

NOTE: Check the “Scheduling Quizzes and Unit Exams” section (p. 7) in the *Introduction to Evaluations 2* document for suggestions on how to incorporate this exam into your weekly schedule.

SHORT ANSWER

15 minutes for these 15 questions (1 point each)

- The Byzantine Empire was in existence from A.D. 395 until 1453, when the Turks conquered Constantinople.
- Who founded Constantinople, and when?
Constantine founded Constantinople on the site of the old city of Byzantium in A.D. 330.
- Eastern Orthodox Christians differed with Roman Catholics and other Western Christians over the Nicene Creed and the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.
- Islam began in the A.D. 600's. Its first prophet was Muhammad.
- Name one of the three most important Viking gods.
Any one of these would be correct:
 - Thor
 - Odin
 - Frey
- Name two of the virtues that Vikings prized most.
Any two of these would be correct:
 - Loyalty
 - Bravery in battle
 - Dying in battle
 - Honor
- Alfred the Great ruled in Wessex, as king of the West Saxons. He saved his kingdom from the Danish Vikings and continued to strengthen the basis for the unification of England under the West Saxon monarchy.
- True or False: Charlemagne's united empire lasted well into the 1200's, making possible an era of peace and stability after the horrors that occurred in the wake of Rome's fall.
False. Charlemagne's empire collapsed soon after his death.
- Name two important feudal customs or ceremonies.
Any two of these would be correct:
 - Homage
 - Investiture
 - Primogeniture
 - Wardship
 - Aids
- Islam means “submission” in Arabic, and Muslim means “a person who submits to the teachings of Islam.”
- The economic relationship between a lord of a manor and his peasants was called manorialism.
- It was under Pope Innocent III that papal power reached its heights in the Middle Ages, for this pope controlled most of the princes in Europe.
- What powerful new social class emerged as the towns were built?
A new merchant class
- What new political entity emerged in western Europe in the place of feudalism?
The modern nation-state
- Name a major change in warfare tactics that developed during the Hundred Years' War.
A major change in warfare strategy occurred during the Hundred Years' War as the English employed the common man as foot soldiers in fighting, unlike the French who upheld the feudal model of fielding an army of nobility. There was also a change in weaponry as the English utilized the longbow as a more effective weapon, enabling their yeoman archers to pierce the armor of the mounted French knights and to shoot down their horses as well.

10 minutes for these questions (2.5 points each)

16. Who was Justinian, and what were two major achievements of his reign?

Justinian (A.D. 482-565) was a Byzantine emperor who ruled over the Byzantine Empire at its greatest extent. Three major achievements of his reign include reconquering much of the former Western Roman Empire from the barbarians, building the Hagia Sophia, and compiling and editing all the existing Roman laws into one unified code, the Justinian Code, which forms the basis of European law to this day. NOTE: Students need only describe two of Justinian's achievements.

17. What were guilds, and why were they important?

Guilds were one of the most important institutions in the Middle Ages, each consisting of an association of craftsmen in a particular trade who worked together to secure their business interests. Guilds were important because they helped to develop and regulate trade and also contributed to the growth and independence of towns.

18. What was the relationship between a fief, lord, and vassal?

A fief was a piece of land owned by a feudal lord and held by his vassal, who had to give his lord various services in return for the use of the land and the lord's protection.

19. What is the Magna Charta and its significance?

It is a document (the Latin magna carta means "Great Charter") which the English barons and church leaders forced John Lackland to sign in A.D. 1215. It says that the king of England is under English law, and that his power is limited in certain ways.

20. Define "scholasticism."

Scholasticism was the formal style of academic writing or system of thinking that allowed authors to dispute through carefully defined arguments concerning theology and philosophy. Authors stated proposals, and then listed prose arguments for and against the proposals in an established format. The scholastics wanted especially to prove the truth of Christian doctrine and to reconcile various Christian points of view.

TIME LINE

10 minutes for these 20 dates (0.5 points each)

CORRECT DATES	SHORTHAND LABELS
A.D. 395	Roman Empire divided
A.D. 400's-900's	Dark Ages
A.D. 400's-1500's	Middle Ages
A.D. 476	Rome Falls
A.D. 529	Justinian Code
A.D. 622	Hegira
A.D. 700's-1000's	Viking Age
c. A.D. 750	Height of Muslim Empire
A.D. 800	Charlemagne crowned
A.D. 849-899	Alfred the Great
A.D. 1000's-1200's	High Middle Ages
A.D. 1054	Church Split
A.D. 1066	Battle of Hastings
A.D. 1095	Urban II declares Crusades
A.D. 1215	Magna Charta
A.D. 1337-1453	Hundred Years' War
A.D. 1347-1352	Black Death
A.D. 1382	English Bible
A.D. 1455	Printing Press
A.D. 1455-1485	Wars of the Roses

GEOGRAPHY

15 minutes for these 25 items (0.5 points each). NOTE: Cities, routes, outlines, and shaded areas may be approximate.

