

**GLOBAL HISTORY II  
HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENTS  
DUE FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 2009**

**I. Test on Thursday – Medieval Europe and the Plague**

Make sure you complete and study the questions on this homework sheet. There will be a test on Thursday, April 2, 2009.

**II. After School Tutoring**

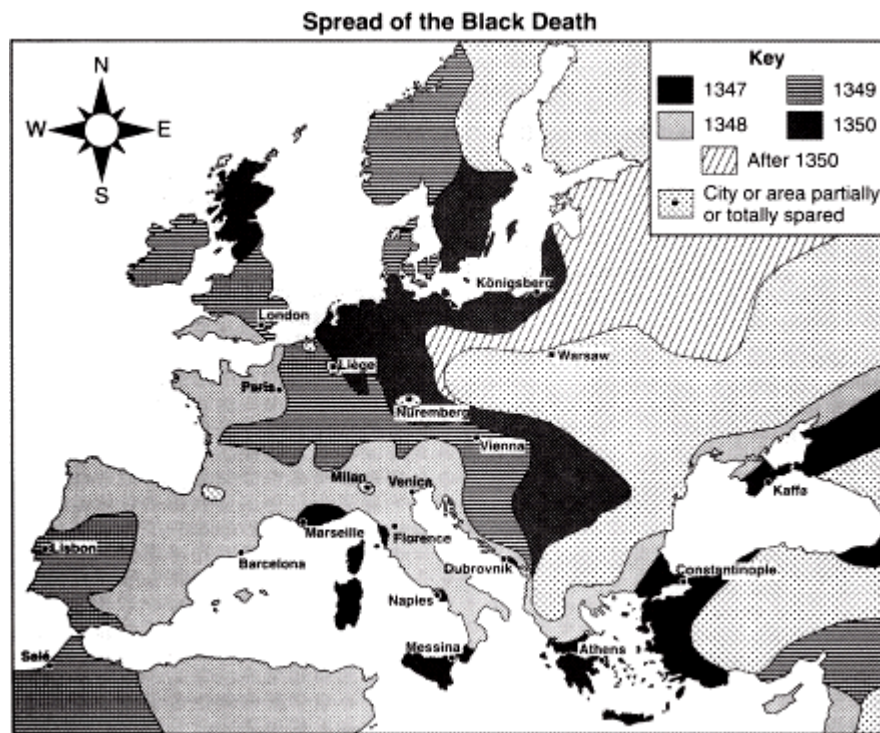
I am offering after school tutoring for any student who would like extra help in History and Economics classes. You will receive one homework point for every four days that you participate successfully. Attending these lessons is a great way to get individualized instruction, and it earns you extra homework points. WHAT COULD BE BETTER?

**III. Review Questions for Medieval Europe and the Plague**

Number a loose-leaf sheet of notebook paper 1-20, and use it to record your answers to the following questions.

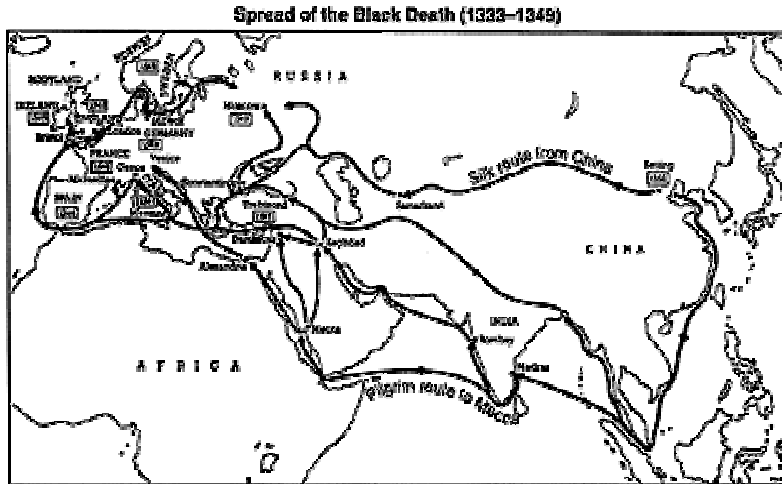
1. Base your answer on the accompanying map and on your knowledge of social studies.

