1. The use of the Silk Road in Asia and Europe encouraged all of these EXCEPT:
2. Travel of diseases
3. Increased communication
4. Increased trade
5. Caused a decline in Chinese economy
6. The “Silk Road” from the empire of China:
7. linked silkworm-producing farms with silk-weaving factories
8. was a trade route that linked the Eastern and Western worlds
9. followed the route of the Great Wall of China
10. was the route that linked trade between China and Japan
11. Most of the fighting during the Crusades (1095–1295) was done in
12. Holy Roman Empire
13. Rome
14. Marseilles
15. Jerusalem
16. Who would have most likely said the following? “If you give me your loyalty, I will give you land and protection”
17. a serf
18. a lord
19. a pope
20. a knight
21. The Crusades (1095–1295) are also known as the
22. Holy Wars
23. Hijrah
24. Silk Route
25. Diaspora
26. Armies of Christians travelling to Jerusalem due to the pleadings of Pope Urban II in the 11th–13th centuries is known as
27. The Peloponnesian War
28. The Islamic War
29. the Crusades
30. The Great War
31. Chivalry was the code of conduct for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Middle Ages.
32. knights
33. serfs
34. monks
35. Vikings
36. Which leader is described by the following traits:
37. A strong supporter of learning and education
38. United the Christian lands of Europe
39. Was crowned as Holy Roman Emperor by the Pope.
40. Charlemagne
41. Justinian the Great
42. Leo III
43. William the Conqueror
44. Which leader is described by the following traits:
45. Created a code of laws that was a simplified version of the Twelve Tables
46. His goal was to reunite the Eastern and Western Roman Empire under the Christian religion
47. Was a Byzantine Emperor who helped his empire reach its peak
48. Charlemagne
49. Justinian
50. Hammurabi
51. William the Conqueror
52. Which of the following is a true statement about the Crusades?
53. European Christians won back the Holy Lands from the Muslims.
54. Muslims and Europeans split the land equally and stopped fighting.
55. Israel was carved out of the land that was once called Palestine.
56. Even though the Christians lost, the wars opened trade and the right of Christians to visit Jerusalem
57. Many people from all social classes died during the plague. How did the plague affect the peasants and workers who survived?
58. They were able to demand more rights and take advantage of new opportunities, because it brought an end to Feudalism.
59. They were forced to return to a feudal economy.
60. They could no longer live in cities, so they moved to farms, and continued in the feudal system.
61. They were able to move into the positions of nobility after the nobles died
62. What was the significance of religious art in the Middle Ages?
63. Artists of the Middle Ages were inspired to create by their religious beliefs
64. Most people couldn’t read, so pictures helped them to learn about Jesus’ life and teachings.
65. The church taught great numbers of people how to paint.
66. Both A and B
67. A distant or long reaching effect of the Crusades was the
68. weakening of Europe and end of exploration
69. destruction of Islam and loss of the Holy Lands
70. rise of China and the opening of its ports
71. opening of trade between East and West
72. We know of the Crusaders in history as Christians who went to war to win back the Holy Land from the Muslims. We also use the word "crusader" in the 21st century. For example, we speak of crusaders for the environment and crusaders for animal rights.

Our modern meaning of the word "crusader" is someone who:

1. believes strongly about an idea
2. wants to change a government
3. is a good military fighter
4. is a good speaker
5. Which of the following best explains why so many cultures see Jerusalem as a Holy City?
6. The Christians believed that this is where Jesus Christ was crucified; The Muslims leader Muhammad ascended to heaven there ; The Jews believed that it was their Holy Land given by God.
7. The Muslims wanted everything the Christians wanted, and the Jews said “we were here first”.
8. The Muslims were led there by Muhammad and defeated the Christians and Jews to claim it as their own.
9. The Christians and Jews said that there family lines began there, so they had more right to be there than anyone else.
10. The institution or structure that was most damaged in the public’s mind during the “Black Death” was:
11. the church
12. the roads
13. the government
14. the schools
15. These people sailed throughout Northern Europe and raided many areas along with discovery North America are?
16. Persians
17. Vikings
18. Franks
19. Mongols
20. Why did the middle class begin to support the king during the decline of feudalism?
21. The merchants wanted to support the new democratic governments.
22. The church forced the merchants to support the King.
23. The merchants had become members of the nobility.
24. The king provided strong laws for the towns and gave rights to the middle class
25. Which of the following was the most common reason for going on pilgrimage?
26. to cure a disease
27. to get a job
28. to meet a religious leader
29. to show devotion to God
30. Which of the following hierarchies is in the correct order from lowest to highest rank?
31. Pope, serf, king, lord
32. serf, knight, lord/noble, king
33. pope, knight, monk, friar
34. lord, pope, king, monk
35. Constantinople played an important role in the Crusades because:
36. The Byzantine emperor helped the Muslim and Christian leaders come to a peace agreement.
37. The Byzantine emperor’s plea for help encouraged the pope to call for the Crusades.
38. Once the crusaders had conquered Constantinople, they were able to defeat the Muslims.
39. none of the above
40. Where are the Vikings from?
41. Germany
42. Scandinavia
43. Russia
44. Great Britain
45. What helped to put an end to the Viking Age and expansion?
46. When the Vikings started to settle down and become farmers, traders, and merchants
47. When the Vikings converted to Christianity
48. When empires began building larger ships and created stronger armies to defend themselves
49. All of the above
50. The bubonic plague of the Middle Ages was spread from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
51. fleas; black rats; humans
52. lakes; black rats; fleas
53. cats; fleas; humans
54. black rats; fleas; humans
55. “The Black Death” probably received its name from:
56. the speed at which it killed victims
57. the fact that it came from black rats
58. the fact that it was associated with black magic
59. the black spots it produced on the skin.