

Chapter 7

Period 3

Regional and Transregional Interactions

c. 600 c.E. to
c. 1450

Drills

DRILL 1

1. The T'ang Dynasty achieved which of the following?
 - (A) Wrote the Code of Bushido, codifying a code of chivalry similar to that of Europe
 - (B) Successfully fended off invasion by Genghis Khan
 - (C) Wrote extensive collections of encyclopedias and histories, thanks to their development of printing processes
 - (D) Expanded Chinese territory to include parts of Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, and Korea, organized into a tribute system
2. The Fujiwara Shogunate was characterized by all of the following EXCEPT
 - (A) an emperor with only nominal power
 - (B) emphasis on education as a path to advancement
 - (C) a noble warrior class of powerful landowners
 - (D) strict social constraints on the role and duties of women
3. Magyars and Vikings in the ninth century C.E. shared which of the following characteristics?
 - (A) Raiding by tribal bands for resources and political power
 - (B) Catholic faith and strong allegiance to the pope
 - (C) Naval strength and navigational skill
 - (D) The abolition of slavery
4. The spread of Islam influenced medieval Europe in which of the following ways?
 - (A) Proclamation of religious tolerance in England
 - (B) Widespread use of Arabic in French and Italian market towns
 - (C) Religious reform within the Catholic Church
 - (D) New interest in Greek and Arab writings and technology
5. From the early thirteenth century onward, the English king shared power with the people as a result of
 - (A) an arrangement between Norman conquerors and the Saxon population they conquered
 - (B) a compromise ending a century-long bloody war of succession
 - (C) a nobles' rebellion securing the rights of both nobles and commoners
 - (D) a break with the Catholic Church that established the king as the head of the Church of England
6. The Roman and Abbasid Empires each declined largely as a result of
 - (A) extended famine
 - (B) the spread of Islam
 - (C) invasions by borderland Mongols
 - (D) increasing reliance on mercenary armies
7. Which of the following statements about the development of Buddhism and Christianity is accurate?
 - (A) Neither founder presented himself as divine during his life.
 - (B) Both grew from other religions and developed monastic orders.
 - (C) Neither faith's followers faced persecution for their beliefs.
 - (D) Both faiths relied heavily on texts written by their founders.
8. The Incan and Aztec Empires were similar in all of the following ways EXCEPT
 - (A) innovative use of agricultural techniques to increase production
 - (B) the practice of ritualized human sacrifice
 - (C) a regularized monetary system
 - (D) an upper class of priests and royalty

9. Western European and West African leaders between 1000 and 1450 C.E. were similar in which of the following ways?
- (A) Both adopted scholarship from Muslim civilizations.
 - (B) Neither allowed forced labor in their realms.
 - (C) Both made use of new sailing techniques to visit other continents.
 - (D) Neither engaged in territorial warfare to gain power and resources.
10. Between the tenth and mid-fifteenth century, sub-Saharan Africa's economy was primarily driven by
- (A) the export of gold to the Middle East and Europe
 - (B) the import of cowrie shells from other coastal regions
 - (C) the wealth of Muslim traders on the Mali-Great Zimbabwe trade route
 - (D) the transatlantic trade sending slaves to the Americas

Check your answers on page 167.