- North Sea
- Black Sea
- Danube River
- Rhine River
- Elbe River
- The Alps
- Apennines
- Pyrenees
- Corsica
- Sardinia
- Sicily
- Crete
- British Isles
- Greek Peninsula
- Scandinavia
- Paris
- London
- Rome
- Genoa
- Venice
- Constantinople
- English Channel
- Draw a general outline of the Papal States (Pepin's Donation) in red.
- Trace the route from Clermont to Jerusalem used by Crusaders in the First Crusade.
- Shade Charlemagne's empire at its fullest extent in yellow.

Teacher's Answer Map



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Tapestry of Grace Y2-U1

ESSAY QUESTIONS

25 minutes for one of these short essays (20 points)

1. “The Wars of the Roses, the Black Death, and the Hundred Years’ War all contributed to the development of the modern nation-states of France and England.” Assess the validity of this statement.

Points an Excellent Answer Might Include

Hundred Years’ War

- Strengthened national identity in both France and England, as each country united around its common enmity towards the other
- French national identity further strengthened by the inspiration of Joan of Arc
- Disrupted the feudal system, draining men and money from it
- Broke many personal loyalties forever, as people died or were displaced
- Increased the power of the English parliament, affording it numerous opportunities to limit royal power, since kings had to go to Parliament for money to wage war
- In France, resulted in the French Estates-General, weary of death and destruction, giving kings the power to tax directly without its direct permission, strengthening the monarchy and the central government
- England’s ultimate defeat by France in the Hundred Years’ War proved a blessing in disguise. Englishmen stayed at home and improved farms and towns, and their kings concentrated on building the kingdom in a geographical region that was united and protected.

Black Death

- Killed a quarter of Europe’s population
- Disrupted feudal relationships, making it easier for serfs to leave manors and establish new lives in towns
- Removed many from positions of power, further aiding kings in consolidating control

Wars of the Roses

- Forced England to focus inwardly, coming hard on the heels of the conclusion of the Hundred Years’ War
- Involved all of England emotionally: all Englishmen took sides and argued the relative merits of the combatants
- Resulted in the decisive unification of England under one strong king, Henry Tudor

Sample Answer

The Hundred Years’ War, the Black Death, and War of the Roses seemed like major trials to the countries involved. In reality, however, they played an important part in the development of the modern nation states of France and England.

The Hundred Years’ War helped to strengthen a national consciousness in the minds of the French and English people. Everyone in each country had a common cause against their enemy. The French had a reason to think of themselves as French, as opposed to English; the English viewed themselves as English, not French. The French especially benefited from the figure of Joan of Arc, who inspired them to think of themselves as one nation, rather than a collection of feudal duchies. This national consciousness was crucial for the development of France and England as nation-states.

The Black Death had the effect of loosening feudal relationships. Large proportions of Europe’s population died of the plague, which sometimes even destroyed entire towns. Much of the rigid social structure that had defined the Middle Ages was wiped out. This made it easier for peasants to move from manors to towns. With so many lords dead from the wars

or the plague and townsmen looking directly to the king, it was easier for the kings of France and England to solidify their centralized power. This also contributed to the rise of nation-states in France and England.

The War of the Roses in England furthered contributed to the growth of a national consciousness in that country. Everyone in England took sides in that war. They shared a common interest in its outcome. The War made them focus on the affairs of their island, which was much more unified than their previous holdings in France. In the end, Henry Tudor united England under his strong rule, and England came out of the Wars of the Roses as a full-fledged nation-state.

The Hundred Years' War, the Black Death, and the War of the Roses were great difficulties to those involved. Nevertheless, they played an influential role in helping both France and England to develop into modern nation-states.

2. “Charlemagne’s reign created a vision for the European civilization that arose during the later Middle Ages.” Support or oppose this statement in an expository essay that considers the statement in light of medieval ideas about feudalism, the relationship between kings and the Church, and the ideas of European monarchs about their own authority.

