

9.6 Social and Cultural Growth and Conflict

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. Which is the most valid generalization about the Crusades?
 - A. The Crusades strengthened the power of the serfs in Europe.
 - B. The Crusades increased trade between Europe and Asia.
 - C. The Crusades brought European influence to Africa.
 - D. The Crusades supported the idea of religious tolerance.

2. An important long-term result of the Crusades in the Middle East was the
 - A. increased tension between Muslims and Christians
 - B. destruction of Muslim military power
 - C. creation of a large Christian state on the Red Sea
 - D. restoration of the Byzantine Empire

3. One important effect of the Crusades on western Europe was that they
 - A. led to a decline in the importance of the church in western Europe
 - B. furthered cultural diffusion throughout western Europe
 - C. introduced the Industrial Revolution to western Europe
 - D. ended the western European quest for an overseas empire

4. The Crusades indirectly contributed to the discovery of the New World by
 - A. forcing the religious conversion of the Muslim population
 - B. forcing the Turks to flee from Constantinople
 - C. stimulating European demand for goods from the East
 - D. increasing the power of the feudal lords

5. The Crusades have been called “history’s most successful failures.”

Which statement best explains this expression?

- A. The Crusades did not achieve their original goals, but they brought about many desirable changes in Europe.
- B. Although the Crusaders captured the Holy Land, they were unable to bring about democratic reforms.
- C. The Crusades helped bring about the fall of the Roman Empire.
- D. The Crusaders prevented the Turks from capturing Constantinople for many centuries.

6. Base your answer to the following question on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

“Come then, with all your people and give battle with all your strength, so that all this treasure shall not fall into the hands of the Turks. . . . Therefore act while there is still time lest the kingdom of the Christians shall vanish from your sight. . . . And in your coming you will find your reward in heaven. . . .”

— Emperor Alexius Comnenus,
quoted in *The Dream and the Tomb*

Which event is referred to in this quotation?

- A. Enlightenment
- B. French Revolution
- C. Glorious Revolution
- D. Crusades

7. “...Christian warriors, He who gave His life for you, today demands yours in return. These are combats worthy of you, combats in which it is glorious to conquer and advantageous to die. Illustrious knights, generous defenders of the Cross, remember the examples of your fathers who conquered Jerusalem, and whose names are inscribed in Heaven; abandon then the things that perish, to gather unfading palms, and conquer a Kingdom which has no end.”

— St. Bernard of Clairvaux

This statement was most likely used to encourage people to

- A. repel a Viking invasion
- B. stop advancement of the Huns in Europe
- C. join the Crusades
- D. force Russians to convert to Catholicism

8. Base your answer to the following question on the statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... For many in the contemporary Arab world, the Crusades are viewed as having begun nearly a millennium of conflict with what would become the West. The Crusades are seen as representing the constant threat of Western encroachment [trespassing]. But many scholars say that is a more recent and inaccurate view of the Crusades...

— Mike Shuster, reporter, NPR

The Medieval Crusades were taken and then turned into something that they never really were in the first place. They were turned into a kind of a proto-imperialism, an attempt to bring the fruits of European civilization to the Middle East, when, in fact, during the Middle Ages the great sophisticated and wealthy power was the Muslim world. Europe was the Third World...

— Thomas Madden, St. Louis University,
History of relations between the
West and Middle East, NPR,
All Things Considered,
August 17, 2004

These statements indicate that the history of the Crusades

- A. has been neglected by experts
- B. was of little importance
- C. is the subject of debate and interpretation
- D. illustrates the importance of tolerance and understanding

9. Base your answers to the following questions on the speakers' statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: We must fight to keep control of Jerusalem in the hands of those who believe in Allah.

Speaker B: Come and battle while there is still time to protect the Holy Land where Christ walked.

Speaker C: We must go forth to heal the split between the churches.

Speaker D: An investment in ships and knights will yield control of profitable trade routes.

Which speaker expresses a Muslim perspective during the Crusades?

- A. *A* B. *B* C. *C* D. *D*

10. Which statement accurately describes the actions of Muslims during the Crusades?

- A. Most Muslims converted to Christianity.
- B. Muslims attacked and conquered Constantinople.
- C. Muslims defended Jerusalem because it was sacred to them.
- D. Many Muslims visited Europe for the first time to obtain luxury goods.

