

Medieval History Advanced Quiz

Medieval History · Practice Test · 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