Points an Excellent Answer Might Include

During Charlemagne’s Reign

- Charlemagne governed his empire with the help of loyal nobles or “vassals,” to whom he granted estates called “fiefs.”
- Charlemagne was crowned by the pope, raising the question of whether the one crowned (secular king) or the one doing the crowning (pope) should be supreme.
- Charlemagne’s empire revived the dream in the medieval mind of a Christian empire after the style of Rome and contributed to the concept of centralized power.

After Charlemagne’s Reign

- European monarchs sought to emulate Charlemagne’s reign and recreate his empire.
- Monarchs actually declined in real power, while nobles’ power increased greatly.
- Feudalism developed in response to Viking invasions.
- The dream of a powerful Christian empire never died; it helped to prepare people to embrace the idea of centralized power.

Sample Answer

Charlemagne’s reign created a vision for the European civilization that arose during the later Middle Ages. Medieval feudalism, church-state relationships, and the ideas of European monarchs about their own authority all show the influence of Charlemagne’s empire.

The feudal system arose in part from Charlemagne’s administrative system. His secret for building a large empire was to rule with the help of many lesser nobles. They would swear loyalty to him, becoming his “vassals,” and he, as their “lord,” would grant them “fiefs” or estates to rule. The vassals were responsible for the well-being of all who lived on their fief, who in turn owed them loyalty. This system of interrelationships, the essence of feudalism, permeated medieval life, although the true feudal system did not develop until years after Charlemagne, as Europeans sought to respond to the Viking invasions.

Charlemagne’s reign foreshadowed the medieval conflict between church and state. In particular, Charlemagne’s crowning raised the question of who was supreme, king or pope. The king was the one receiving the crown of the Roman Empire, but the pope was the one doing the crowning. This conflict only grew more and more pronounced as the Middle Ages progressed, and it helped to shape the development of monarchies and nations.

Charlemagne’s reign also gave a vision for monarchies in Europe. Charlemagne was the first ruler since Rome to unite a large part of Europe under one king. Unlike earlier kings, he had real power over a vast amount of territory. His reign inspired people with the dream of a Christian empire, hearkening back to the Rome of Constantine. His example thus contributed to the strength of later monarchies and to the idea of a united Christendom.

Charlemagne’s reign was a critical time in European civilization. Feudalism, church-state conflicts, and the concept of monarchies—all key features of the Middle Ages—were significantly influenced by the age of Charlemagne.

45 minutes for one of these long essays (30 points).

1. Many see the feudal system as static and primitive, but it was in many ways a positive system for ordering society. In a well-constructed essay, describe the rise of feudalism, its customs and strengths in its full expression, and how it declined and devolved into modern social and governmental systems.

Points an Excellent Answer Might Include

Rise of Feudalism

- Dark Ages marked by chaos
- Charlemagne's system of vassals, lords, and fiefs
- German concepts of loyalty and mutual respect between vassal and lord
- Developed in response to Viking raids
- Provided stability and protection, which also helped to stabilize the food supply

Full Expression of Feudalism

- Only noblemen participated
- Homage ceremony and oath of fealty
- Primogeniture
- Purveyance and Aids
- Code of Chivalry
- Many wars between petty nobles; war a way of life
- Gave society structure and every person had a sense of place and purpose

Decline of Feudalism

- Rise of towns decreased power of local lords and strengthened the kings and townspeople
- Rise of a new merchant class and powerful guilds who did not owe allegiance to a lord
- Hundred Years' War and Black Death weakened feudalism.
- Ideas of chivalry, loyalty, and respect for nobility were preserved long after the end of feudalism.
- People gained new freedom, but also faced new threats from monarchs who claimed "absolute sovereignty."

Sample Answer

Many see the feudal system as static and primitive, but it was in many ways a positive system for ordering society. Bringing order out of chaotic times, feudalism fashioned political and social relationships that laid the foundation of medieval society. In its full expression, feudalism had many strengths, and even after its decline, it has left a valuable mark on modern society.

When people disparage the feudal system, they frequently forget the extreme situation out of which the feudal system first arose. In the Dark Ages after the fall of Rome, people in Europe struggled just to survive the political and social chaos. Safety and a stable food supply were difficult to maintain. Charlemagne was the first to bring Europe out of this dark time by uniting the Franks, Saxons, and Lombards under his Holy Roman Empire. The system he established to rule his large realm was based on vassalage, in which a man or "vassal" pledged his allegiance to Charlemagne as his lord and Charlemagne in turn gave him a piece of land called a fief, which the vassal ruled in Charlemagne's name. This system was the precursor of feudalism, and it had a number of strengths, such as maintaining continuity, communication, and law over a vast amount of land. After the Dark Ages and Charlemagne, a third major factor in the rise of feudalism was Europe's need to respond to the Vikings, who pillaged and terrified Europe from the 700's to 1000's. People sought the protection of a powerful local lord in order to survive these raids. Feudalism quickly developed, as noblemen pledged themselves as vassals to more powerful lords and promised to provide the lord with military support when called upon.