11. Base your answer to the following question on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

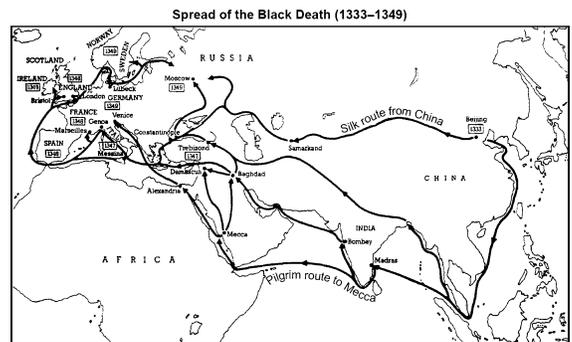
... The split arose from a dispute over who should succeed the Prophet Muhammad after his death in A.D. 632. Some followers believed his successor should be chosen by tribal consensus, and they named one of Muhammad's inner circle as the first caliph, or spiritual leader. But others thought the successor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

- A. pogroms in Russia
- B. fall of Constantinople
- C. division of Sunnis and Shiites
- D. tensions between Protestants and Catholics

12. Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Which groups of people were most closely associated with the spread of the Black Death?

- A. merchants and pilgrims
- B. bankers and explorers
- C. missionaries and slave traders
- D. soldiers and diplomats

13. Which development led to the shortages of labor in 14th-century Europe and in 16th- and 17th-century North and South America?

- A. rise of nation-states
- B. outbreak of the Black Death and smallpox
- C. fall of Constantinople
- D. introduction of new military technologies

14. “Tedious were it to recount, how citizen avoided citizen, how among neighbours was scarce found any that shewed fellow-feeling for another, how kinsfolk held aloof, and never met, or but rarely; enough that this sore affliction entered so deep into the minds of men and women, that in the horror thereof brother was forsaken by brother, nephew by uncle, brother by sister, and oftentimes husband by wife; nay, what is more, and scarcely to be believed, fathers and mothers were found to abandon their own children, untended, unvisited, to their fate, as if they had been strangers....”

Giovanni Boccaccio, *The Decameron*

The author of this passage was describing the

- A. breakdown of social order during the bubonic plague
- B. power of special courts during the Inquisition
- C. treatment of native peoples in Latin American nations
- D. outcome of the famine in Ireland in the 1890s

15. **Document 1**

...The late-medieval depression began well before the coming of the Black Death (1348–1349). The fundamental trends of demographic and economic decline were not set off by the plague, but they were enormously aggravated by it. Carried by fleas that infested black rats, the bubonic plague entered Europe along trade routes from the East and spread with frightening speed. The death toll cannot be determined with any precision. The best estimate would probably be to of Europe’s population. In many crowded towns the mortality rate may well have exceeded 50 percent, whereas isolated rural areas tended to be spared. Consequently, the most progressive, most enterprising, and best-trained Europeans were hit the hardest. Few urban families can have been spared altogether. Those who survived the terrible years 1348-1349 were subjected to periodic recurrences of the plague over the next three centuries. Fourteenth-century medical science was at a loss to explain the process of infection, and fourteenth-century urban sanitation was so primitive as to only encourage its spread. Some people fled their cities, some gave way to religious frenzy or stark hedonism [lack of moderation], and some remained faithfully at their posts, hoping for divine protection against the pestilence [disease]. But none can have emerged from the ordeal unaffected....

Source: C.Warren Hollister, *Medieval Europe: A Short History*, Second Edition, John Wiley & Sons, 1968

Based on this document, identify **two** ways the Black Death spread throughout Europe.

16. Document 2

... The plight of the lower and most of the middle classes was even more pitiful to behold. Most of them remained in their houses, either through poverty or in hopes of safety, and fell sick by thousands. Since they received no care and attention, almost all of them died. Many ended their lives in the streets both at night and during the day; and many others who died in their houses were only known to be dead because the neighbours smelled their decaying bodies. Dead bodies filled every corner. Most of them were treated in the same manner by the survivors, who were more concerned to get rid of their rotting bodies than moved by charity towards the dead. With the aid of porters, if they could get them, they carried the bodies out of the houses and laid them at the doors, where every morning quantities of the dead might be seen. They then were laid on biers [coffin stands], or, as these were often lacking, on tables...

