Global History Regents Review
Byzantines, Russia, Middle Ages, and Renaissance review questions

Which empire introduced the Eastern Orthodox Church and the Cyrillic alphabet to Russia?
(1) Mongol  (2) Byzantine  (3) British  (4) Gupta

The Byzantine Empire made its most important contribution to later civilizations by
(1) recognizing the Pope as the head of the Byzantine Church  (2) preserving much of the Greco-Roman heritage
(3) establishing trade routes to the Americas  (4) encouraging the spread of Buddhism

One way in which the Twelve Tables of Rome, the Code of Hammurabi, and the Justinian Code were similar is that they established
(1) trade agreements with neighboring countries  (2) tolerance for the different religions of their people
(3) written legal systems  (4) social class equality

Judaism, Islam, and Christianity share a belief in
(1) papal supremacy  (2) teachings of the Koran (Quran)
(3) reincarnation and the Four Noble Truths  (4) an ethical code of conduct and monotheism

An important contribution of the Byzantine Empire to Russia is the establishment in Russia of
(1) Orthodox Christianity  (2) representative democracy  (3) a free-market economy  (4) a jury system

Christianity, Islam, and Judaism are similar in that they all ask their followers to
(1) believe in reincarnation  (2) strive for nirvana
(3) follow a code of behavior  (4) practice polytheism

One way in which the Twelve Tables and Justinian’s Code were similar is that both provided
(1) a standardized system of laws  (2) a means of achieving social equality
(3) the freedom to pursue their own religion  (4) the right to a public education

After the western Roman Empire fell to Germanic invaders in the 5th century A.D., the eastern part of the empire eventually became known as the
(1) Byzantine Empire  (2) Carthaginian Empire  (3) Islamic Empire  (4) Persian Empire

Constantinople’s location on the Bosporus Strait was one reason that the Byzantine Empire was able to
(1) conquer the Russian city of Moscow
(2) spread Judaism throughout western Europe
(3) control key trade routes between Europe and Asia
(4) unite the Eastern Orthodox and Roman Catholic Churches

The Justinian Code is considered a milestone because it
(1) preserved many ancient Chinese legal decrees in writing
(2) served as a model for European legal systems
(3) became the first democratic constitution
(4) united Muslim and Roman thought

A major contribution of the Golden Age of Islam was the
(1) development of mercantilism  (2) creation of the first polytheistic religion
(3) spread of democratic ideals  (4) advancement of mathematics and science
Which title best completes this graphic organizer?
(1) Arab Accomplishments
(2) Achievements of Meso-American Civilizations
(3) Russian Law and Architecture
(4) Byzantine Achievements

Based on the information provided by this map, which statement about Constantinople is accurate?
(1) Africans traded more goods in Constantinople than in any other area.
(2) Constantinople was a city located on the Mediterranean Sea.
(3) Gold was the primary commodity that China sent to Constantinople.
(4) Constantinople was an important trading center.

The golden ages of the Roman, Byzantine, and Ottoman Empires can be attributed in part to
(1) cultural isolation   (2) stable governments   (3) command economies   (4) distinct social classes

• Justinian issues a new code of laws.
• Greek culture is preserved.
• A split develops in Christianity between the Roman Catholics and Orthodox Christians.

Which empire is most closely associated with these statements?
(1) Byzantine   (2) Persian   (3) Mughal   (4) British

Which text is essential to the practice of Islam?
(1) New Testament   (2) Analects   (3) Torah   (4) Qur’an (Koran)

Which practice is most closely associated with a person of the Islamic faith?
(1) refraining from eating meat on Fridays   (2) praying five times a day
(3) following the Eightfold Path   (4) worshipping many gods

The early Russian civilization adopted the Eastern Orthodox religion, the Cyrillic alphabet, and different styles of art and architecture through contact with
(1) traders from China   (2) conquering Mongol invaders
(3) Vikings from northern Europe   (4) missionaries from the Byzantine Empire

Which historic figure is correctly paired with the empire he ruled?
(1) Charlemagne — Spanish Empire   (2) Peter the Great — Ottoman Empire
(3) Justinian — Byzantine Empire   (4) Sulieman the Magnificent — Russian Empire
• Cyrillic alphabet adopted for use in Russia.
• Russians accepted the teachings of the Orthodox Christian Church.
• Onion-shaped domes dotted the skyline of Kievan Russia.

