

Chapter 12

The Crisis of the Middle Ages

A. True or False

Where the statement is true, mark T. Where it is false, mark F, and correct it in the space immediately below.

- ___ 1. The conciliar movement was most interested in further increasing the power of the pope in relation to secular rulers.
- ___ 2. In reaction to the calls for reform in the fourteenth century, the church did not enter into a period of reform and rejuvenation.
- ___ 3. Prior to the plague in 1348, Europe experienced a period of unusually good harvests.
- ___ 4. John Wyclif argued that scripture was the sole authority in Christianity.
- ___ 5. Up to the nineteenth century, economic factors usually determined whom and when a person married.
- ___ 6. For the most part, job mobility within the late medieval guilds tended to increase.
- ___ 7. The bubonic plague was most often caused by airborne particles from the excrement of the Asian black rat.
- ___ 8. The Great Schism resulted from competition between two popes, each who declared that he was the only true pope in Christendom.
- ___ 9. The advent of the cannon and gunpowder ultimately reduced the power of the nobility and increased the power of emerging national states.
- ___ 10. John Hus led a reform movement in Bohemia that was similar to that of John Wyclif in England.

B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

- ___ 1. The conciliar movement was
 - a. an effort to give the pope the power to use councils to wipe out heresy.
 - b. the effort by the French lords to establish a parliament.
 - c. a new monastic order vowing poverty.
 - d. an attempt to place ultimate church authority in a general council.

- ___ 2. The plague was probably brought into Europe by
- Chinese soldiers.
 - Spanish warriors returning from South America.
 - English soldiers pushing into France.
 - Genoese ships from the Crimea.
- ___ 3. In general, farm laborers who survived the bubonic plague faced
- higher wages.
 - food shortages.
 - the need to migrate.
 - excommunication from the church.
- ___ 4. Generally, the major new source of criminals after the Hundred Years' War was
- the urban mobs.
 - the rural peasants.
 - the nobility.
 - the bourgeoisie.
- ___ 5. Which of the following statements about the fourteenth century is *false*?
- The population declined.
 - The standard of living fell drastically.
 - The power of the church declined.
 - War between England and France was frequent.
- ___ 6. Most people in the fourteenth century believed that the Black Death was caused by
- bad air.
 - poor sanitation and housing.
 - a bacillus living in fleas.
 - black rats.
- ___ 7. Generally, the plague disaster of the fourteenth century resulted in all of the following for European society EXCEPT
- higher wages for most workers.
 - a decline in the number of German clergymen
 - a decline in flagellantism
 - an obsession with death.
- ___ 8. Which of the following did NOT participate in the Hundred Years' War?
- Edward III of England
 - King Philip the Fair
 - Joan of Arc
 - The Dauphin Charles of France

- ___ 9. One reason for peasant-landlord conflict in the fourteenth century was
- peasants' opposition to declining wages and inflation.
 - landlords' attempts to legislate wages.
 - land scarcity.
 - peasants' refusal to be drafted for war service.
- ___ 10. The author of *Defensor Pacis* and proponent of the idea that authority in the Christian church rested in a general council rather than in the papacy was
- Cardinal Robert of Geneva
 - Pope Urban V.
 - John Wyclif.
 - Marsiglio of Padua
- ___ 11. Which of the following statements about the Hundred Years' War is true?
- It discouraged representative government.
 - It depressed the English wool trade.
 - It increased the amount of arable land in England.
 - It created a surplus of manpower.
- ___ 12. The followers of the English theologian-reformer Wyclif were called
- Protestants.
 - outlaws.
 - Lollards.
 - flagellants.
- ___ 13. Fur-collar crime is a term used to describe
- the robbery and extortion inflicted on the poor by the rich.
 - the criminal activity carried out by bandits such as Robin Hood
 - crimes committed by churchmen.
 - the illegal activities of noblewomen.
- ___ 14. After 1347, the Black Death generally moved
- from north to south.
 - from west to east.
 - from south to north.
 - from east to west.
- ___ 15. Initially, the Hundred Years' War was fought over
- Aquitaine.
 - King Edward III's claim to the French crown.
 - the control of the Flemish wool trade.
 - religion.

- ___ 16. English military innovation(s) during the Hundred Years' War included
- the crossbow.
 - the cannon and the longbow.
 - cavalry.
 - the pike.
- ___ 17. Which of the following statements about marriage during the Middle Ages is true?
- Most marriages were based on romantic love.
 - Most marriages were arranged.
 - Divorce was common.
 - Marriage without the church's sanction was unheard of.
- ___ 18. Which of the following was a writer of vernacular literature?
- Dante
 - Jacques de Vitry
 - Clement VII
 - Marsiglio of Padua
- ___ 19. Which of the following statements about Joan of Arc is FALSE?
- She dressed like a man.
 - The English king was her greatest supporter.
 - She was accused of being a heretic and was burned.
 - She was from a peasant family.
- ___ 20. For the French, the turning point of the Hundred Years' War was
- the relief of Paris.
 - the defeat of the English fleet in the English Channel.
 - the relief of Orléans.
 - the Battle of Poitiers.
- ___ 21. Prostitution in late medieval society
- did not exist.
 - existed only among the lower classes.
 - was not respected but was legalized.
 - existed in the countryside but not the city.
- ___ 22. In the fourteenth century craft guilds began to change in that
- master and journeyman distinctions began to disappear.
 - the guilds lost control over the production process.
 - apprenticeship was abandoned.
 - membership became more restrictive and master-journeyman relations deteriorated.

- ___ 23. Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* is important because
- it depicts the impact of the plague on Italian life.
 - it reflects the cultural tensions of the time.
 - it illustrates the highly religious interests of most people.
 - it shows how people were obsessed with the next world.
- ___ 24. The effect of the Hundred Years' War on England was that it
- brought great wealth in the form of cash reserves to England.
 - caused a great increase in wool exports.
 - allowed many English knights to become very rich.
 - resulted in a great net loss in cash.

C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- _____ 1. Czech religious reformer who was ultimately burned at the stake.
- _____ 2. Crisis in the Catholic Church during the 14th century during which two popes lay claim to leadership of the Church.
- _____ 3. Organizations of skilled workers who sought to maintain a monopoly on certain trades and who were selective in the recruitment of new members.
- _____ 4. Italian poet who wrote one of the great vernacular works of the 14th century: *The Divine Comedy*.
- _____ 5. French female writer whose work, *The City of Ladies*, lists the great women of history and their contributions to society.
- _____ 6. Prolonged military conflict that resulted in the removal of English influence in France by the mid-fifteenth century.
- _____ 7. 14th-century writer that argued that the state should be more powerful than the church.
- _____ 8. Reform movement that sought to create a council of cardinals that would be more powerful than the pope.
- _____ 9. New innovation that revolutionized warfare and made castles vulnerable to attack.