Not to pry any further into all the details of the miseries which afflicted [struck] our city, I shall add that the surrounding country was spared nothing of what befell Florence. The villages on a smaller scale were like the city; in the fields and isolated farms the poor wretched peasants and their families were without doctors and any assistance, and perished in the highways, in their fields and houses, night and day, more like beasts than men. Just as the townsmen became dissolute and indifferent to their work and property, so the peasants, when they saw that death was upon them, entirely neglected the future fruits of their past labours both from the earth and from cattle, and thought only of enjoying what they had. Thus it happened that cows, asses, sheep, goats, pigs, fowls and even dogs, those faithful companions of man, left the farms and wandered at their will through the fields, where the wheat crops stood abandoned, unreaped and ungarnered [not gathered]. Many of these animals seemed endowed with reason, for, after they had pastured all day, they returned to the farms for the night of their own free will, without being driven...

Oh, what great palaces, how many fair houses and noble dwellings, once filled with attendants and nobles and ladies, were emptied to the meanest servant! How many famous names and vast possessions and renowned estates were left without an heir! How many gallant men and fair ladies and handsome youths, whom Galen, Hippocrates and Aesculapius themselves would have said were in perfect health, at noon dined with their relatives and friends, and at night supped with their ancestors in the next world!...

— Giovanni Boccaccio, *The Decameron*

According to this document, what was **one** impact of the Black Death on European society?

17. What was one of the primary reasons for the spread of the bubonic plague?

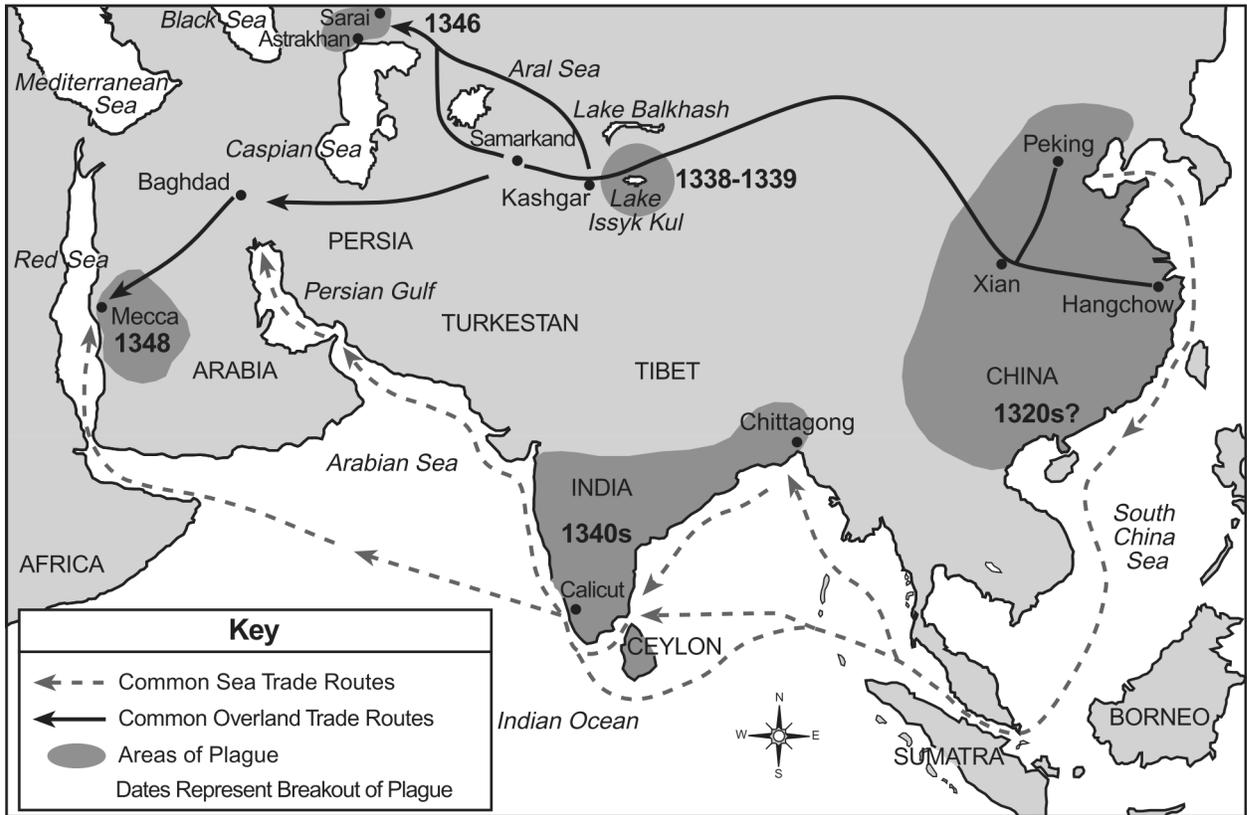
- A. increase in trade
- B. colonization of the Americas
- C. development of the manorial system
- D. economic decline