Which term is most closely associated with these statements?
(1) ethnocentrism (2) interdependence (3) cultural diffusion (4) colonialism

. . . The split arose from a dispute over who should succeed the Prophet Muhammad after his death in A.D. 632. Some followers believed his successor should be chosen by tribal consensus, and they named one of Muhammad’s inner circle as the first caliph, or spiritual leader. But others thought the successor should come directly from the Prophet’s family, namely his cousin and son-in-law Ali . . . .

Source: National Geographic, June 2004

The situation described in this passage led to the
(1) pogroms in Russia (2) fall of Constantinople
(3) division of Sunnis and Shiites (4) tensions between Protestants and Catholics

Which development is most closely associated with the beginning of the Byzantine Empire?
(1) emergence of the Russian Orthodox Church (2) division of the Roman Empire
(3) building of the Hagia Sophia (4) fall of Constantinople

The bubonic plague affected economic development in medieval times by
(1) encouraging the introduction of new types of crops
(2) causing production to decline and prices to rise
(3) sparking the ideas of socialism and reform
(4) destroying the guild system

In the European feudal system under manorialism, what is the most significant economic commodity?
(1) livestock (2) land (3) gold and silver (4) sugar and spices

During the European Middle Ages, guilds were created to
(1) obtain better working conditions in factories (2) standardize goods and prices
(3) regulate the money supply (4) increase competition

What is a primary characteristic of a feudal society?
(1) a representative government (2) economic equality for all
(3) protection of individual rights (4) an exchange of land for services

Which institution served as the primary unifying force in medieval western Europe?
(1) legislature (2) church (3) monarchy (4) military

• Stained glass windows assist people in understanding Biblical stories.
• Taller and larger cathedrals emphasize the grandeur and glory of God.

These statements best describe elements of
(1) the Four Noble Truths (2) Chinese pagodas (3) Gothic architecture (4) Greek ideas

One way in which knights, samurai, and warlords are similar is that they all
(1) were traditional religious leaders (2) occupied military posts in the Chinese Empire
(3) expelled the Moors from Spain (4) held positions of power in feudal systems

What was one of the primary reasons for the spread of the bubonic plague?
(1) increase in trade (2) colonization of the Americas
(3) development of the manorial system (4) economic decline
The information on this map suggests that the Black Death was primarily spread by the actions of:
1. invading armies
2. nomadic peoples
3. merchants
4. explorers

Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

I. _________________________________
   A. Escape feudal oppression
   B. Earn salvation from sins
   C. Recapture the Holy Land

   (1) Goals of the Hanseatic League  (2) Reasons for Europeans to Fight the Crusades
   (3) Results of the Reconquista     (4) Aims of Charlemagne

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### Population of the Largest Medieval Cities in 1250 and 1450

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The 10 largest cities in 1250</th>
<th>The 10 largest cities in 1450</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Hangchow 320,000</td>
<td>1 Peking 600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Cairo 300,000</td>
<td>2 Vijayanagar 455,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Fez 200,000</td>
<td>3 Cairo 380,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Kamakura 200,000</td>
<td>4 Hangchow 250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Pagan 180,000</td>
<td>5 Tabriz 200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Paris 160,000</td>
<td>6 Canton 175,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Peking 140,000</td>
<td>7 Granada 165,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 Canton 140,000</td>
<td>8 Nanking 150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Nanking 130,000</td>
<td>9 Paris 150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Marrakesh 125,000</td>
<td>10 Kyoto 150,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Which statement can best be supported by the information in this table?
1. The population of Paris increased between 1250 and 1450.
2. The populations of Cairo and Nanking were higher in 1250 than in 1450.
3. The population of most large cities exceeded one million people in 1450.
4. The population of Peking increased more than the population of Canton between 1250 and 1450.
What was the most important force in providing unity and stability throughout western Europe during the Middle Ages?
(1) church    (2) nobility    (3) inquisition    (4) military

Which political system is best described in the outline below?
I. ______________________
   A. Decentralized government
   B. Based on loyalty and service
   C. Code of chivalry
   D. Military elite

   (1) Oligarchy    (2) Absolutism    (3) Feudalism    (4) Democracy

What was one direct result of the Crusades?
(1) Trade increased between Europe and the Middle East.
(2) Islamic kingdoms expanded into Europe.
(3) Arabs and Christians divided the city of Jerusalem between them.
(4) Alexander the Great became a powerful leader in Eurasia.

