

Quiz

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

Question 1 (1 point)



Charlemagne was survived by only one son, named Louis the Pious.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 2 (1 point)



The Treaty of Verdun divided the Carolingian Empire into three new states, each ruled by one of Charlemagne's grandsons.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 3 (1 point)



The Magyars who were descended from nomadic horsemen from the Asiatic steppes, raided parts of East and West Francia and northern Italy in the tenth century.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 4 (1 point)



Alfred the Great saved his kingdom by turning back the Danes in 878.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 5 (1 point)



Danish invasions of England resumed under Ethelred, who capitulated to the invaders and made England subject to an annual tribute called danegild.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 6 (1 point)



During early feudal society, inheritance changed from equal division among sons to primogeniture.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 7 (1 point)



During the Ottonian intellectual revival, the writer Hitda wrote comedic plays for an audience of nuns.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 8 (1 point)



The greatest threat to the Carolingian Empire during the reign of Louis the Pious came from

- ☐ his sons.
- ☐ discontented landowners.
- ☐ a lack of resources.
- ☐ his lack of an heir.

Save

Question 9 (1 point)



The Treaty of Verdun divided the Carolingian Empire into

- ☐ Danelaw, and East and West Francia.
- ☐ the Middle Kingdom, and East and West Francia.
- ☐ Lombardy, and East and West Francia.
- ☐ the Holy Roman Empire, and East and West Francia.

Save

Question 10 (1 point)



The most fearsome invaders of Europe in the ninth and tenth centuries were

- ☐ the Magyars.
- ☐ the Muslims.
- ☐ the Vikings.
- ☐ the Rus.

Save

Question 11 (1 point)



Vikings began to invade for all of the following reasons EXCEPT

- ☐ population increases left some sons landless.
- ☐ religious beliefs encouraged raiding.
- ☐ kings forced some malcontents to seek their fortunes elsewhere.
- ☐ their ships became important weapons for raiding.

Save

Question 12 (1 point)



Alfred the Great's innovations included all of the following EXCEPT

- ☐ a far-reaching legal code.
- ☐ systematized military recruitment.
- ☐ a navy and system of forts.
- ☐ a large civil service.

Save

Question 13 (1 point)



The most important accomplishment of Alfred's reign was

- ☐ the struggle against the papacy.
- ☐ the creation of the English monarchy.
- ☐ the production of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.
- ☐ the restoration of the danegeld.

Save

Question 14 (1 point)



In West Francia, the invasions encouraged

- ☐ a breakdown in royal authority.
- ☐ the growth of royal power.
- ☐ the growth of independent duchies.
- ☐ the breakdown of local independence.

Save

Question 15 (1 point)



The great dukes in France were more effective than the Carolingians in all of the following senses EXCEPT

- ☐ their governance of compact territorial units.
- ☐ their ability to maintain peace.
- ☐ their encouragement of commercial revival.
- ☐ their use of retainers bound to them by oaths of loyalty.

Save

Question 16 (1 point)



Which relationship most clearly characterized feudalism?

- ☐ Lord and vassal.
- ☐ Lord and peasant.
- ☐ King and pope.
- ☐ Pope and peasant.

Save

Question 17 (1 point)



What aspects of feudalism were new in the late 800s?

- ☐ Giving land in return for service.
- ☐ The use of oaths to bind together the political structures of empire.
- ☐ The emergence of effective, centralized power.
- ☐ The exercise of public power by local landowners.

Save

Question 18 (1 point)



Which of the following was not one of Otto's goals?

- ☐ A coronation as emperor approved of by his own dukes.
- ☐ The defense of the German states against the Magyars.
- ☐ The recovery of royal lands and powers from local dukes.
- ☐ The extension of royal control into the Middle Kingdom.

Save

Question 19 (1 point)



Which of the following does NOT explain why Otto was able to rely upon religious agents for his government?

- ☐ They were well-born and educated.
- ☐ They were often less self-interested.
- ☐ They recognized Otto as the head of the Church.
- ☐ They owed their appointments and estates to Otto's influence.

Save

Question 20 (1 point)



Which of the following statements accurately describes the division of authority in Northern Italy in the ninth and tenth centuries?

- ☐ Counts and dukes governed both cities and the countryside.
- ☐ Bishops governed cities and counts and dukes governed the countryside.
- ☐ Counts and dukes governed the cities and bishops the countryside.
- ☐ Bishops governed both cities and the countryside.

Save

Question 21 (1 point)



The foremost commercial center of Western Christendom was

- ☐ Milan.
- ☐ Bologna.
- ☐ Florence.
- ☐ Venice.

Save

