HISTORY OF THE MEDIEVAL WORLD
Core course of BA HISTORY. IV SEMESTER

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS
CUCBCSS
2014 Admn onwards

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

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1. “Western Europe owed a debt of gratitude to the Empire that for almost a thousand years ensured the survival of Christianity during a time when Europe was too weak to accomplish the task.” Which Empire is referred to in this quotation?
   A. Hellenistic
   B. Mongol
   C. Byzantine
   D. Ottoman

2. An influence that spread from the Byzantine Empire to Early Russia was the
   A. Orthodox Christian religion
   B. use of the Latin alphabet
   C. beginning of democracy
   D. factory system

3. Which empire introduced the Eastern Orthodox Church and the Cyrillic alphabet to Russia?
   A. Mongol
   B. Byzantine
   C. British
   D. Gupta

4. What city served as the capital of the Byzantine Empire?
   A. Adrianople
   B. Ankara
   C. Constantinople
   D. Nicodemia

5. Which of the following modern countries was not part of the Byzantine Empire?
   A. Bulgaria
   B. Egypt
C. France
D. Germany

6. A Byzantine-made version of the ancient Roman legal code became known as the _________.
   A. Byzantine Constitution
   B. Justinian Code
   C. Ten Commandments
   D. Twelve Tables

7. What group conquered Constantinople in 1453?
   A. Bulgarians
   B. Greco-Romans
   C. Kievan Rus
   D. Ottomans

8. The city of Constantinople is now called _________.
   A. Athens
   B. Byzantium
   C. Istanbul
   D. Sarajevo

9. What was the state language of the Eastern Roman Empire after the 7th century?
   A. Arabic
   B. Greek
   C. Latin
   D. Russian

10. What renowned church was built by Emperor Justinian in the sixth century?
    A. Canterbury Cathedral
    B. St. Sophia
C. Notre Dame
D. St. Peter's Basilica

11. "Middle Ages" in Western Europe includes the period ________________.
   A. AD 300 - AD 1600
   B. Beginning of Byzantine through the end of the Roman Empire
   C. Beginning of Early Christian through the 13th or 14th centuries
   D. End of the Roman Empire through the Byzantine period

12. When was Charlemagne crowned as Roman Emperor?
   A. 800
   B. 860
   C. 871
   D. 899

13. Which one of the following is included in the rights of serfs?
   A. The right to work on certain land and pass the lands to their heirs
   B. The right to move from one manor to another
   C. The right to marry whomever they wanted to marry
   D. All the above

14. What was the economic activity of Western Europe in the early middle ages?
   A. Commercial and urban
   B. Long-distance trade
   C. Agriculture
15. What was the significance of the Battle of Tours in 732?

A. Charlemagne converted many Muslims to Christianity
B. Charles Martel became King of France
C. It stopped the Muslim advance into Europe
D. Muslims gained control of Spain

16. What is Chivalry?

A. The code Charlemagne implemented
B. The code by which a Christian family lived
C. The code by which knights lived
D. The code by which young men lived

17. Where can the finest examples of medieval architecture be seen?

A. Cathedrals
B. Castles
C. Universities
D. All of the above

18. Who proclaimed the First Crusade?

A. Alexios I Komnenos
B. Peter the Hermit
C. Pope Gregory VII
D. Pope Urban II

19. When did Europe capture Jerusalem?

A. 1081
B. 1099
20. When did Saladin capture Jerusalem?
   A. 1118
   B. 1187
   C. 1193
   D. 1203

21. Feudal society was characterized by
   A. A hierarchical system of relationships and obligations.
   B. The rule of a strong government.
   C. Increasing consolidation of power by Frankish kings.
   D. The absence of hostility between neighboring fiefs.

22. The Crusades were undertaken to
   A. Keep the Holy Land out of Muslim control.
   B. End the Great Schism.
   C. Free Rome from the Byzantines.
   D. Reform the Medieval church.

23. The Crusades contributed to all of the following except
   A. The growth of Mediterranean trading cities.
   B. Improvement in the level of European technology.
   C. Greater contact between Europe and the Byzantine and Muslim civilizations.
   D. An increase in the power of feudal lords.

24. The Third Crusade ended with the
   A. Decisive victory of Richard I in Palestine.
   B. The defeat of the French at Agincourt.
C. Defeat of Seljuk Turks by French-led crusaders.