![Spread of the Black Death]

The information shown on this map suggests that the Black Death spread to Europe as a result of contact with
(1) merchants from western Africa    (2) traders from Asia
(3) barbarians from Scandinavia    (4) explorers returning from the Americas

Based on this map, what is a valid conclusion about the Black Death?
(1) Japan was the first place it occurred.
(2) The highest casualty rates occurred in Mogadishu and Foochow.
(3) People of North Africa, Europe, and Asia were affected by the disease.
(4) The outbreak spread primarily from the west to the east.

Which document established the principle of limited monarchy in England?
(1) Twelve Tables    (2) Magna Carta    (3) Act of Supremacy    (4) Balfour Declaration

In European and Japanese feudal societies, social status was usually determined by
(1) marriage    (2) birth    (3) individual abilities    (4) education and training
Which title best completes this graphic organizer?
(1) Improvements Under the Tokugawa
(2) Achievements of Medieval Europe
(3) Developments in Ancient Ghana
(4) Changes Resulting From the CounterReformation

Many achievements made during the Golden Ages of both Islam and the West African Kingdoms reached European societies by way of
(1) trade networks in the Mediterranean Sea region
(2) trade expeditions between China and Africa
(3) the voyages of Ferdinand Magellan
(4) the travels of Commodore Matthew Perry

What does this illustration show about a typical manor?
(1) All residents were treated equally.
(2) Secular values in society were stressed.
(3) There were a large number of factories.
(4) People depended on agricultural production.

What inference can be drawn from the location of the church in this drawing?
(1) The mill was managed by the church.
(2) Religion played a significant role in the lives of the residents.
(3) The church controlled trade within the manor.
(4) The church played a limited role in education.
What was one result of large armies traveling great distances during the Crusades?
(1) Europe’s population severely declined.
(2) Democracy in the Middle East grew.
(3) Cultural diffusion increased.
(4) Slavery was eliminated.

In western Europe, feudalism developed after the
(1) Roman Empire collapsed 
(2) Renaissance began
(3) city of Constantinople fell
(4) Mongols invaded

Letting some farmland remain unplanted as a means of increasing food production is most closely associated with
(1) modern irrigation methods
(2) the three-field system
(3) the enclosure movement
(4) slash-and-burn agriculture

Which geographic theme is the focus of this map?
(1) Regions: How They Form and Change
(2) Movement: Humans Interacting on Earth
(3) Location: Position on the Earth’s Surface
(4) Place: Physical and Human Characteristics

The map shows that the Black Death
(1) began in England and Ireland and then spread eastward
(2) spread slowly over several decades
(3) affected most areas of western Europe
(4) was most severe in Italy

The terms masters, apprentices, and journeymen are most closely associated with the
(1) encomienda system of Latin America
(2) guild system of Europe in the Middle Ages
(3) civil service system of China during the Tang dynasty
(4) caste system of India

Both European medieval knights and Japanese samurai warriors pledged oaths of
(1) loyalty to their military leader
(2) devotion to their nation-state
(3) service to their church
(4) allegiance to their families

In western Europe, the Middle Ages began after the collapse of which empire?
(1) Mughal
(2) Roman
(3) Ottoman
(4) Byzantine

Which change to Christian church practice was suggested by Martin Luther?
(1) increasing the sale of indulgences
(2) installing statues of saints in churches
(3) saying the mass in Latin so the faithful would learn it
(4) printing the Bible in the vernacular so all could read it

