

# Quiz

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

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## Question 1 (1 point)



The luxurious house in Bourges built by Jacques Coeur testifies to the risks of business in the economy of late medieval Europe.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

## Question 2 (1 point)



The first of a series of rural rebellions, the Jacquerie, was crushed within weeks.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

## Question 3 (1 point)



Some landowners terminated their tenants leases and converted their manors into large farms, a process often described as the enclosure.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

### Question 4 (1 point)



Some aristocrats developed exclusive associations like the Order of Gentlemen and the Order of the Templars to differentiate themselves from the lesser nobility.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

### Question 5 (1 point)



The conciliar movement sought to heal the Great Schism and make popes accountable to the authority of church councils.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

### Question 6 (1 point)



In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, ordinary people joined parish guilds called confraternities.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

### Question 7 (1 point)



Followers of Geert Groote practiced devotio moderna, the pursuit of

Christian fulfillment through piety, simplicity, and contemplation.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

## Question 8 (1 point)



Jan Hus combined religious heresy and Bohemian nationalism.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

## Question 9 (1 point)



The great fourteenth century mystic, Catherine of Siena, was a major theologian, a charismatic spiritual leader, a significant political figure, and a woman.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

## Question 10 (1 point)



By the time it had ended, the Great Famine carried away at least

- ☐ two percent of the population.
- ☐ eight percent of the population.
- ☐ ten percent of the population.
- ☐ fifteen percent of the population.

Save

## Question 11 (1 point)



The Great Plague was a combination of three related diseases. Which one arrived in Sicily first?

- ☐ The bubonic plague
- ☐ The pneumonic plague
- ☐ The septicemic plague
- ☐ The mitral plague

Save

## Question 12 (1 point)



Medieval Europeans believed that the major cause of the Great Plague was

- ☐ astrological forces.
- ☐ Jews or Arabs poisoning wells.
- ☐ God's anger.
- ☐ rats.

Save

## Question 13 (1 point)



All of the following were tangible effects of the Great Plague EXCEPT

- ☐ the temporary boom of European grain and wool markets.
- ☐ deserted villages.
- ☐ unoccupied or dilapidated districts within cities.
- ☐ a severe shortage of labor.

Save

## Question 14 (1 point)



Urban elites tried to retain their privileges in all of the following ways EXCEPT

- ☐ by restricting participation in civic government.
- ☐ by enforcing trade monopolies more strictly.
- ☐ by restricting guild masterships.
- ☐ by neglecting their rural hinterlands.

Save

## Question 15 (1 point)



Which of the following developments was NOT important for the future of Europe?

- ☐ Voyages of discovery
- ☐ The creation of rural industries
- ☐ The gap between the lesser and greater nobility
- ☐ Technological innovation

Save

## Question 16 (1 point)



Late medieval Christians developed many new forms of worship, which reached new heights in

- ☐ the Feast of the Corpus Christi.
- ☐ mystery play cycles.
- ☐ the Avignon papacy.
- ☐ the conciliar movement.

Save

## Question 17 (1 point)



The Great Schism was resolved at the

- ☐ Council of Basel.
- ☐ Council of Pisa.
- ☐ Council of Constance.
- ☐ Council of Mainz.

Save

## Question 18 (1 point)



Which of the following best describes the goals of the conciliar movement?

- ☐ Popes, not church councils, should be the supreme authority within the Church.
- ☐ Church councils, not popes, should be the supreme authority within the Church.
- ☐ Popes should be advised by secular rulers.
- ☐ Popes should be guided by confraternities.

Save

## Question 19 (1 point)



After 1449, papal supremacy was undermined by

- ☐ conciliarism.
- ☐ mysticism.
- ☐ the growth of political involvement in Church affairs.
- ☐ the growing autonomy of national churches.

Save

## Question 20 (1 point)



All of the following reflect the vibrant culture of parishioners in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries EXCEPT

- ☐ confraternities.
- ☐ the building and repair of parish churches.
- ☐ better-prepared parish priests.
- ☐ mysticism.

Save

## Question 21 (1 point)



Meister Eckhart taught that

- ☐ mystical union with God could be achieved by purging all desire from the soul.
- ☐ individuals who became one with God became divine.
- ☐ external works mattered more than inner spiritual piety.
- ☐ the sacraments were a better way to attain divine grace than the direct experience of God.

Save

## Question 22 (1 point)



Catherine of Siena practiced all of the following EXCEPT

- ☐ virtual solitude.
- ☐ communal monasticism.
- ☐ self-denial of food.
- ☐ religious study.

Save

