

What was the big story of the medieval period?

Multiple choice questions: /5

1: Where did most ordinary people live in medieval England? A) In towns and cities. B) In the countryside. C) In seaside communities.
2: In which countries was there a growing Muslim population in the medieval period? A) Spain, Portugal, Italy and Greece. B) Ireland, Scotland and Wales. C) England, France and the 'Low Countries'.
3: Why did England see a large number of refugees from Flanders arrive during the medieval period? A) Because the Flemish were coming on pilgrimage to England. B) Because textile weavers were looking for work, after the textile industry went into decline in Flanders. C) Because they were coming to fight in the Hundred Years' War.
4: Which medieval African ruler was shown in the famous 'Catalan Atlas'? A) Mansa Musa B) Charlemagne C) William the Conqueror
5: Complete the sentence: Half a million _____ were transported annually from Russian towns during the 1400s. A) Tons of beeswax B) Animal skins C) Items of woollen clothing.

Put the key events in chronological order: /5

Marco Polo began his famous travels.	
The Crusades began, as the Pope inspired Christians to take action against Muslims.	
The Black Death first arrived in Europe.	
The Hansa League was officially founded.	
The 'Little Ice Age' began.	

Match up the key terms with their definitions: /5

Crusade	Area of land farmed by a medieval person.
Fief	Someone involved in trading, who usually had to go abroad.
Trade	Moving from one place to another.
Merchant	Military expedition made by Europeans to the Holy Land.
Migration	Buying and selling goods.

Answer these questions in brief sentences: /5

1: Give two examples to show that the Middle Ages can be seen as 'ignorant and barbaric':	
2: Give two reasons to suggest that there was conflict between Christians and Muslims in this period:	
3: Describe two reasons why medieval people travelled within Europe:	
4: Give two advantages that working within the Hansa League offered to merchants:	
5: Give two reasons why people might argue that the Little Ice Age was more significant than the Black Death:	

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Put the key events in chronological order: /5	
Marco Polo began his famous travels.	<i>2 (1271)</i>
The Crusades began, as the Pope inspired Christians to take action against Muslims.	<i>1 (1095)</i>
The Black Death first arrived in Europe.	<i>4 (1347)</i>
The Hansa League was officially founded.	<i>5 (1356)</i>
The 'Little Ice Age' began.	<i>3 (1303)</i>

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Answer these questions in brief sentences: /5	
1: Give two examples to show that the Middle Ages can be seen as 'ignorant and barbaric':	<i>Violence towards Jews broke out in England in 1190; medieval kings could rule without listening to advice from anyone else; women's lives did not change much, and they were still not respected.</i>
2: Give two reasons to suggest that there was conflict between Christians and Muslims in this period:	<i>The Crusades saw Christians go to the Holy Land to 'defend' Christianity against Muslims; there was a series of conflicts in Spain, and Christian kings encouraged the 'Reconquest' of Christianity within the country.</i>
3: Describe two reasons why medieval people travelled within Europe:	<i>To go on pilgrimage to religious sites; to fight in a war (i.e. Hundred Years' War); to work in England as a money-lender (Jews); to escape difficulties in Flanders, and seek a new life in England.</i>
4: Give two advantages that working within the Hansa League offered to merchants:	<i>Offered them protection and 'safety in numbers', especially as part of a 'sailing community' or 'kontor'; gave them access to new items for trading, and new markets to sell in.</i>
5: Give two reasons why people might argue that the Little Ice Age was more significant than the Black Death:	<i>It had a more long lasting effect, going on for hundreds of years; it later resulted in accusations of witchcraft; it caused problems for trade between towns and cities; it can teach us lessons about dealing with climate change today.</i>