ARIZONA WORLD HISTORY · UNIT 2 · 25 QUESTIONS

Medieval and Early Modern World — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

1 **After the fall of the Western Roman Empire, western Europe became politically fragmented and local lords provided protection in exchange for**

- A Service and loyalty
- B Gold coins only
- C Religious freedom
- D Trade monopolies

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **In the feudal system a vassal received land called a fief from a lord and in return promised military service and**



A Loyalty

B Taxes only

C Crops only

D Religious conversion

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3 **On a medieval manor, serfs were peasants bound to the land who farmed the lord's fields in exchange for protection and a place to**

- A Travel
- B Worship freely
- C Live
- D Trade

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **The Byzantine Empire preserved Roman law, Greek learning, and Christian traditions with its capital at**



A Alexandria

B Constantinople

C Rome

D Athens

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **The Eastern Orthodox Church and the Roman Catholic Church split in 1054 in an event known as the Great**

A Schism

B Reformation

C Crusade

D Council

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6 **Islam began in Arabia in the 600s, and Muslims believe that Muhammad received revelations from God that were recorded in the**



A Torah

B Bible

C Vedas

D Quran

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7 **The Five Pillars of Islam include faith, prayer, charity, fasting during Ramadan, and pilgrimage to**

- A Medina only
- B Baghdad
- C Mecca
- D Jerusalem

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **Muslim scholars preserved Greek and Roman learning and made advances in mathematics, medicine, and**

- A Agriculture only
- B Astronomy
- C Shipbuilding only
- D Mining only

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9 **Charlemagne, crowned emperor in 800, worked to unite much of western Europe and encouraged learning in schools connected to**



A Churches and monasteries

B Trade guilds only

C Military camps only

D Royal palaces only

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10 **Vikings from Scandinavia raided, traded, and settled across Europe, and their ships allowed them to travel quickly along rivers and**

A Mountain passes

B Deserts

C Roman roads only

D Seas

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **The Crusades were a series of military expeditions by European Christians aimed mainly at regaining control of the**

A Iberian Peninsula only

B Baltic region

C Holy Land

D British Isles

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **The Black Death spread through Europe in the 1300s, killed a large share of the population, and led to labor shortages that weakened the**

A Trade guilds only

B Feudal system

C Church only

D Monarchy only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **In West Africa the kingdom of Mali grew wealthy from trade in gold and salt, and its ruler Mansa Musa was known for his pilgrimage to Mecca and his support of**

A Learning in Timbuktu

B Shipbuilding

C Roman law

D Silk production

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **The Mongol Empire under Genghis Khan created the largest continuous land empire in history, and Mongol rule helped make Eurasian trade routes**



A Closed to merchants

B Controlled by Europe

C Limited to China

D Safer for merchants

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **In Japan the samurai were warriors who followed a code called bushido that stressed loyalty, honor, and**

A Trade

B Learning

C Discipline

D Wealth

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **The Aztec capital Tenochtitlan was built on an island in a lake and was connected to the mainland by**

A Mountain trails

B Causeways

C Roman roads

D Canals to the sea

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **The Inca Empire in South America built a vast road network and used a system of knotted cords called quipu to keep**

- A Records
- B Weapons
- C Seeds
- D Maps

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **Maya civilization in Mesoamerica developed a calendar, a writing system, and advanced knowledge of**

- A Ironworking
- B Gunpowder
- C Printing
- D Astronomy

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **The Renaissance began in Italian city states where wealthy patrons supported artists, and it renewed interest in the learning of ancient**

A China and Japan

B India and Arabia

C Greece and Rome

D Egypt and Persia

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **Johannes Gutenberg's movable type printing press made books cheaper and faster to produce, which helped spread new**



A Spices

B Ideas

C Coins

D Weapons

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **Martin Luther challenged the Catholic Church by arguing that salvation came through faith, and his ideas helped start the Protestant**

A Reformation

B Counter Reformation

C Renaissance

D Enlightenment

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **European explorers in the 1400s and 1500s sought new sea routes to Asia mainly to obtain spices and other valuable goods and to spread**

A Islam

B Buddhism

C Judaism

D Christianity

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **The Columbian Exchange moved plants, animals, diseases, and people between the Americas and the rest of the world, and diseases from Europe had a devastating effect on**

A African kingdoms only

B Asian traders

C Native populations

D European armies

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **The Ottoman Empire, centered in Constantinople after 1453, controlled key trade routes between Europe and Asia and lasted for more than**

A Two hundred years

B Six hundred years

C One hundred years

D Fifty years

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **The Mughal Empire in India is known for building the Taj Mahal and for ruling a diverse population that included Hindus and**

A Muslims

B Christians only

C Buddhists only

D Jews only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

1.	A	**10.**	D	**19.**	C
2.	A	**11.**	C	**20.**	B
3.	C	**12.**	B	**21.**	A
4.	B	**13.**	A	**22.**	D
5.	A	**14.**	D	**23.**	C
6.	D	**15.**	C	**24.**	B
7.	C	**16.**	B	**25.**	A
8.	B	**17.**	A		
9.	A	**18.**	D		

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