Which area of Europe was least affected by the Black Death?



- 1. southwestern Europe
- 2. Mediterranean Coast
- 3. eastern Europe
- 4. British Isles

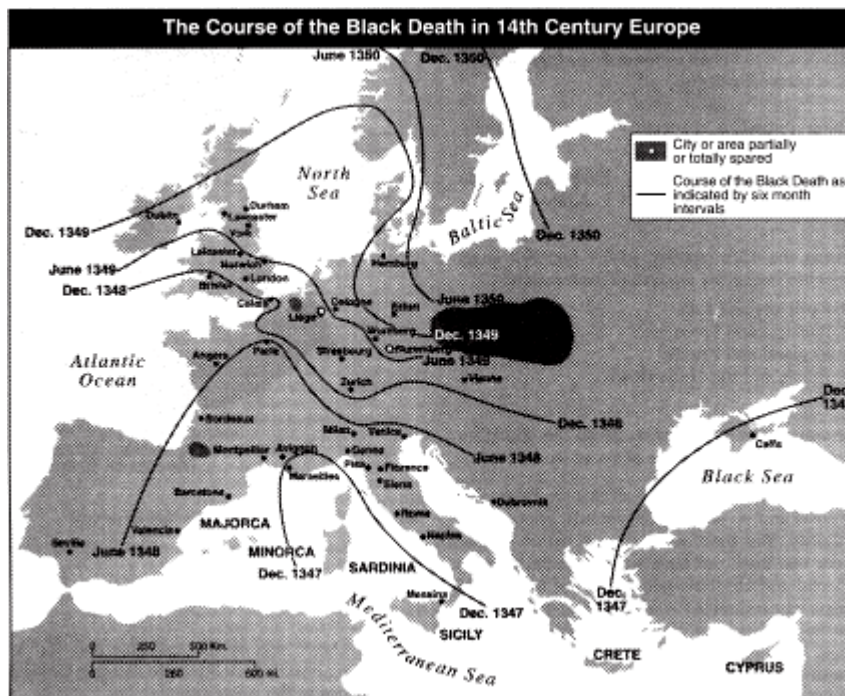
2. Base your answer on the map shown and on your knowledge of social studies.  
Which groups of people were most closely associated with the spread of the Black Death?



- |                           |                                   |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. merchants and pilgrims | 3. missionaries and slave traders |
| 2. bankers and explorers  | 4. soldiers and diplomats         |

3. Base your answer on the accompanying map and on your knowledge of social studies.

The map shows that the Black Death



Source: Robin W. Winks et al., *A History of Civilization: Prehistory to the Present*, Prentice Hall, 1992 (adapted)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. began in England and Ireland and then spread eastward | 3. affected most areas of western Europe |
| 2. spread slowly over several decades                    | 4. was most severe in Italy              |

4. One major result of the Crusades was the

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|---|--|
| 1. permanent occupation of the Holy Land by the Europeans | 3. conversion of most Muslims to Christianity                |
| 2. long-term decrease in European trade                   | 4. spread of Middle Eastern culture and technology to Europe |

5. The Crusades indirectly contributed to the discovery of the New World by

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. forcing the religious conversion of the Muslim population | 3. stimulating European demand for goods from the East |
| 2. forcing the Turks to flee from Constantinople             | 4. increasing the power of the feudal lords            |

6. One result of the Crusades was an increase in trade between the Middle East and

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|----------------|------------------|
| 1. East Africa | 3. North America |
| 2. Africa      | 4. Europe        |

7. What was one result of large armies traveling great distances during the Crusades?

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|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Europe's population severely declined. | 3. Cultural diffusion increased. |
| 2. Democracy in the Middle East grew.     | 4. Slavery was eliminated.       |

8. A. Crusades

B. Fall of the Roman Empire

C. Golden Age of Greece

D. Renaissance

Which sequence of letters places these events in the correct chronological order?

