Regents Q’s REVIEW-6

Base your answers to questions 1 and 2 on the speakers’ statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

*Speaker A:* We must fight to keep control of Jerusalem in the hands of those who believe in Allah.

*Speaker B:* Come and battle while there is still time to protect the Holy Land where Christ walked.

*Speaker C:* We must go forth to heal the split between the churches.

*Speaker D:* An investment in ships and knights will yield control of profitable trade routes.

1. Which speaker expresses a Muslim perspective during the Crusades?

(1) A

(2) B

(3) C

(4) D

1. Which speaker is expressing an economic motive for the Crusades?

(1) A

(2) B

(3) C

(4) D

1. One long-term effect of the Crusades was the

(1) development of Pax Mongolia

(2) fall of the Ming dynasty

(3) control of Jerusalem by Europeans

(4) growth of trade and towns in western Europe

1. Which institution served as the primary unifying force in medieval western Europe?

(1) legislature

(2) church

(3) monarchy

(4) military

Base your answer to question 5 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

The basic idea of this book is simple: to tell the story of the Crusades as they were seen, lived, and recorded on ‘the other side’—in other words, in the Arab camp. Its content is based almost exclusively on the testimony of contemporary Arab historians and chroniclers. . . .

* Amin Maalouf, *The Crusades Through Arab Eyes*, Al Saqi Books
1. This passage indicates that the author’s emphasis is on

 (1) cause and effect

(2) chronological order

(3) reenactment

(4) point of view

1. What was one direct result of the Crusades?
	1. (1) Trade increased between Europe and the Middle East.
	2. (2) Islamic kingdoms expanded into Europe.
	3. (3) Arabs and Christians divided the city of  Jerusalem between them.
	4. (4) Alexander the Great became a powerful leader in Eurasia.

Base your answer to question 7 on the statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

. . . For many in the contemporary Arab world, the Crusades are viewed as having begun nearly a millennium of conflict with what would become the West. The Crusades are seen as representing the constant threat of Western encroachment [trespassing]. But many scholars say that is a more recent and inaccurate view of the Crusades. . . .

* Mike Shuster, reporter, NPR

The Medieval Crusades were taken and then turned into something that they never really were in the first place. They were turned into a kind of a proto-imperialism, an attempt to bring the fruits of European civilization to the Middle East, when, in fact, during the Middle Ages the great sophisticated and wealthy power was the Muslim world. Europe was the Third World. . . .

* Thomas Madden, St. Louis University, *History of relations between the West and Middle East*, NPR, All Things Considered, August 17, 2004
1. These statements indicate that the history of the Crusades

(1) has been neglected by experts

(2) was of little importance

(3) is the subject of debate and interpretation

(4) illustrates the importance of tolerance and  understanding

1. One result of the voyages of Zheng He was that

(1) Chinese merchants began trading with Africa

(2) Christian missionaries arrived in China

(3) Indian artisans showed the Chinese how to make Ming porcelain

(4) China set up colonies in Europe

1. What was one of the primary reasons for the spread of the bubonic plague?

(1) increase in trade

(2) colonization of the Americas

(3) development of the manorial system

(4) economic decline

1. The bubonic plague affected economic development in medieval times by

(1) encouraging the introduction of new types of crops

(2) causing production to decline and prices to rise

(3) sparking the ideas of socialism and reform

(4) destroying the guild system

1. During the European Middle Ages, guilds were created to

(1) obtain better working conditions in factories

(2) standardize goods and prices

(3) regulate the money supply

(4) increase competition

1. One reason the Renaissance began in Italy was that Italian city-states

(1) defeated the Spanish Armada

(2) were unified as a nation under the Pope

(3) were unaffected by the Commercial Revolution

(4) dominated key Mediterranean trade routes

1. What was one reason that some Italian cities developed into major commercial and cultural centers during the 13th and 14th centuries?

(1) unified central government

(2) isolationist economic policies

(3) geographic location

(4) system of social equality

1. How did the Commercial Revolution change economic practices in Europe?

(1) The manorial system was established.

(2) A capitalist economy was developed.

(3) The Church became a major economic power.

(4) Colonies were granted independence.

1. The economic wealth of Calicut, Mogadishu, and Venice in the 13th century was primarily dependent on their

(1) fertile soil

(2) iron ore

(3) gold mines

(4) coastal locations

1. What was a direct result of the Black Death in Europe?
	1. (1) The rate of urbanization increased.
	2. (2) A shortage of workers developed.
	3. (3) Food crops had to be imported from the  Americas.
	4. (4) German states dominated trade in the eastern  Mediterranean.
2. What was one result of the Commercial Revolution in Europe?

(1) decrease in the size of the middle class

(2) expansion of the manor system

(3) development of financial institutions

(4) wider use of the barter system