From this beginning, feudalism grew into a complex system of social as well as military relationships and gave shape to much of medieval life. Only noblemen could participate in feudalism, and the system reflected this fact by emphasizing the mutual respect and honor between a lord and vassal. This honor can be seen in the ceremony of homage, in which a vassal promised to become a lord's "man" and the lord responded by promising to treat the vassal honorably. and by giving

the vassal a fief. The lord had several rights over a vassal, including the right to require military support, and the rights of purveyance and aids. Purveyance meant that the lord could come to live in a vassal's manor on his fief; in this way, the lord and the vassal were supported by the land. Aids refers to the lord's right to be ransomed by his vassals, if he should be captured in battle. The vassal, in turn, received not only a fief from the lord, which gave him a means of supporting himself, but also protection from the lord. Feudalism also gave rise to chivalry, the standard of knightly behavior that required knights to act nobly, to honor God, and to protect women. While it is true that the feudal system was rigid and people had few freedoms and could not easily improve their station in life, we should not overlook the sense of security and purpose that this system also gave, since each person knew his place in society and understood that he had a role to play. Thus, the feudal system in its full expression was not simply a means for defending people and ensuring that they would have food, but it also created a structure for social relationships that emphasized honor and loyalty and gave people a meaningful place in life.

In its decline, the faults of feudalism are more apparent. With the rise of towns and the destruction caused by the Hundred Years' War and the Black Death, feudal relationships began to break down. People in towns did not owe allegiance to a lord and were free to improve their lot in life by becoming craftsmen and forming guilds. They sought charters from the king, and thus contributed to the rise of centralized government at the expense of local lords. Deaths of noblemen in battles during the Hundred Years' War broke many feudal relationships, as did the destruction caused by the Black Death. Moreover, innovations in warfare cut away at feudal military practices, such as using English yeomen to fight against French knights. The longbow, with its ability to penetrate a knight's armor, also proved that feudal ideals of knightly warfare could not last. People thus began to move away from the feudal system and toward more modern ideas about politics, society, and warfare. While people gained new freedoms and were able to form great nation-states, they also faced threats from monarchs and governments who claimed absolute authority and did not acknowledge constraints like those of mutual honor and respect that existed between feudal lords and vassals.

Feudalism has come and gone, but its strengths should not be forgotten. It arose in a time of chaos and instability to provide food, protection, and a system for organizing life. At its height, feudalism was much more than this, developing not only political and military relationships but also a social system of honor and order that was at the heart of medieval society. Because it was too rigid, too restrictive of personal liberty, and unable to keep up with the changing times, the feudal system has now disappeared, but people today still remember its values of honor and chivalry. Despite its flaws, God used the feudal system to preserve European society, and there is much in its legacy that we can treasure and even emulate.

2. "There is a time for everything, and a season for every activity under heaven . . . a time to kill and a time to heal, a time to tear down and a time to build" (Ecclesiastes 3:1, 3). We have studied at least five major "times" or events this unit: the Dark Ages, the Viking Age, the Rise of Feudalism, the High Middle Ages, and the Late Middle Ages. Pick three of these times (be sure to provide key dates), and write an expository essay detailing how each was either a time to tear down, a time to build up, or a time in which God was doing both in different ways.

Points an Excellent Answer Might Include

NOTE: Your student's essay should include details from only three of the following categories. Some of the information may be categorized differently.

Dark Ages (400's-900's)

- Fall of Rome left Europe without any real governmental authority.
- Goths, Visigoths, Ostrogoths, Franks, Vikings, Angles, Saxons, and Burgundians vied for land.
- Trade, money, learning, and culture all became scarce.
- God was removing the corrupt Roman culture to make way for a new era.
- The church, particularly through its missionaries and monasteries, was a beacon and haven for people in this troubled time.

Viking Age (700's-1000's)

- Viking raids and pillaging terrified and devastated Europe.
 - Swift Viking ships made it difficult to predict raids or defend against them.
 - Vikings stole from and burned churches.
- Vikings did settle far lands and eventually came to stay in Europe, where many were converted to Christianity.
- Feudalism developed (see point below).
- Viking culture, especially values of loyalty and honor, became a strong element of the feudal code.