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|------------------|------------------|
| 1. A-->B-->C-->D | 3. C-->B-->A-->D |
| 2. D-->C-->B-->A | 4. C-->D-->B-->A |

9. Which title best completes the partial outline below?

I. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Incorporation of European and Arabic ideas in architecture
- B. Preservation of Greco-Roman ideas
- C. Spread of Orthodox Christianity into Russia
- D. Development of Justinian Code

1. Age of Discovery

3. Persian Empire

2. Byzantine Empire

4. Crusades

10. Which statement best describes the role of the Roman Catholic Church in Europe during the Middle Ages?

1. The Church encouraged individuals to question authority.

3. The Church gained influence as people became more interested in secular affairs.

2. Church leaders were only involved in spiritual activities.

4. The Church provided a sense of stability, unity, and order.

11. Which economic system existed in Europe during the early Middle Ages?

1. free market

3. manorialism

2. socialism

4. command

12. The terms *masters*, *apprentices*, and *journeymen* are most closely associated with the

1. encomienda system of Latin America

3. civil service system of China during the Tang dynasty

2. guild system of Europe in the Middle Ages

4. caste system of India

13. The phrase "from southern Spain, across northern Africa, occupying the Arabian peninsula to Southeast Asia" once described the extent of the

1. Aztec Empire

3. Gupta Empire

2. Pax Romana

4. Muslim world

**14.** The Dome of the Rock, Chichen Itza, and the Hagia Sophia were built for the purpose of

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|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>1.</b> religious worship | <b>3.</b> trade      |
| <b>2.</b> public punishment | <b>4.</b> government |

**15.** A study of the Byzantine civilization would show that this civilization

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|---|---|
| <b>1.</b> collapsed as a result of the Germanic invasions of the early Middle Ages          | <b>3.</b> based its economy on subsistence farming and slash-and-burn agriculture |
| <b>2.</b> preserved Greek and Roman learning and passed it on to western and eastern Europe | <b>4.</b> reduced the influence of the Eastern Orthodox Church                    |

**16.** Base your answer on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

It would be wrong to call the Ottoman Empire a purely Islamic state. It was not. It was a state that claimed some kind of an attachment, some kind of allegiance to Islam, but combined it with other forms of heritage from the Byzantine tradition or from the Turkic tradition that did not really correspond to Islam. So they always had this very, very pragmatic approach to Islam.

—Professor Edhem Eldem, Bogazici University,  
NPR News, *All Things Considered*,  
August 18, 2004

This author is suggesting that during the Ottoman Empire

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|---|---|
| <b>1.</b> religion was mingled with historic traditions | <b>3.</b> rulers tried to separate politics from religion |
| <b>2.</b> most people belonged to minority religions    | <b>4.</b> rulers operated under a strict set of laws      |

**17.** One of the major achievements of Byzantine Emperor Justinian was that he

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|---|---|
| <b>1.</b> established a direct trade route with Ghana     | <b>3.</b> brought Roman Catholicism to his empire           |
| <b>2.</b> defended the empire against the spread of Islam | <b>4.</b> preserved and transmitted Greek and Roman culture |

18. Which cultural element spread from the Byzantine Empire to early Russia?

1. Latin language
2. democratic ideas
3. Orthodox Christianity
4. silk cloth

19. The Code of Hammurabi of Sumeria, the Twelve Tables of Rome, and the Justinian Code of the Byzantine Empire were similar in that they

1. provided a basis for behavior for medieval knights and Japanese samurai
2. are legal systems developed to create order for the society
3. are documents that maintained the position of the upper classes
4. became examples of religious doctrine for other societies

20. Which activity occurred during the Golden Age of Muslim culture?

1. destruction of books containing Greek and Roman ideas
2. beginning of pilgrimages to Mecca
3. opposition to freedom of thought and to foreign ideas by rulers
4. major discoveries in mathematics and science