18. The bubonic plague affected economic development in medieval times by

- A. encouraging the introduction of new types of crops
- B. causing production to decline and prices to rise
- C. sparking the ideas of socialism and reform
- D. destroying the guild system

19. Document 1

Origins and Spread of the Black Death in Asia



Source: Melissa Snell, "Origins and Spread of the Black Death in Asia," *Medieval History*, About.com (adapted)

Based on the information on this map, what activity contributed to the spread of the Black Death?

20. **Document 2**

In this excerpt, William H. McNeill discusses the interpretation of historical evidence to explain how the plague was spread. He suggests that available evidence makes it unlikely that the plague was found in China before 1331.

...By contrast, after 1331, and more particularly after 1353, China entered upon a disastrous period of its history. Plague coincided with civil war as a native Chinese reaction against the Mongol domination gathered headway, climaxing in the overthrow of the alien rulers and the establishment of a new Ming Dynasty in 1368. The combination of war and pestilence [disease] wreaked havoc on China's population. The best estimates show a decrease from 123 million [in] about 1200 (before the Mongol invasions began) to a mere 65 million in 1393, a generation after the final expulsion of the Mongols from China. Even Mongol ferocity cannot account for such a drastic decrease. Disease assuredly played a big part in cutting Chinese numbers in half; and bubonic plague, recurring after its initial ravages at relatively frequent intervals, just as in Europe, is by all odds the most likely candidate for such a role...

Source: William H. McNeill, *Plagues and Peoples*, Quality Paperback Book Club (adapted)

According to William H. McNeill, what was *one* way the plague affected China after 1331?

21. **Document 3**

Social and Economic Effects of the Plague in Europe

The plague had large scale social and economic effects, many of which are recorded in the introduction of the *Decameron*. People abandoned their friends and family, fled cities, and shut themselves off from the world. Funeral rites became perfunctory [superficial] or stopped altogether, and work ceased being done. Some felt that the wrath of God was descending upon man, and so fought the plague with prayer. Some felt that they should obey the maxim [saying], "Eat, drink, and be merry, for tomorrow you may die." The society experienced an upheaval to an extent usually only seen in controlled circumstances such as carnival [festival]. Faith in religion decreased after the plague, both because of the death of so many of the clergy and because of the failure of prayer to prevent sickness and death...

Source: "Plague," *Decameron Web*, Brown University (adapted)

According to this article, what was *one* effect of the plague on European society?

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1.
Answer: B
2.
Answer: A
3.
Answer: B
4.
Answer: C
5.
Answer: A
6.
Answer: D
7.
Answer: C
8.
Answer: C
9.
Answer: A
10.
Answer: C
11.
Answer: C
12.
Answer: A
13.
Answer: B
14.
Answer: A
15.
Answer:
16.
Answer:
17.
Answer: A
18.
Answer: B
19.
Answer: Examples: trade; people traveling along the trade routes/people traveling along the Silk Road in Asia; travel/trade along sea routes; trading with other areas

20.
Answer: Examples: it was one of the reasons population decreased dramatically; many people died; wreaked havoc on China's population; it was one of the reasons the population decreased from 123 million to 65 million/population was cut in half
21.
Answer: Examples: people abandoned their friends/family; people fled/left cities; people shut themselves off from the world; funeral rites became perfunctory/superficial; sometimes there were no funerals; work ceased being done; some people prayed to fight off the plague; some people thought they should "eat, drink and be merry for tomorrow you may die"