

Medieval History Advanced Quiz

Medieval History · Answer Key · 25 Questions

1. Which document was signed in 1215, establishing the principle that everyone, including the king, is subject to the law?

- A) The Edict of Nantes
- B) The Magna Carta**
- C) The Treaty of Verdun
- D) The Domesday Book

2. What was the primary purpose of the 'Domesday Book' commissioned by William the Conqueror in 1086?

- A) To record religious heresy
- B) To list all architectural sites
- C) To perform a comprehensive land and tax survey**
- D) To document legal court rulings

3. In the feudal system, what was the term for the plot of land granted by a lord to a vassal?

- A) Fief**
- B) Manor
- C) Demesne
- D) Guild

4. Which architectural style, dominant from the 12th to the 16th century, is characterized by pointed arches, ribbed vaults, and flying buttresses?

- A) Romanesque
- B) Byzantine
- C) Gothic**
- D) Baroque

5. The Great Schism of 1054 resulted in the permanent split between which two branches of Christianity?

- A) Catholicism and Protestantism
- B) Roman Catholicism and Eastern Orthodoxy**
- C) Anglicanism and Calvinism
- D) Lutheranism and Methodism

6. What was the 'Tithe' in medieval society?

- A) A tax paid to the king
- B) A 10% tax paid to the church**
- C) The cost of a knight's armor
- D) A toll paid to cross a bridge

7. Which epidemic, arriving in Europe in 1347, is estimated to have killed between 30% and 60% of the continent's population?

- A) Smallpox
- B) The Black Death**
- C) The Antonine Plague
- D) The Justinian Plague

8. Which medieval social order was primarily responsible for farming the land and providing labor in the manorial system?

- A) Serfs**
- B) Burgesses
- C) Friars
- D) Squires

9. What was the main function of a medieval 'Guild'?

- A) To defend castle walls
- B) To regulate trade and maintain quality standards for artisans**
- C) To teach theology to monks
- D) To provide medical care to knights

10. Who was the Frankish leader crowned 'Emperor of the Romans' by Pope Leo III on Christmas Day, 800 AD?

- A) Clovis I
- B) Charles Martel
- C) Charlemagne**
- D) Louis the Pious

11. What was the significance of the Battle of Hastings in 1066?

- A) It ended the Crusades
- B) It began the Norman Conquest of England**
- C) It established the Holy Roman Empire
- D) It forced the resignation of the Pope

12. In medieval universities, what were the 'Trivium' subjects?

A) Arithmetic, Geometry, Astronomy

B) Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic

C) Law, Medicine, Theology

D) Painting, Music, Sculpture

13. What was the primary motivation for the 'Reconquista' in the Iberian Peninsula?

A) To expand trade routes to Asia

B) To reclaim territory from Muslim rule

C) To build a new capital for the Holy Roman Empire

D) To destroy the influence of the Vikings

14. Which religious order, founded by Francis of Assisi, emphasized poverty and preaching?

A) Benedictines

B) Franciscans

C) Dominicans

D) Jesuits

15. The 'Investiture Controversy' was a major conflict between the Pope and the Holy Roman Emperor over what issue?

A) The right to appoint church officials

B) The division of land in Italy

C) The payment of Crusader debts

D) The translation of the Bible

16. What was the 'Corpus Juris Civilis' compiled under the direction of Byzantine Emperor Justinian I?

A) A military manual

B) A collection of Roman laws

C) A guide to Eastern monasticism

D) A map of the Byzantine Empire

17. What role did the 'Troubadours' play in medieval culture?

A) They were mercenaries in the Crusades

B) They were wandering poets and musicians

C) They managed the finances of the nobility

D) They trained knights in combat

18. Which city served as the capital of the Byzantine Empire until its fall in 1453?

- A) Rome
- B) Alexandria
- C) Constantinople**
- D) Antioch

19. What was a 'Scriptorium' in a medieval monastery?

- A) A room for baking bread
- B) A place where monks copied manuscripts**
- C) A prison for wayward friars
- D) A garden for medicinal herbs

20. During the Crusades, what was the primary objective of the Crusaders?

- A) To establish colonies in Africa
- B) To regain control of Jerusalem and the Holy Land**
- C) To convert the people of Scandinavia
- D) To overthrow the Mongol Empire

21. Which English king was famously forced to sign the Magna Carta by his rebellious barons?

- A) Richard the Lionheart
- B) Henry II
- C) John I**
- D) Edward I

22. What was the primary difference between a 'Serf' and a 'Slave' in the Middle Ages?

- A) Serfs were paid wages
- B) Serfs could not be sold off the land**
- C) Serfs were higher in status than knights
- D) Slaves were owned by the Church

23. Which powerful female figure was Queen of both France and England during the 12th century?

- A) Eleanor of Aquitaine**
- B) Catherine de' Medici
- C) Matilda of Scotland
- D) Mary, Queen of Scots

24. What was the 'Hanoverian League' (Hanseatic League) known for?

- A) Military conquests in Asia
- B) Dominating trade in the Baltic and North Seas**
- C) Supporting the Avignon Papacy
- D) Developing new agricultural techniques

25. The 'Hundred Years' War' was primarily fought between which two nations?

- A) Spain and Portugal
- B) France and England**
- C) England and Scotland
- D) Germany and Italy