D. Continued control of Jerusalem by Saladin.

25. The Crusades contributed to the breakdown of feudalism because.

A. Muslims captured the property of feudal landholders.

B. The authority of kings increased while many nobles were financially weakened.

C. Many peasants converted to Islam.

D. All of the above

26. Which of these factors did NOT shape the evolution of society in Western Europe during the early medieval period?

A. Roman heritage

B. Customs of barbarian tribes

C. Roman Catholic Church

D. Eastern Orthodox Church

27. Monks and nuns served the community by

A. Providing social services.

B. Remaining secluded and rarely seeing outsiders.

C. Pressuring feudal lords to provide social services.

D. Performing little manual labor.

28. Which of the following is credited to Charlemagne?

A. the defeat of the Muslims at the Battle of Tours

B. the development of banking

C. the development of feudalism

D. the revival of Latin learning

29. The manor economy was based on

A. Trade among many villages.

B. Metalworking.
C. Farming and self-sufficiency.
D. Herding and weaving.

30. How did monks and nuns improve life during the Middle Ages?
   A. They cared for the sick and poor.
   B. They opposed the feudal system.
   C. They gave land to the peasants.
   D. They excommunicated criminals.

31. What change in education developed in the middle Ages?
   A. The first universities evolved.
   B. Large universities with permanent buildings came into being.
   C. Students with very little training could qualify to be a teacher.
   D. Women began to attend universities.

32. The Black Death was caused by
   A. Malnutrition.
   B. Lack of vaccines.
   C. A disease spread by rats.
   D. Wounds suffered during the Hundred Years War.

33. The pre-Islamic era is known as:
   A. Modern age
   B. Age of ignorance
   C. Golden age
   D. None

34. Ma'rib dam was located in:
   A. Iraq
   B. Yemen
   C. Egypt
35. Rulers of Pre-Islamic Iran were called:–
   A. qaiser
   B. kisra
   C. shahan-shah
   D. none

36. Ka'bah is situated in the valley of:
   A. Faran
   B. Makkah
   C. Taif
   D. Medina

37. The capital of Umayyad dynasty was:
   A. Baghdad
   B. Cairo
   C. Khusran
   D. Damascus

38. Samarra was built by
   A. Al-mansur
   B. Al mahdi
   C. Al-must'asim
   D. none

39. The Ottoman dynasty fell in:
   A. 1857
   B. 1926
   C. 1940
D. 1924

40. Literal meaning of Jihad is:
   A. exemption
   B. sacrifice
   C. fight
   D. struggle

41. For the first time Abdul Malik issued purely Muslim Coinage known as:
   A. Pound
   B. Deenar
   C. Dirham
   D. Ruppe

42. Al-Firdousi was the poet of:
   A. Persia
   B. Asia
   C. Africa
   D. America

43. —— was the real founder of the Abbasid dynasty
   A. Al-Safah
   B. Abu jafar
   C. Muhammad musa
   D. Abdullah

44. In the administration of the ummayads the court language was:
   A. Persian
   B. Arabics
   C. French
   D. German
45. Al-Qanun - Fil tib was written by;
   A. Almasudi
   B. Ibn-ishq
   C. al- yaqubi
   D. Ibn Sina

46. The first capital of Abbasid Caliphate was
   A. Al-Hashmiyah
   B. Samrah
   C. Baghdad
   D. None of these

47. Al-Idrisi was a famous
   A. Musician
   B. poet
   C. Geographer
   D. None of these

48. Constantinople fell into the hands of the Muslims in
   A. 1453
   B. 1543
   C. 1354
   D. None of these

49. During Muslim rule was the capital of Spain
   A. Cordava
   B. Toledo
   C. Garnada
   D. None of these

50. Under the emperors after Justinian, the chief concern of the Byzantine state was
A. Religious heresy and controversy.
B. The over taxation of the peasants and frequent peasant rebellions.
C. The defense against Slavs, Russians, and The Arabs
D. The conversion of the Slavs to Christianity.

