urban marketplaces.
- ☐ It was centered in the Italian peninsula.
- ☐ Its culture centered on monasteries, cathedrals, and courts.
- ☐ Its culture centered on the Mediterranean.

Save

Question 2 (1 point)



What bound aristocrats in Francia to their monarchs?

- ☐ Inviolable oaths
- ☐ Loyalty
- ☐ Church sanctions
- ☐ Gifts from the plunder of conquests

Save

Question 3 (1 point)



The power of the Merovingians waned because of all of the following EXCEPT

- ☐ their obligations to give royal lands to aristocrats.
- ☐ their incompetence.
- ☐ their impoverishment.
- ☐ divisions among the members of the dynasty.

Save

Question 4 (1 point)



Even though both Carolingians and Merovingians practiced divided succession, the Carolingians prospered because

- ☐ their sons remained loyal to one another.
- ☐ only one heir per generation survived for a long time.
- ☐ of their bloody feuding.
- ☐ they capitulated to the papacy.

Save

Question 5 (1 point)



The first Carolingian to be crowned king was

- ☐ Pepin the Short.
- ☐ Pepin of Heristal.
- ☐ Charlemagne.
- ☐ Charles Martel.

Save

Question 6 (1 point)



Both Pope Zacharias and Pope Stephen supported the Carolingians for all of the following reasons EXCEPT

- ☐ the Carolingians gave the papacy formal title to territory in the center of the Italian peninsula.
- ☐ the iconoclasm controversy made it difficult for the popes to rely upon Byzantine support.
- ☐ Byzantium could not provide military power.
- ☐ the popes willingly submitted to the Carolingians.

Save

Question 7 (1 point)



Why was the "Donation of Constantine" important?

- ☐ It laid the foundations for the Donation of Pepin.
- ☐ It is the most famous forged document in the world.
- ☐ It created the position of the pope.
- ☐ It buttressed papal claims to a monarchy over all of Western Christendom.

Save

Question 8 (1 point)



St. Boniface did all of the following EXCEPT

- ☐ remodel the Frankish church.
- ☐ edit the Vulgate Bible.
- ☐ establish monastic schools.
- ☐ develop a system of local parishes.

Save

Question 9 (1 point)



How did manorialism work to organize society?

- ☐ It enslaved free peasants.
- ☐ It linked manors to villages.
- ☐ It linked the landed elite to the peasantry.
- ☐ It linked kings to peasants.

Save

Question 10 (1 point)



Charlemagne, a warrior king, directed his most prolonged effort against

- ☐ the Muslims.
- ☐ the Saxons.
- ☐ the Avars.
- ☐ the Basques.

Save

Question 11 (1 point)



Charlemagne's coronation was significant for all of the following reasons EXCEPT

- ☐ it subordinated Charlemagne to the pope.
- ☐ it insulted the Empress Irene.
- ☐ it reconstituted the Western Roman Empire.
- ☐ it was the ultimate consummation of the Franco-papal alliance.

Save

Question 12 (1 point)



Charlemagne encouraged economic development in all of the following ways EXCEPT by

- ☐ encouraging the further settlement of Jews within Francia.
- ☐ encouraging the construction of roads, bridges and lighthouses.
- ☐ building a canal linking the Rhine and Danube rivers.
- ☐ maintaining a silver coinage of good quality.

Save

Question 13 (1 point)



Charlemagne sought to raise intellectual standards within his realm by

- ☐ providing a basic education in Greek.
- ☐ providing a basic education in Latin.
- ☐ providing a basic education in vernacular languages.
- ☐ providing a basic education through secular institutions.

Save

Question 14 (1 point)



Which of the following did NOT occur during the intellectual revival of Charlemagne's reign?

- ☐ Scholars prepared encyclopedic accounts.
- ☐ St. Benedict of Aniane led a movement to reform monastic schools.
- ☐ St. Benedict's Rule fell into disuse.
- ☐ Neoplatonic ideas became important again.

Save

Question 15 (1 point)



The Carolingians expanded their power under the Merovingians by becoming Lords of the Palace.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 16 (1 point)



Scholars of the eighth and ninth centuries called Charlemagne's empire Regnum Europae.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 17 (1 point)



The Carolingian chieftain Charles Martel turned back an Arab force.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 18 (1 point)



The papacy crowned Pepin the Short king of the Franks in return for the Donation of Constantine.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 19 (1 point)



St. Boniface converted pagans, reformed the Frankish Church, and established monastic schools.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 20 (1 point)



Einhard, Charlemagne's biographer, recorded the emperor's faults and virtues.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 21 (1 point)



Pope Leo III crowned Charlemagne Emperor of the Romans.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 22 (1 point)



Charlemagne's head scholar, Einhard, prepared a new version of the Bible.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save
