

# Quiz

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

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## Question 1 (1 point)



In the eighth century, peasants began to use the two-field system of rotation, which increased the amount of cultivated land in use at any one time.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

## Question 2 (1 point)



The most important improvement in agricultural technology, the heavy wheeled plow led to greater productivity.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

## Question 3 (1 point)



Among the trades practiced by medieval villagers, brewing was the particular province of men.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

### Question 4 (1 point)



The earliest and largest commercial towns were located in southern France.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

### Question 5 (1 point)



Flemish cities grew wealthy from trade as well as manufacturing, especially textiles.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

### Question 6 (1 point)



In the eleventh and early twelfth centuries, many towns agitated for charters that created communes, which were semi-autonomous political and legal entities.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

### Question 7 (1 point)



To learn a trade, one worked as an apprentice to a master, who was usually a member of a craftsmen guild.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

### Question 8 (1 point)



In the twelfth century, English kings began to require that aristocrats pay a tax called scutage in lieu of service in royal armies.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

### Question 9 (1 point)



By the thirteenth century, knights and noblemen shared a common code of behavior known as chivalry.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

### Question 10 (1 point)



Blanche of Castile ruled in place of her son, King Louis IX, at first when he was a minor and then when he went crusading.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

## Question 11 (1 point)



All of the following were characteristic of the Central Middle Ages EXCEPT

- ☐ expanding literacy.
- ☐ better weather.
- ☐ fewer invaders.
- ☐ weaker kings.

Save

## Question 12 (1 point)



The expanding economy between 1000 and 1300 was the result of

- ☐ redesigned oxen collars.
- ☐ the use of the scratch plow.
- ☐ the use of the three-field system
- ☐ a 1:2 crop yield.

Save

## Question 13 (1 point)



Most agricultural improvements were made by

- ☐ monasteries.
- ☐ peasants.
- ☐ lords and ladies.
- ☐ kings.

Save

## Question 14 (1 point)



Which of the following statements did NOT apply to medieval serfdom?

- ☐ They could be sold away from their families.
- ☐ They were bound to the land.
- ☐ They owed labor for a certain number of days each week.
- ☐ They could keep the produce of their fields after paying manorial dues.

Save

## Question 15 (1 point)



The biggest threat to peasants was

- ☐ childbirth.
- ☐ flood.
- ☐ Drought.
- ☐ warfare.

Save

## Question 16 (1 point)



By the thirteenth century

- ☐ an excess of land led to the freeing of many serfs.
- ☐ manorial exploitation of peasants, free and unfree, decreased.
- ☐ legal changes made it harder to escape serfdom.
- ☐ legal changes made it easier to escape serfdom.

Save

## Question 17 (1 point)



The largest and most important medieval trade fair took place in

- ☐ Burgundy.
- ☐ Flanders.
- ☐ Paris.
- ☐ Champagne.

Save

## Question 18 (1 point)



Which of the following was not a common attribute of communes?

- ☐ A mint to make coins
- ☐ An autonomous government
- ☐ A court system
- ☐ Tax-collecting agencies

Save

## Question 19 (1 point)



Which of the following does not explain why Jews played a vital role in medieval growth?

- ☐ Christian rules made it difficult for Jews to own land, so they moved to urban areas.
- ☐ Jews were well-positioned as merchants because of their contacts with other Jewish communities.
- ☐ Jews were not allowed to join craft guilds, so they made the market more competitive by forming their own.
- ☐ Jews were not prohibited, as Christians were, from loaning money.

Save

## Question 20 (1 point)



Which of the following accurately describes how shops and workshops functioned within medieval society?

- ☐ Most shops and workshops were also homes where the family ate, slept, and lived.
- ☐ Most shops and workshops were set up apart from the home.
- ☐ Shops and workshops made it difficult for women to work and care for their children at the same time.
- ☐ Shops and workshops separated economic activities from household ones.

Save

## Question 21 (1 point)



Which of the following does NOT describe the effects of the expanding economy on the aristocracy?

- ☐ Nobles and kings depended less on the services of vassals and more on mercenary troops.
- ☐ Money and commerce brought new luxuries into aristocratic households.
- ☐ Many nobles went into debt.
- ☐ Money solidified the lord-vassal relationship.

Save

## Question 22 (1 point)



Medieval warfare

- ☐ was not very dangerous for peasants.
- ☐ consisted mostly of great battles.
- ☐ consisted mostly of castle sieges.
- ☐ was very dangerous for the knights themselves.

Save

## Question 23 (1 point)



A typical knight's duties included all of the following EXCEPT

- ☐ presiding over manorial courts.
- ☐ living a strictly ascetic life.
- ☐ attending his lord/lady and providing counsel.
- ☐ managing his lord or lady's estates.

Save

## Question 24 (1 point)



In what ways did courtly love signal a shift in attitudes?

- ☐ It was practiced in reality, not just in literature.
- ☐ It entailed a new attitude among men toward women.
- ☐ It took a realistic attitude toward women rather than idealizing them.
- ☐ It portrayed women as victims of violence.

Save

## Question 25 (1 point)





In the Central Middle Ages, women were (occasionally) permitted to do all of the following except

- ☐ hold fiefs as heiresses or widows.
- ☐ rule over men.
- ☐ fight in battle.
- ☐ refuse husbands chosen by their lords or ladies.

Save

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