Rise of Feudalism (700's-1200's)

- Dark Ages marked by chaos.
- Charlemagne's system of vassals, lords, and fiefs
- German concepts of loyalty and mutual respect between vassal and lord
- Developed in response to Viking raids
- Provided stability and protection, which also helped to stabilize the food supply

High Middle Ages (1000's-1200's)

- Height of feudalism
- Height of papal power
- Improvements in farming techniques
- Cultural advancements, rise of universities, and scholasticism
- Crusades
- Rise of towns could be seen as building up economics and trade or as beginning to tear down feudalism.

Late Middle Ages (1300's-1500)

- Rise of towns continued to help trade and prepared the way for kings and central government.
- Hundred Years' War (1337-1453) was destructive, but also helped to forge new nation-states.
- Black Death (1347-1352) was destructive.
- Wars of the Roses (1455-1485) gave Englishmen a dislike for civil wars and laid the foundation for England's development as a nation-state.
- Rise of England, France, and Spain as nation-states

Sample Answer

"There is a time for everything, and a season for every purpose under heaven . . . a time to tear down, and a time to heal." Ecclesiastes 3:1 and 3b is true of God's plan, not only for individual people but also through centuries and over continents. His work of tearing down and building up is evident in the way He fashioned Europe during the Viking Age, the High Middle Ages, and the Late Middle Ages.

The era of Viking invasions, from the late 700's until the 1000's, is a time when God was both tearing down and building up. Viking raids swept away much of European society. Attacking in swift ships, Vikings would raid towns, pillage churches, and terrorize people, then return to their ships before organized resistance could be mustered. Europe was devastated by these raids, and people suffered severely. In particular, the losses that churches experienced must have caused many to question why God would allow such destruction, but He used the Viking raids for His purposes. In response to these raids, the feudal system developed. This basis for protection and government centered on a local lord, with his castle and surrounding fief, would organize medieval society and allow for much later growth. Moreover, the Vikings did not simply raid. Eventually they also began to settle in the places that they had attacked, particularly in northern France and England. Many Vikings who came to these places were won over to Christianity, and the gospel spread not only to their settlers but to Scandinavia and their other distant settlements as well.

In the High Middle Ages, it is clear that God used many events to build up medieval Europe. Between the 1000's and

1200's, feudalism was at its height, providing a basic structure for government and stability for farming, which allowed the population to grow and prosper. In this time, too, papal power reached its apex. Although there were many problems associated with papal prestige, particularly in the conflicts between popes and kings, many popes were also able to promote reforms in the church. The influence of the church in people's lives was beneficial in many ways, pointing them to God and giving them hope in difficult circumstances. Through the Crusades, Europe was reintroduced to the East and all of the benefits of trade and learning. Increased trade helped towns to develop and merchants to thrive, two facts that would later be important for the transition into the modern age. The revival of ancient learning did much to enhance medieval culture, which is evident in the period's beautiful Gothic architecture and the learned arguments of the scholastics.

In the Late Middle Ages, God was again tearing down in order to build something new. All of Europe suffered under the terrible Black Death, which killed over one quarter of its population between 1347 and 1352. Ten years earlier, England and France entered the Hundred Years' War in a struggle over the French throne and England's holdings in France. This epic war was very destructive, and in both countries the relationships that held the feudal system together were weakened or destroyed by countless deaths. God used this weakening and destruction for good, however, because it laid the foundation for new nation-states to develop as the people of both countries gained a sense of national identity and loyalty to their king. God also used the Wars of the Roses to develop England as a nation-state. Distraught by the thirty years of war between 1455 and 1485 over who would wear the English crown, Englishmen came to value a stable government and to hate civil wars concerning succession. When they were at last able to unite around Henry VII, they came together as a nation with common agreement and loyalty. At the same time, the rise of towns contributed to the demise of feudalism as well, since townspeople usually owed loyalty to the king, rather than the local lord. In all of these circumstances, God was clearing away much of feudalism and medieval Europe in order to make way for a new age and distinct nation-states.

Through the rise and decline of medieval Europe, God's hand in tearing down and building up is clearly evident. Using the confusion of the Viking Age, He allowed the feudal system to develop and medieval society to reach a height of cultural achievement in the High Middle Ages. Later, he used the growth of towns, as well as wars and plagues, to clear away medieval culture and make way for His work in the Modern Age.