One reason the Renaissance began in Italy was that Italian city-states
(1) defeated the Spanish Armada
(2) were unified as a nation under the Pope
(3) were unaffected by the Commercial Revolution
(4) dominated key Mediterranean trade routes
What was one ideal of Renaissance humanism?
(1) training as a knight and practicing chivalry
(2) obeying divine right monarchs and the church
(3) living apart from the world and taking monastic vows
(4) investigating areas of interest and fulfilling one’s potential

Most economic activities on this feudal manor were related to
(1) guilds
(2) industry
(3) banking
(4) agriculture

Which economic concept can be inferred from this diagram?
(1) self-sufficiency
(2) inflation
(3) trade embargo
(4) competition

In The Prince, Machiavelli advises rulers to
(1) seek the approval of the people
(2) establish and maintain power
(3) promote openness in government
(4) learn and follow the commandments of the church

Which situation is considered a cause of the other three?
(1) Religious unity declines throughout Europe.
(2) The Catholic Counter-Reformation begins.
(3) The power of the Roman Catholic Church decreases.
(4) Martin Luther posts the Ninety-five Theses.

Which period in European history is most closely associated with Leonardo da Vinci, Michaelangelo, William Shakespeare, and Nicolaus Copernicus?
(1) Early Middle Ages
(2) Renaissance
(3) Age of Absolutism
(4) Enlightenment

What was one cause of the Protestant Reformation?
(1) revolt by the Moors in Spain
(2) passage of the Act of Supremacy in England
(3) call for the Council of Trent by Pope Paul III
(4) corruption among high officials of the Catholic Church

One way in which 14th-century Mali in Africa and 14th-century Venice in Italy are similar is that both
(1) were land-locked city-states
(2) developed economies based primarily on agriculture
(3) became wealthy and powerful as a result of trade
(4) were centers for Islamic learning

. . . I conclude, therefore, with regard to being feared and loved, that men love at their own free will, but fear at the will of the prince, and that a wise prince must rely on what is in his power and not on what is in the power of others, and he must only contrive to avoid incurring hatred, as has been explained. . . .

This passage is most closely associated with the ideas of
(1) Pope Urban II
(2) Niccolò Machiavelli
(3) John Calvin
(4) Thomas Malthus
• The introduction of gunpowder helped bring an end to feudalism.
• The printing press played an important role in causing the Reformation.

These statements best reflect the idea that
(1) environmental changes can affect human society
(2) contact with other societies can lead to conflict and war
(3) economic change can be slow and almost unnoticed
(4) technological advances can lead to major change

Martin Luther was primarily dissatisfied with the Roman Catholic Church because he
(1) thought the church lacked structure
(2) disagreed with the sale of indulgences
(3) blamed the church for not curing people who had the plague
(4) believed that kings should have more power to appoint clergy

Which period in European history is most closely associated with the emergence of trade fairs, the founding of guilds, and the creation of the Hanseatic League?
(1) Age of Pericles  (2) Commercial Revolution  (3) Age of Reason  (4) Glorious Revolution

Which advancement in technology revolutionized the way ideas were spread throughout western Europe in the 15th century?
(1) development of the astrolabe  (2) introduction of the telegraph
(3) improvements to the printing press  (4) creation of the telescope

Which action led most directly to divisions in Christianity in western Europe?
(1) Pope Urban II calling for the Crusades  (2) King John signing the Magna Carta
(3) German cities establishing the Hanseatic League  (4) Martin Luther posting the Ninety-five Theses

Which geographic factor contributed to the rise of the Renaissance in Italian city-states?
(1) mountainous terrain of the Alps  (2) location near the coast of the Mediterranean Sea
(3) navigable waters of the Danube River  (4) ease of travel on the Northern European Plain

Which individual’s work had the greatest impact on the spread of Martin Luther’s ideas?
(1) Galileo Galilei  (2) Niccolò Machiavelli  (3) William Shakespeare  (4) Johannes Gutenberg

One similarity between Martin Luther and Henry VIII is that they
(1) argued against the establishment of a theocratic state  (2) protested against the ideas of the Enlightenment
(3) died during the Reign of Terror  (4) challenged the teachings of the Catholic Church

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?
(1) A -B -C –D  (2) D -C -B –A  (3) C -B -A –D  (4) C -D -B -A

• Sir Francis Drake circumnavigated the globe.
• England defeated the Spanish Armada.
• William Shakespeare wrote his play Richard III.

