

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Midterm World History

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| 1. Capital of eastern Roman, Byzantine, and Ottoman empires  | A. Excommunication |
| 2. Ruler who has complete authority  | B. Anti-Semitism   |
| 3. Wife of emperor Justinian and was his most trusted advisor.   | C. Autocrat        |
| 4. One of the strongest Germanic tribes; conquered present-day France and surrounding lands in the 400s  | D. Vernacular      |
| 5. Battle in 732 in which the Christian Franks defeated the Muslim armies and stopped Muslim advance into Europe.                                      | E. Serf            |
| 6. King of the Franks, the Lombards, and named emperor of the Romans by the Pope.  | F. Charlemagne     |
| 7. Loosely organized system of government in which local lords governed their own lands but owed military service and other support to a greater lord. | G. Battle of Tours |
| 8. An estate granted by a lord to a vassal in exchange for service and loyalty.  | H. Guild           |
| 9. Code of conduct for knights during the Middle Ages  | I. Cyrillic        |
| 10. In medieval Europe, a peasant bound to the lord's land.  | J. Chivalry        |
| 11. The claim of medieval popes that they had authority over all secular rulers.   | K. Magna Carta     |
| 12. Exclusion from the Roman Catholic Church as a penalty for refusing to obey Church Law  | L. Papal Supremacy |
| 13. Prejudice against Jews.  | M. Kiev            |
| 14. Great split between the Roman Catholic Church and the Eastern Orthodox Church.   | N. Black Death     |
| 15. Association of merchants or artisans who cooperated to uphold standards of their trade and to protect their economic interests.                    | O. Franks          |
| 16. Campaign by European Christians to drive the Muslims from present-day Spain  | P. Steppe          |
| 17. Series of wars from the 1000s-1200s where European Christians tried to win control of the Holy Land from Muslims                                   | Q. Feudalism       |
| 18. Great Charter approved by King John in 1215. It Limited royal power and established certain rights of English freemen.                             | R. Icon            |
| 19. The legislature of England, and later of Great Britain   | S. Theodora        |

20. German king who became Holy Roman Emperor in 1084. His attempt to increase power led him into conflict with Pope Gregory VIII.	T. Henry IV
21. Everyday language of ordinary people.	U. Crusades
22. Holy image of Christ, the Virgin Mary, or a saint venerated in the Eastern Orthodox Church.	V. Reconquista
23. Epidemic of the bubonic plague that ravaged Europe in the 1300s	W. Constantinople
24. Sparse, dry, treeless grassland	X. Parliament
25. Capital of medieval Russian and of present-day Ukraine.	Y. Great Schism
26. Relating to the Slavic alphabet derived from the Greek and traditionally attributed to St. Cyril.	Z. Fief