

Online Quiz Chapter 13

HI 103

Question 1

Justinian's most lasting accomplishment was

- his victory over the Nika rioters.
- the construction of Notre Dame.
- his victory over the Ostrogoths.
- the Corpus Iuris Civilis.
- his defeat of the Muslim armies outside Constantinople.

Question 2

The Orthodox Church had its greatest missionary success with the

- Russians.
- Mongols.
- Czechs.
- Arabs.
- Poles.

Question 3

A major advantage that the Ottomans had against Constantinople in 1453 was

- the crossbow.
- cannons.
- cavalry.
- the longbow.
- Greek fire.

Question 4

Flagellants

- were Christian fanatics who physically scourged themselves during the Black Death.
- were Jews who beat themselves in an effort to avoid harsher abuse by Christians.
- were a new order of friars which were established in France by Joan of Arc.
- was the term used to describe the aristocratic opponents of rebelling serfs.
- were hereditary slaves in fifteenth-century Italy.

Question 5

As a result of the Black Death,

- the population rose in Italian cities but fell in English and French cities and towns.
- the Pope moved to Avignon.
- flagellation disappeared.
- there was an increase in anti-Semitism.
- there was a decrease in anti-Semitism.

Question 6

At the beginning of the Hundred Years' War, the English had the advantage because of

- German mercenaries.
- the longbow.
- cannon and gunpowder.
- heavily armored cavalry.
- the crossbow.

Question 7

The council that ended the Great Schism was the council of

- Clermont.
- Canossa.
- Constance.
- Trent.
- Orleans.

Question 8

The Renaissance began in

- Flanders.
- France.
- Italy.
- Byzantium.
- Spain.

Question 9

The divine beauty of the ceiling figures in the Sistine Chapel are a reflection of the Neoplatonism of

- Dürer.
- Leonardo.
- Raphael.
- Michelangelo.
- Van Eyck.

Question 10

The appropriate author-title combo of the treatise on the acquisition, maintenance, and expansion of political power was

- Erasmus, Education of a Christian Prince
- Luther, 95 Theses
- Rousseau, Discourse on the Origins of Inequality
- Erasmus, In Praise of Folly
- Machiavelli, The Prince