NAME _____ DATE _____ CLASS _____

Chapter 10 Test, Form A

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Medieval Kingdoms in Europe

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

_____ **1.** contest where knights could show their fighting skills

_____ **2.** Hungarians

_____ **3.** the grant of land made to a vassal

_____ **4.** first census in Europe since Roman times

_____ **5.** created the first French parliament

_____ **6.** won the Battle of Hastings

_____ **7.** gave written recognition to the mutual rights and obligations between kings and vassals

_____ **8.** converted the Eastern Slavs to Orthodox Christianity

_____ **9.** conquered Russia in the thirteenth century

_____ **10.** settled by Oleg the Viking in the tenth century

A. Domesday Book

B. fief

C. Philip IV

D. Magyars

E. Mongols

F. tournament

G. William of Normandy

H. Kievan Rus

I. Magna Carta

J. Cyril

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

_____ **11.** In return for protecting the pope, Otto I was

A. granted land in Normandy.
B. crowned Roman emperor.
C. linked to Byzantium.
D. converted to Christianity.

_____ **12.** Eastern Slavic people were converted to Christianity by

A. Byzantine missionaries.
B. Viking nuns.
C. Frankish monks.
D. Roman priests.

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Chapter 10 Test, Form A *cont.*

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Medieval Kingdoms in Europe

_____ **13.** Native peoples in Russia and Ukraine were conquered by

A. Vikings, then Mongols.
B. Slavs, then Christians.
C. Mongols, then Vikings.
D. Franks, then Moors.

_____ **14.** Orthodox Christianity became the chief religion for the

A. Polish.
B. Bohemians.
C. Britons.
D. Serbs.

_____ **15.** The Vikings were made part of European civilization by

A. their widespread invasions of Asian kingdoms.
B. the conquest of Scandinavia in 911 by Charlemagne.
C. the Frankish policy of settling them and converting them to Christianity.
D. their desire to sail to America.

_____ **16.** The most important gift a lord could give to a vassal was

A. a piece of land.
B. a dragon boat.
C. his daughter in marriage.
D. a gold ring.

_____ **17.** Which of the following was a code of ethics knights were to uphold?

A. Chivalry
B. The fief
C. The Magna Carta
D. The Domesday Book

_____ **18.** At the heart of feudalism was

A. the knight, who was the enforcer of the lord and a protector of the lord's lands.
B. serfdom, which meant that all non-vassals labored to support the serfs.
C. the grant of serfs made to loyal vassals, which was known as a fief.
D. vassalage, which meant warriors swore loyalty to a lord, who in turn took care of their needs.

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Medieval Kingdoms in Europe

_____ **19.** Philip II Augustus greatly increased the power of the French monarchy by

A. forming the first French parliament by meeting with representatives of the three estates.

B. expanding the royal mint.

C. waging war on the rulers of England and gaining control of Normandy, Maine, Anjou, and Aquitaine.

D. defeating King William at the Battle of Hastings.

_____ **20.** How did craft guilds improve economic conditions in cities?

A. encouraged competition among workers

B. set quality standards for goods produced

C. organized workers to strike

D. kept women out of the workforce

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions.

> "In the year of the Lord's Incarnation [885], (the thirty-seventh of King Alfred's life), the Viking army split up into two bands: one band set out for [the East Frankish kingdom], and the other, coming to Britain, entered Kent and besieged the city which in English is called Rochester, situated on the eastern bank of the river Medway. The Vikings immediately constructed a strong fortification for themselves in front of its entrance, but they were unable to capture the city because the citizens defended themselves courageously until King Alfred arrived, bringing them relief with a large army. Thereupon the Vikings, abandoning their fortress, . . . fled quickly to their ships."
>
> —from Asser's *Life of King Alfred*, 884

21. The passage above describes a scene that was common in ninth-century Europe. Explain how this led to a new social and political order. Describe the new order, including the relationships of people involved.

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Medieval Kingdoms in Europe

22. Improvements in agriculture during the Middle Ages led to a population increase. Describe these improvements and explain why they were important.

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