51. Grand Mosque at Damascus was built by
   A. Abdul Malik
   B. Waleed
   C. Umar bin Abdul Aziz
   D. None of these

52. Dots on Arabic letter was introduced by
   A. Hajjaj
   B. Yahya Barmaki
   C. Hassan Basri
   D. None of these

53. Mamun-ur-Rashid following ________ doctrines.
   A. Ismaili
   B. Ashari
   C. Mutazilla
   D. None of these

54. Al-Khwarzmi was a
   A. Soldier
   B. Astronomer
   C. Mathematician
   D. None of these

55. Baghdad was conquered and sacked by Halaku Khan in:
   A. 1258 A.D.
   B. 1260 A.D.
   C. 1265 A.D.
   D. None of these

56. ______ was the Tutor of Haroon-ur-Rashid:
   A. Khalid Rarmaki
   B. Yahya Barmaki
C. Ghazali
D. None of these

57. Spain was conquered by:
   A. Mohmud Ghaznawi
   B. Musa bin Nusair
   C. Tariq bin Ziyad
   D. None of these

58. Ibn Khaldun was an:
   A. Architect
   B. Historian
   C. Muhaddith
   D. None of these

59. Ibn Zaidun was:
   A. Historian
   B. Philosopher
   C. Poet
   D. None of these

60. Ibn Tufail lived in:
   A. Egypt
   B. Spain
   C. Syria
   D. None of these

61. Cordova is a city of:
   A. Libya
   B. Al-Andalus
   C. Lebanon
   D. None of these

62. “Thafa-tul-Thafat” is a book on:
63. Which city was called — Queen of the cities?
   A. Baghdad
   B. Cordova
   C. Damascus
   D. None of these

64. Berbers originally were:
   A. Iranians
   B. Arabs
   C. Africans
   D. None of these

65. Muhammad Bin Qasim conquered
   A. Spain
   B. Iran
   C. Sindh
   D. None of these

66. The Mongols defeated
   A. Salahuddin Ayyubi
   B. The Abbasids
   C. The Ghaznawids
   D. None of these

67. Bait-al-Hikmah was established by
   A. Babar
   B. Akber
   C. Harun al-Rashid
68. The greatest Muslim Art in which they have achieved incomparable success is
A. Paintings
B. Architecture
C. Calligraphy
D. None of these

69. Umar Khayyam is known for his work
A. Shah Nama
B. Siyasat Nama
C. Ruba’iyyat
D. None of these

70. With some exceptions, Europe between the A.D. 400s and 1100s is characterized by
A. The absence of strong monarchs.
B. Powerful religious authorities.
C. Stratified social hierarchies.
D. Wars between rival feudal lords.

71. The monk who established strict rules for monastic life was named
A. Benedict.
B. Patrick.
C. Gregory.
D. Charlemagne.

72. At the Battle of Hastings in 1066, William of Normandy conquered
A. Jerusalem.
B. Italy.
C. Germany.
Despite the fact that Christians viewed Muslims with hostility,

A. They refused to select a Muslim ruler.
B. They learned from Muslim advances in science and mathematics.
C. They treated them with charity and kindness.
D. They lost the battle of Tours in France.

74. Under feudalism, lords granted land to vassals in exchange for which of the following?

A. food
B. military service
C. farm labor
D. housing

75. Why did some religious people want to reform the Church during medieval times?

A. It had grown too big.
B. It had grown weak.
C. It had grown corrupt.
D. It had grown too powerful.

76. Which of the following helped unite Charlemagne's empire?

A. A strong, efficient government.
B. The Treaty of Verdun.
C. Magyar attacks.
D. Viking attacks

77. Which group made up the largest part of the population in feudal society?

A. vassals
B. peasants
C. knights
D. lords

78. The Church had great power over people during the middle Ages because
   A. It protected them in times of warfare.
   B. It decided who could achieve salvation.
   C. It provided them with education.
   D. It controlled food production.

79. Which of the following groups dominated the economic and political life of towns during the High Middle Ages?
   A. nobles
   B. merchant guilds
   C. knights
   D. the clergy

80. How did medieval cathedrals help to educate an illiterate public?
   A. They held religious education classes.
   B. They featured sculptures and stained glass that portrayed biblical stories.
   C. They supported tax-based public education.
   D. They required Church members to learn and to read the Bible.