DRILL 2

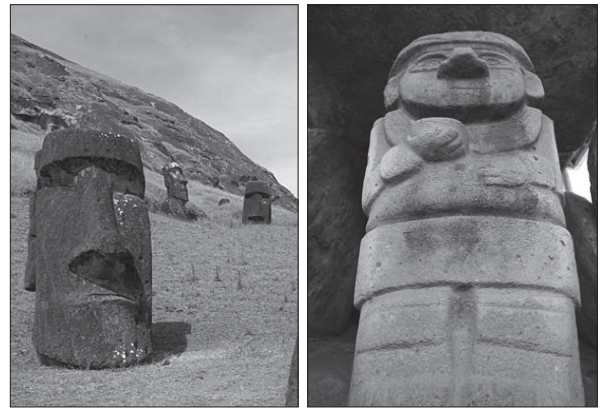
1. The Ottoman and Holy Roman Empires' treatment of non-believers in the dominant faith was similar in which of the following ways?
 - (A) Non-Muslims and non-Christians, were openly persecuted by the imperial governments.
 - (B) Non-Muslims and Jews, were allowed some degree of religious freedom but faced higher taxes and local instances of persecution.
 - (C) Each tolerated the presence of Jewish populations better than the presence of Christian or Muslim populations.
 - (D) Each engaged in forced conversions of conquered populations.
2. Buddhism spread from China to Japan and Korea by which of the following means?
 - (A) Trade on the Silk Road
 - (B) Imperial campaigns against Shinto believers
 - (C) Missionary efforts and tribute relations
 - (D) Military conquest followed by missionary efforts
3. Which of the following statements about Osman Bey is the most accurate?
 - (A) He unified Anatolia and built the Muslim Ottoman Empire to challenge the Byzantine Empire.
 - (B) His reign inaugurated a golden age of arts and military greatness, and he led the conquest of Hungary.
 - (C) His Cossacks expanded Russian territories beginning in the sixteenth century, ensuring access to the Caspian Sea.
 - (D) He led a Moorish rebellion against the Reconquista in Spain at the beginning of the sixteenth century.
4. In thirteenth century Japan, the daimyo were
 - (A) leaders of Buddhist monasteries
 - (B) large landowners similar to lords in feudal Europe
 - (C) warrior-peasants serving in the shogun's army
 - (D) the shogun's inner circle of military advisers
5. Under the rule of the Delhi Sultanate, Hindus in India
 - (A) experienced a renaissance and constructed many grand temples
 - (B) were no longer subjected to the constraints of the caste system
 - (C) were taxed and faced a certain measure of persecution
 - (D) could not own property or participate in public life
6. All of the following are accurate statements about the Yuan Dynasty EXCEPT that
 - (A) its social structure was highly stratified with little upward mobility
 - (B) it was the first occurrence of Muslim rule in China
 - (C) it was founded after Mongols overran the Song Dynasty
 - (D) its last ruling members escaped to northern territories and disputed the legitimacy of their Ming successors
7. After the death of Genghis Khan, all of the following were true EXCEPT
 - (A) his empire was divided among his three sons and two grandsons
 - (B) mongols expanded their control of European and Asian territory
 - (C) internal dissention caused the collapse of the empire within a generation
 - (D) trade continued to flourish thanks in part of Mongol control of the Silk Road
8. Chinese influence in Japan abated in the ninth century largely because
 - (A) the Code of Bushido called for an isolationist stance in Japanese foreign policy
 - (B) the ruling shogunate deliberately sought out western innovations and technology
 - (C) Shinto declined in popularity compared to Buddhism as the primary religion in Japan
 - (D) of a conscious effort to promote Japanese cultural identity under the Fujiwara family

9. Which of the following empires beat back both the Crusaders and the Mongols?
- (A) The Mughal Empire
 - (B) The Dehli Sultanate
 - (C) The Abbasid Empire
 - (D) The Mamluk Sultanate
10. Which of the following is an example of Islamic influence in Spain?
- (A) The Royal Chapel of Granada
 - (B) The Royal Palace of Madrid
 - (C) The Hagia Sofia
 - (D) The Alhambra

Check your answers on page 168.

DRILL 3

1. The Bantu-speaking peoples' migration into sub-Saharan Africa helped facilitate the spread of
 - (A) tribal religions that had previously been unknown in the region
 - (B) maritime advances similar to those previously seen in the Roman Empire
 - (C) domesticated animals who transformed the region's economy
 - (D) ironwork technology that made creation of tools and farming implements easier
2. The Dehli Sultanates, Muslim Iberia, and Abbasids are all examples of
 - (A) feudalistic governments that developed concurrently
 - (B) Islamic states that developed concurrently
 - (C) city-states that developed concurrently
 - (D) military alliances that developed concurrently
3. West African and Mongol women between the seventh and mid-fifteenth centuries
 - (A) were not allowed to own property or sign their names to legal documents
 - (B) were the undisputed leaders of their societies
 - (C) had more power and influence than women in Europe's patriarchal societies
 - (D) had less power and influence than European women because of cultural restrictions on behavior
4. The Little Ice Age contributed to
 - (A) the rise of commerce, since the dry weather made travel easier
 - (B) a decline in invasion-based warfare, allowing a resurgence of cities
 - (C) the growth of agricultural technology to adapt to the changes in climate
 - (D) the decline of large cities that had previously been centers of power
5. Which Portuguese innovation produced increased travel and trade with West Africa?
 - (A) The practice of allowing locals to serve as officers on trade ships
 - (B) The development of a school for navigation
 - (C) Better cataloging of West African climate and geography
 - (D) New ship designs better suited for waterways in the area
6. The Islamic Golden Age began with
 - (A) the Mongol conquest of Baghdad, bringing the collected wisdom of Genghis Khan to the Arab World
 - (B) the rise of the Abbasid Caliphate, when the capital relocated from Damascus to Baghdad
 - (C) the extension of the Silk Road into China under the Han Dynasty
 - (D) the rise of the Ottoman Empire as the Mongol Khanates began to fall apart in the fourteenth century



