

Unit 2--Test Prep

End of Middle Ages & Byzantine Empire Chapters 5 & 6



1. What key events led to the decline of feudalism?
2. What political developments in England led to new reforms in government and helped weaken feudalism?
3. What was the key political reform of King Edward I and to whom did it now give a voice in the government?
4. What did the nobles do limit the power of King John and all future English monarchs?
5. What protected the rights and privileges of the nobles (and later all English people), restricted imposition of taxes by the king, and banned unlawful jailing of free men?
6. What does the right of habeas corpus mean?
7. What was the deadly plague that swept through Europe in the 1300s? What two names did it go by?
8. What activity helped to spread the plague?
9. What pests were responsible for its spread?
10. How did the bubonic plague spread to Europe? What path did the plague follow as it spread?
11. Approximately how much of Europe's population died as a result?
12. Many workers died during the plague. How did their deaths affect those who remained?
13. Why did France and England fight the Hundred Years' War?
14. Who won the Hundred Years' War?
15. Who was the young peasant girl whose efforts during the Hundred Years' War led to victory for her country and her people?
16. What group lost the most power as a result of the Hundred Years' War?
17. The Hundred Years' War had a dramatic impact on armored knights? What changed? What caused it?
18. Both the plague and the Hundred Years' War had what effect on feudalism?
19. How were Jews treated during the Middle Ages? (chapter 4)

20. What name do we give the eastern half of the Roman Empire following the rule of Constantine?
21. What was its capital city?
22. What role did Christianity play in Byzantine society?
23. What was the name of the Christian church in this eastern empire?
24. What was the relationship between the Byzantine religion and government?
25. Who was the "first among equals" in the Eastern Orthodox Church who was appointed by the emperor and ranked next to him in matters of religion?
26. What were the icons of the Byzantine Empire?

27. Why did Byzantine emperor Leo III establish a policy of iconoclasm?
28. How did the pope react to this?
29. What role did Constantinople's location play in its development?
30. What role did the Byzantine emperor play with respect to the eastern church?
31. A struggle for power between Byzantine emperors and whom led to a schism in Christianity? What is a schism?
32. What two Christian churches were created as a result?
33. What were the three major differences that led to the split in the Christian church?
34. After the riots of 532, who was responsible for rebuilding Constantinople?
35. Who was his wife who encouraged him to stay and fight and rebuild the city?
36. Theodora helped create laws to aid women and children and to end government corruption. What does that say about her feelings for the government and citizens of her husband's empire?
37. What is the Hagia Sophia?
38. Justinian I is most famous for the Justinian Code. What was it?
39. What was most important about Justinian's Code?