81. Which of the following was a result of the plague in Europe
   A. economic decline
   B. the rebirth of Christianity
   C. political reform
   D. the Hundred Years' War

82. Which of the following best describes the Church during the late Middle Ages?
83. Why is Joan of Arc remembered
   A. She led a peasant uprising that ended feudalism.
   B. She led the French to victories against the English in the Hundred Years War.
   C. She led the English troops in the Hundred Years War.
   D. She drove the English from Calais.

84. By 800, the strongest kingdom in Europe was ruled by
   A. Gregory.
   B. Pepin the Short.
   C. Charlemagne.
   D. Alcuin.

85. The feudal system was based on control of
   A. Cattle.
   B. Land.
   C. Crops.
   D. The Church.

86. How did Europeans use the term 'middle ages'?
   A. The crisis of Western Europe
   B. The medieval era of European history
   C. The fact that Europe became mature from 500 to 1500
   D. The time between the fall of Rome and the emergence of Christianity

87. When was Constantinople captured by Ottomans?
A. 1305  
B. 1378  
C. 1453  
D. 1414  

88. The first revelation came to Prophet (p.b.u.h) in:
   A. Hira  
   B. Thaur  
   C. Dar-e-Arqam  
   D. none

89. Umm-ul- Banin was a remarkable --- women
   A. Arab  
   B. Spanish  
   C. Egyptian  
   D. European

90. with the emergence of Abbasids the Capital was transfer from Syria to
   A. Iran  
   B. Egypt  
   C. Iraq  
   D. Bagdad

91. Ulama and qadis were important in Islamic society because they
   A. Developed public policies and heard cases in accordance with the Quran and the sharia.  
   B. Were learned priests in the roles of magistrates and judges  
   C. Was part of the military arm of Islam, responsible for its expansion?  
   D. None of the above

92. During Abbasid times, the Arabs learned from China the technique of making
A. Fine silk.
B. Gunpowder and cannons.
C. Paper.
D. All these answers are correct.

93. Which of the following was true of Sufis?
A. They sought an emotional and mystical union with Allah.
B. They used emotional sermons and song and dance to encourage devotion.
C. They tolerated observances of some non-Islamic customs.
D. All these answers are correct.

94. The hajj
A. Is one of the Five Pillars of Islam
B. Brought Muslims from disparate parts of the world together.
C. Ends at the Ka'ba in Mecca.
D. Contributed to the spread of Islamic beliefs and values.

95. Which of the following is not correct in describing cultural influences on Islam?
A. Persian literature deeply influenced Islamic literary works.
B. Indian numerals had a profound influence on the development of mathematical thinking among Muslims.
C. The caliphs adopted Persian ideas of kingship.
D. Greek rational reasoning had a long-lasting influence on the theological development of Islam.

96. The nature of the society into which the prophet Muhammad was born was
A. An urban-based culture with small manufacturing.
B. A strictly disciplined military society.
C. An agricultural society dominated by warriors.
D. A society made up largely of nomads and merchants.
97. Under pressure from authorities in Mecca, Muhammad and his followers fled to Medina in 622. Muslims call this move

A. The hijra.
B. The umra.
C. Yathrib.
D. The hajj.

98. Which one does not contribute to the formation of International Government?

A. Expansion of international trade
B. Establishment of international organization
C. Inter-state rivalry
D. Means of communication

99. The theory of social contract primarily seeks

A. to explore the historical origin of the State
B. to explain the basis of political obligation
C. to justify the status quo
D. to bring out a radical transformation of society by revolution

100. Which one of the following statements about Rousseau is correct?

A. He perfected the theory of Social Contract
B. He repudiated the theory of Contract altogether
C. He transformed the theory of Contract into an idealist mode of political discourse
D. He added nothing to the theories of Hobbes and Locke beyond combining their views
ANSWER KEY

BA HISTORY. IV SEMESTER
HISTORY OF THE MEDIEVAL WORLD
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS
1. A
2. B
3. C
4. B
5. B
6. D
7. C
8. B
9. B
10. D
11. A
12. D
13. D
14. D
15. C
16. D
17. D
18. B
19. C
20. A
21. A
22. D
23. D
24. D
25. B
26. A
27. D
82. B
83. C
84. B
85. D
86. C
87. A
88. A
89. D
90. B
91. D
92. D
93. A
94. D
95. D
96. A
97. C
98. B
100. C