500 – 1500

Middle Ages Quiz

Name _____ Date _____

Fill in the circle beside the best answer.

1. What held Western Europe together after the fall of Rome?

- (A) The Ottoman Empire, which governed Europe from Constantinople
- (B) The Viking kingdoms, which built a single empire across Europe
- (C) The Roman Senate, which kept ruling the West from the city of Rome
- (D) The Catholic Church, which became the main unifying institution

2. What was the significance of the Magna Carta in 1215?

- (A) It made the pope the ruler of England and removed King John
- (B) It limited royal power and showed that even kings must obey the law
- (C) It united England and France under one crown after a long war
- (D) It gave the king unlimited power and ended the rights of the English barons

3. What did the Norman Conquest of 1066 do to England?

- (A) It placed England under Viking kings and replaced English with Danish
- (B) It joined England to the Holy Roman Empire under the German emperor
- (C) It reshaped England's language, culture, and government under Norman rulers
- (D) It ended feudalism in England and gave the land back to Anglo-Saxon farmers

4. What were the Crusades?

- (A) Campaigns by English kings to take the French throne from its rulers
- (B) Campaigns by Norman knights to take the English throne from King Harold
- (C) Campaigns by Christian knights to take Jerusalem back from Muslim rulers
- (D) Campaigns by Ottoman Turks to capture Constantinople from the Byzantine emperors

5. What was the Black Death?

- (A) A plague that killed one-third to one-half of Europe's population
- (B) A fire that destroyed one-third of the cities of medieval Europe
- (C) A war that killed most of the knights of France and England
- (D) A famine that killed one-tenth of England's population in 1066

6. What did Gutenberg's printing press do?

- (A) It made books so costly that only kings and bishops could own them
- (B) It made books cheap and fast to produce, so ideas spread quickly
- (C) It made paper money common, so trade spread quickly across Europe
- (D) It let the Church ban new books, so ideas spread more slowly

7. Why was the fall of Constantinople in 1453 historically important?

- (A) It ended the Ottoman Empire and returned the city to Christian rulers
- (B) It ended the Hundred Years' War and gave France control of the city
- (C) It ended the Western Roman Empire and began the Early Middle Ages
- (D) It ended the Byzantine Empire and sent Greek scholars west to Italy

8. Joan of Arc is associated with which conflict?

- (A) The Hundred Years' War between England and France
- (B) The Norman Conquest of England by William of Normandy
- (C) The siege of Constantinople by the Ottoman Turks
- (D) The First Crusade between Christians and Muslims

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Middle Ages Quiz: Answer Key

1. **D** The Catholic Church, which became the main unifying institution

2. **B** It limited royal power and showed that even kings must obey the law

3. **C** It reshaped England's language, culture, and government under Norman rulers

4. **C** Campaigns by Christian knights to take Jerusalem back from Muslim rulers

5. **A** A plague that killed one-third to one-half of Europe's population

6. **B** It made books cheap and fast to produce, so ideas spread quickly

7. **D** It ended the Byzantine Empire and sent Greek scholars west to Italy

8. **A** The Hundred Years' War between England and France