

Review questions: medieval europe



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S1: Q1

Why is the Battle of Tours significant? Stopped Muslim Advance, kept the major religion Christianity

S1: Q2
Why were monasteries important to medieval Europe? Monasteries housed monks, who schooled people, provided food and rest to travelers, offered care for the sick, taught weaving and farming, and preserved knowledge.

Also, monasteries later became a major role in Europe's politics

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S1: Q3
How did Charlemagne support education? Charlemagne had a scholar (Alcuin)

Start a school in the royal palace for trained government official's children

S2:
Q1

What was a vassal? A noble who served a lord of higher rank

S2: Q2
Peasants learned to grow more food by _____ crops on three fields instead of two

Rotating
S3: Q1
What was the significance of the battle of Hastings? Was the beginning of William the Conqueror, Normandy gained land in England

S3: Q2
What groups developed from the three major divisions of Slavs in Eastern Europe? Croats, Serbs, Bulgarians (southern), Poles, Czechs, Slovaks (western), Ukrainians, and Russians (eastern)

S3: Q3
What was the Magna Carta and what was its significance? The Magna Carta was a document of rights. It took away some of the king's power. He could no longer collect taxes unless the Great Council Agreed. It helped establish the idea that people have rights and the government's power should be limited

S4:
Q1

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What is theology? The study of religion and GodS4: Q2

What is vernacular and what were common vernacular languages in medieval times? Vernacular is each regions own local language. Latin, French, English, Italian, and German were common vernacularsS4: Q3

How did the inquisition treat the people brought before it? Harshly and strictlyS5: Q1

How was the Black Death Spread? By fleas who carried a certain type of bacteria and infested black rats, which were everywhere in the Middle Ages. It spread from city to city by caravans infested with rats. S5: Q2

Who was Joan of Arc, and what was her significance? Joan was a peasant who went with The French army to Orléans. Joan's faith as an army commander stirred the soldiers, and they took the city. She was captured and burned at the stake for Herecy by the English InquisitionS5: Q3

How did the Hundred Year's war affect the countries involved? The French king spent almost all his money, but the war strengthened French devotion to their country, which in turn resulted in a stronger government. English economy also weakened, and civil war broke out