7. Both of the images above depict
 - (A) statues of Shinto deities prior to Buddhism's arrival in Japan in the sixth century C.E.
 - (B) idols created by polytheistic Middle Eastern cultures before the spread of Islam
 - (C) representation of African deities carved in stone centuries before European contact
 - (D) statues created by southern hemisphere cultures in the early second millennium C.E.

8. From the seventh through the ninth centuries C.E., India experienced
- (A) resurgent interest in Hinduism and development of most modern Indian languages
 - (B) a period of decline in elaborate temples as Buddhist ascetism gained wider popularity
 - (C) the import of cultural and political systems from other countries in southeast Asia
 - (D) a period of isolation from outside cultural influences in order to purify Indian culture
9. Pope Urban II called for the First Crusade in order to
- (A) open European access to African trade routes
 - (B) gain political power during the Great Schism
 - (C) restore Christian access to the Holy Land
 - (D) destroy Jewish populations in Europe
10. Yaroslav the Wise inaugurated the Golden Age of Kievan Rus by
- (A) uniting the principalities of Novgorod and Kiev and codifying legal traditions in the Russkaya Pravda
 - (B) initiating state sponsorship of literary and artistic endeavors, as well as widespread industrialization
 - (C) conquering much of present-day Russia and maintaining control through liberal policies of limited autonomy
 - (D) endowing the Eastern Orthodox Church with state sponsorship for developing great works of devotional art

Check your answers on page 170.

DRILL 4

1. All of the following are true about the Black Death EXCEPT
 - (A) it caused greater mortality among the affected populations than any other epidemic in world history
 - (B) it likely began in Asia and traveled via the Silk Road to the Mediterranean and into Europe
 - (C) it produced a range of religious, economic, and social disturbances that changed the nature of European societies
 - (D) its effects were worsened by chronic malnutrition in Europe as a result of reduced harvests after the Little Ice Age
2. Between the seventh and eleventh centuries C.E. in Madagascar,
 - (A) cultivation of staples such as potatoes and corn allowed for substantial population growth and social development
 - (B) settlers arriving from Borneo in outrigger canoes developed the island through slash-and-burn agriculture
 - (C) arab and Bantu-speaking newcomers brought new ideas, technologies, and livestock to the island
 - (D) irrigated rice paddies were the primary sites of agricultural cultivation on the island
3. Portugal's development of the carrack in the fifteenth century was significant because
 - (A) these three- and four-masted ships became the main vehicle of European exploration in the Atlantic and beyond
 - (B) this design was exported to China and adapted as the junk, which would form the basis of China's first navy
 - (C) the deep hulls of these ships were primarily adapted for the purpose of carrying slaves from Africa to the Americas
 - (D) it improved upon a Viking design with the use of a fixed rudder rather than the more unstable steering oar
4. Mali emperor Mansa Musa and Yuan emperor Kublai Khan had which of the following in common?
 - (A) Each was a devout Muslim who undertook a hajj.
 - (B) Each expanded the imperial territory he inherited.
 - (C) Each introduced his empire's first coinage system.
 - (D) Each was of a different ethnicity from his subjects.
5. In the early Middle Ages, in comparison to the educated classes of the Arab world, the educated classes of Europe were more
 - (A) worldly
 - (B) religious
 - (C) provincial
 - (D) secular
6. All of the following contributed to the impact of the Black Plague in the fourteenth century EXCEPT
 - (A) crowded conditions in European cities
 - (B) a lack of sanitation
 - (C) trade with China
 - (D) trade with Africa
7. Who of the following was a literary figure during the Abbasid period?
 - (A) Saladin
 - (B) Omar Khayyam
 - (C) Muhammad ibn Qasim
 - (D) Mira Bai