These events occurred during the reign of
(1) Charlemagne  (2) Elizabeth I  (3) Peter the Great  (4) Suleiman the Magnificent
Which statement best expresses an idea held by many Renaissance humanist philosophers?
(1) People should study worldly subjects as well as sacred matters.
(2) Governments should establish overseas empires.
(3) Individuals should withdraw from the world and study religion.
(4) Scholars should dedicate themselves to the study of life after death.

Which document limited the power of the English monarchy during the Middle Ages?
(1) Magna Carta (2) Twelve Tables (3) Justinian Code (4) Rig Veda

• Martin Luther stresses the central role of faith.
• The belief of predestination spreads throughout Switzerland.
• The Council of Trent clarifies the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church.

These statements describe ideas and events that
(1) brought religious unity to Europe (2) shaped the Reformation and the Counter Reformation
(3) ended the Glorious Revolution (4) expanded the importance of the Orthodox Church

Which factor best characterizes the art of both ancient Greece and the Renaissance?
(1) emphasis on the human form (2) focus on biblical themes
(3) dominance of landscape paintings (4) influence of the West African tradition

In western Europe, Martin Luther’s Ninety-five Theses and Henry VIII’s Act of Supremacy led to
(1) an end to Christian unity (2) a strengthening of economic unity
(3) better relations between peasants and merchants (4) fewer violent outbreaks between ethnic groups

• Leonardo DaVinci used movement and perspective in his work.
• Machiavelli’s *The Prince* advised rulers on how to gain and maintain power.
• Humanist scholars examined worldly subjects and classical culture.

Which period is associated with these statements?
(1) French Revolution (2) Renaissance (3) Early Middle Ages (4) Enlightenment

One way in which the Tang dynasty, the Gupta Empire, and the European Renaissance are similar is that they all included periods of
(1) religious unity (2) democratic reforms (3) economic isolation (4) cultural achievements

. . . Our foundation rests upon trade, because, as you see, we have a large part of our capital invested [in it]. And therefore we shall have little for exchange operations, and we are forced to exert our ingenuity elsewhere. This, however, in my opinion, does not involve greater risk than one incurs in exchanges today, especially when no risks at sea are run [That is, when shipments by sea are insured.]; nor does it bring smaller profits. And [trade operations] are more legal and more honorable. In them we shall so govern ourselves that every day you will have more reason to be content; may God grant us His grace. . . .

*Source: Letter to the home office of the Medici from branch office at Bruges, May 14, 1464 (adapted)*

This passage best illustrates circumstances that characterized the
(1) Crusades (2) Age of Reason (3) Commercial Revolution (4) Scientific Revolution

What is meant by Machiavelli’s belief that “the end justifies the means”?
(1) Leaders may use any method to achieve what is best for the state.
(2) The general public always acts in its own best interest.
(3) Pleasing all of the people at any given time is possible.
(4) Leaders must always act for the common good.
Which conclusion can be drawn from the information provided by the map?
(1) Africa was Europe’s most active trading partner.
(2) The Hanseatic League controlled trade in the Black Sea.
(3) Asians and Europeans traded primarily by water routes.
(4) A vast network of trade routes connected the centers of trade in Europe.

In his book *The Prince*, Niccolò Machiavelli advises that a wise ruler is one who
(1) keeps taxes and food prices low
(2) encourages education and the arts
(3) allows advisors to speak their minds
(4) does what is necessary to stay in power

One reason for the success of the cities in the Hanseatic League and the Italian city-states was that both were
(1) protected by mountains
(2) isolated from the rest of Europe
(3) accessible by water
(4) close to a network of navigable rivers

Which economic practice developed as a result of the growth of the trade routes shown on the map?
(1) capitalism
(2) hunting and gathering
(3) subsistence farming
(4) manorialism

Which statement explains why the Renaissance began in Italy?
(1) Italy was not influenced by a classical heritage.
(2) The Italian city-states were wealthy centers of trade and manufacturing.
(3) Italy was politically unified by a strong central government.
(4) The Catholic Church did not have any influence in Italy.