Regents Questions 2-1

1. Constantinople became the center of the Byzantine Empire because

(1) the pope had made it the capital of the Christian world

(2) it was a religious center for Muslims

(3) its location made it the crossroads of Europe and Asia

(4) it was geographically isolated from surrounding Empires

1. Which group introduced the Cyrillic alphabet, Orthodox Christianity, and domed architecture to Russian culture?

(1) Mongols

(2) Vikings

(3) Jews

(4) Byzantines

1. What is considered one of the Byzantine Empire’s greatest contributions to western European society?

(1) spreading Hinduism throughout the region

(2) supporting the Catholic Church

(3) defeating the Mongols at Kiev

(4) preserving Greek and Roman culture

1. In 1453, the Ottoman Empire rose to power by defeating the

(1) Holy Roman Empire

(2) European crusaders

(3) Byzantine Empire

(4) Mongol invaders

1. Which development is most closely associated with the beginning of the Byzantine Empire?

(1) emergence of the Russian Orthodox Church

(2) division of the Roman Empire

(3) building of the Hagia Sophia

(4) fall of Constantinople

1. Which title best completes the partial outline below?

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| I. –––––––––––––––––––––––––––––––A. Incorporation of European and Arabic ideas in architectureB. Preservation of Greco-Roman ideasC. Spread of Orthodox Christianity into RussiaD. Development of Justinian Code |

(1) Age of Discovery

(2) Byzantine Empire

(3) Persian Empire

(4) Crusades

Base your answers to questions 7 and 8 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

… Aside from female saints, the women described in the greatest detail by Byzantine authors are empresses and aristocrats. Although they had a certain amount of freedom, these women were held to very much the same standards as average women in Byzantine society: modesty, piety, and self-control were traits of an ideal woman. To preserve their modesty, young unmarried women rarely went out in public alone, and married women who did not have jobs outside the home left the house only for specific reasons, such as to go to the market, to church, or to the baths. By the middle Byzantine period, it was thought appropriate for women, when they did go out, to cover their heads.…

— Molly Fulghum Heintz, “Work,” in Ioli Kalavrezou, *Byzantine Women and Their World,* Harvard University Art Museums, 2003 (adapted)

1. What is the primary theme of this passage?

(1) social mobility

(2) economic interests

(3) cultural values

(4) natural rights

1. Which statement about Byzantine society is best supported by this passage?

(1) Empresses and aristocrats were more important than female saints.

(2) All women were expected to adhere to similar standards.

(3) Most women had jobs outside the home.

(4) Young unmarried women were encouraged to be independent.