8. Which of the following is true about the Islamic and Hindu cultures?
- (A) Islamic culture highlighted the egalitarianism of all believers, compared to the strict social structure of the Hindus
 - (B) Hindu culture highlighted the egalitarianism of all believers, compared to the strict social structure of the Islamic conquerors
 - (C) The Hindu were more evangelical than the Islamic culture
 - (D) The Islamic culture was more open and tolerant of a variety of faiths
9. Until 1450 C.E., the greatest contact with the rest of the world for sub-Saharan Africa in the post-classical era was provided by
- (A) Christians
 - (B) the Huns
 - (C) Muslims
 - (D) the Mongols
10. All of the following are true about the development of civilization in sub-Saharan Africa before the introduction of Islam EXCEPT
- (A) African communities shared language and beliefs similarities
 - (B) Africa, unlike Europe, did not develop a universal system of governance
 - (C) the center of cultural life was found in Timbuktu
 - (D) stateless and secret societies flourished in this period

Check your answers on page 172.

DRILL 5

1. Which of the following sects of Islam was a response to cultural interactions outside Arabia?

- (A) Shi'a
- (B) Sunni
- (C) Sufism
- (D) All of the above

2. After the introduction of Christianity to Africa,

- (A) converted Africans gave up their animist faith
- (B) the Kush forcibly converted the rest of the continent
- (C) Christian missionaries began a Crusade in east Africa in search of the Ark of the Covenant
- (D) ancestor worship was absorbed into Christian practices



3. The Ethiopian building from twelfth century above is

- (A) a church
- (B) a grain mill
- (C) a mosque
- (D) a shrine

4. Which of the following is true of Mansa Musa's *hajj* in 1324 C.E.?

- (A) Due to his giving to the poor, gold became devalued in Cairo, Mecca, and Medina.
- (B) The wealth of Mali was displayed to the world.
- (C) His caravan included 60,000 men, 12,000 slaves, and 80 camels.
- (D) All of the above are true.



5. The mosque pictured above is an example of Islam's spread to

- (A) southeast Asia
- (B) Africa
- (C) China
- (D) western Europe

6. Which of the following is true about Islam's effect on the Sudanic empires of Western Africa?

- (A) Women began to veil themselves.
- (B) Several massacres occurred in regions which refused to convert.
- (C) Demand for slaves increased significantly.
- (D) The arrival of Islam marked the introduction of another authority figure, causing kingdoms to splinter.

7. What is the name of the family of languages to which most African languages belong?
- (A) Swahili
 - (B) Amharic
 - (C) Ethiopian
 - (D) Bantu
8. Compared to their European counterparts, women in postclassical Africa
- (A) practiced polyandry, taking more than one husband
 - (B) were often sold into slavery if they displeased their husbands
 - (C) died significantly younger on average
 - (D) enjoyed more rights and better status in civil society
9. Which of the following is true about the religious makeup of Africa?
- (A) Though no universal religion existed, both Christianity and Islam found adherents.
 - (B) Powerful indigenous animist religions made it difficult for either Islam or Christianity to convert Africans.
 - (C) Islam swept the continent around 1200 C.E. and created a universal cultural foundation.
 - (D) Crusaders invaded the continent and took complete control of civil life.
10. Which of the following is an accurate characterization of trade with the Swahili coast in postcolonial Africa?

African goods

- (A) Ivory and gold
- (B) Slaves and gold
- (C) Pottery and slaves
- (D) Beads and slaves

Traded for

- Pottery and slaves
- Pottery and beads
- Ivory and beads
- Pottery and gold

Check your answers on page 174.

