

Core Course 12: Situating Medieval World

- Crusades were centered around in _____.
a) Christianity b) Islam c) Jerusalem d) Palestine
- In China feudal lords were known as _____.
a) Wang b) Zhou c) Qin d) Ming
- The feudal period of Japan was known as _____.
a. Edo b) Maji c) Taisho d) Samurai
- A class of professional soldiers in feudalism is called as _____.
a) Lords b) Serfs c) nobles d) Knights
- The greatest of the Han emperors of China was
a) Wu ti b) Wang Mang c) Tai Tsung d) Ming Huang
- Buddhism reached China from India in
a) 3rd C BC b) 1st C AD c) 6th C AD d) 12th C AD
- The first Holy Roman Emperor was
a) Clovis b) Charligmaine c) Pepin the Short d) Charles Martel
- St. Benedict is most famous for
a) Translation of the bible b) His monastic rule
c) His missionary work d) His struggle against the emperors
- The Cluniac movement was established in
a) 910 AD b) 1098 AD c) 1215 AD d) 1426 AD
- The Crusades was fought between
a) The Catholics and Protestants b) The Arabs and Jews
c) The Hindus and Parsis d) Christians and Muslims
- Under Feudalism the land granted to a vassal was called
a) Manor b) Fief c) Suzerain d) Escheat
- The unit around which the economic life of the feudal period centered was
a) University b) Church c) City d) Manor
- The vassal's duties to his lord included the following except
a) Military service b) Payments of aids
c) Payments of reliefs d) Acting as a guardian for the lord's heirs
- All the following were characteristic of medieval towns except
a) Serfdom b) Craft guilds c) Merchant guilds d) Narrow streets
- The word Feudalism means
a) Serf b) Fief c) Manor d) Lord
- Prophet Mohammed, the founder of Islam, was born in
a) 571 AD b) 587 AD c) 710 AD d) 910 AD

17. Taj Mahal at Agra was built by
a) Babar b) Akbar c) Shah Jahan d) Mumtaz Mahal
18. In China, Sung dynasty was founded by _____
a) Chao Kuang Yin b) Chu Yen Chang
c) Shih – Harang Ti d) Lao - Tse
19. The Turks conquered Byzantine territories in
a) 1453 AD b) 1463 AD c) 913 AD d) 946 AD
20. “Pope is the master of Emperors”. Who spoke these words?
a) Pope Gregory b) Henry IV c) Charles the Great d) Charlemague
21. Babar invaded India in
a) 1527 AD b) 1526 AD c) 1410 AD d) 1510 AD
22. The Mughal Dynasty ruled over India for about
a) 200 years b) 300 years c) 500 years d) 100 years
23. The most important persian poet of Delhi sultanate period was ____
a) Chandbardhan b) Amir Khusro c) Somadeva d) Tulsidas
24. Alberuni came in India in ____
a) the 9th C b) the 11th C c) the 7th C d) the 5th C
25. Muslims begin their dating system with
a) Hijrah b) Ramadan c) Muharam d) Safar
26. Muhammad changed the name of city Yatrib to ____
a) Mecca b) Medina c) Gaza d) Jerusalem
27. The city came to be known as “City of Prophet”.
a) Mecca b) Medina c) Gaza d) Jerusalem
28. The word Islam means ____
a) Submission b) Prayer c) Devotion d) Humble
29. Deputy of the Prophet
a) Amir b) Caliph c) Quazi d) Faqir
30. During medieval period ____ was used as farm animal
a) Donkey b) Horse c) Oxen d) Mule
31. ____ were known as “White Monks”.
a) Carthusian b) Cistercian c) Cluniac d) Franciscan
32. Associations forms by merchants and craftsmen.
a) Monastery b) University c) Guild d) Councils
33. The earliest University in Medieval Europe
a) Bologne b) Salerno c) Oxford d) Cambridge
34. The author of Divine Comedy
a) St. Thomas Aquinas b) Dante
c) Peter Lombard d) St. Augustine

35. The ruler who converted Saxons into Christianity
 a) Clovis b) Charlemagne c) Charles Mattel d) Pepin the short
36. The primary cause of crusade
 a) Political b) cultural c) religious d) economic
37. The famous University of England
 a) Bologna b) Oxford c) Toulouse d) Montpellier
38. Hanseatic League is an association of ____
 a) Town men b) Artisans c) Merchants d) Rulers
39. The base of the Pyramid of feudalist structure.
 a) Lords b) Knights c) Serfs d) Nobles
40. Estates in which Feudal lords lived
 a) Fief b) Feud c) Land d) Manor

Answers

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (a) 6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (d) 11. (b) 12. (d) 13. (b)
 14. (a) 15. (b) 16. (a) 17. (c) 18.(a) 19. (a) 20. (a) 21. (b) 22.(a) 23. (b) 24. (b) 25. (a)
 26. (b) 27. (b) 28. (a) 29. (b) 30. (b) 31. (b) 32. (c) 33. (a) 34. (b) 35. (b) 36. (c) 37. (b)
 38. (c) 39. (c) 40. (d)