DRILL 6

- Which of the following statements regarding the split of the Christian church in 1054 is NOT accurate?
 - Different rituals grew from Greek and Latin versions of the Bible.
 - Emperors in the East resisted papal attempts to interfere in religious issues.
 - Deep disagreements over the celibacy of priests and the type of bread to use in communion could not be rectified.
 - The sects could not decide on the exact site in Jerusalem of Jesus' crucifixion and, therefore, site for the Church of the Holy Sepulcher.
- The Medieval Byzantine political system was similar to the earlier Chinese system in all of the following ways EXCEPT
 - the emperor was seen as ordained by god
 - an elaborate bureaucracy existed which supported imperial authority
 - women could not rule
 - bureaucratic officials tended to be from aristocratic classes
- Hagia Sophia was
 - a huge church built during Justinian's reconstruction of Constantinople
 - a prayer recited by Orthodox Christians, which contributed to the Schism within the church
 - a relic of Saint Sophia stolen by Muslim invaders of Constantinople
 - burned and looted, destroying the library within, when Mongols sacked Constantinople
- Civilizations in the Middle Ages were marked almost globally by all of the following EXCEPT
 - population growth
 - technological innovation
 - intolerance towards other faith systems
 - growth of economies beyond subsistence farming
- Examples of agricultural technologies introduced in Medieval Europe included
 - horse collars, soil supplements, and domesticated oxen
 - the plow, the three-field system, and horse collars
 - the three-field system and irrigation
 - the plow and irrigation
- Which of the following contributed to the growing cultural distance between Russia and Western Europe in the Middle Ages?
 - Parts of Russia used the Cyrillic alphabet.
 - Roman churches refused to interact with Eastern Orthodox clergy.
 - The Mongol invasion created a rift between east and west.
 - All of the above were contributing factors.
- The Middle Ages introduced which of the following unique governing systems to western Europe?
 - Manors
 - Guilds
 - Kingdoms
 - Parliaments
- What effects did the Crusades have on Western Europe?
 - Crusaders converted to Islam and brought the faith with them to Europe.
 - Europeans were exposed to ancient Greek philosophy.
 - Crusaders brought great wealth back, starting a migration east.
 - Europeans were disgusted by eastern society and became more insular.

9. Which of the following was NOT true of European women's experience in the Middle Ages?
- (A) Women led religious services.
 - (B) Women's monastic groups provided an alternative to marriage.
 - (C) A growing literature stressed women's roles as assistants to and comforters of men.
 - (D) Women played an important role in local commerce in some economies.
10. Which of the following is true of both Aztec and postclassical Chinese women?
- (A) Technology greatly affected their lives.
 - (B) Both societies were egalitarian.
 - (C) Marriages were arranged and female virginity was important.
 - (D) Both societies practiced foot binding.

Check your answers on page 176.

DRILL 7



1. The city above, in the Andes Mountains, was built by which Native American group?
 - (A) Aztecs
 - (B) Mayans
 - (C) Incas
 - (D) Cherokee
2. The Inca shared similarities with which other world civilization?
 - (A) The classical Egyptian, who mummified their dead
 - (B) The classical Chinese, who created and educated a class of bureaucrats
 - (C) The Romans, who were masters of engineering
 - (D) All of the above are aspects of Inca civilization
3. Which of the following was common to both the Aztec and Inca empires?
 - (A) A writing system
 - (B) A tribute system
 - (C) Extensive use of colonization
 - (D) None of the answers are correct
4. The economies of the Tang and Song dynasties of postclassical China relied on
 - (A) the Silk Road and canal system
 - (B) the Silk Road and an extensive roads system
 - (C) the canal system and an extensive roads system
 - (D) an extensive roads system and railroads
5. The Korean *hwacha* pictured above is utilizing which technological innovation of Song China?
 - (A) Archery
 - (B) Gunpowder
 - (C) Metalwork
 - (D) Military organization
6. Expanding global trade patterns greatly altered which language after 1000 C.E.?
 - (A) Arabic
 - (B) Sanskrit
 - (C) Latin
 - (D) Swahili
7. Judaism, Christianity, and Islam all share which of the following?
 - (A) They are polytheistic faiths.
 - (B) They revere Jerusalem and Rome as pilgrimage sites.
 - (C) They recognize Moses and Abraham as prophets.
 - (D) They share the Gospels and the Quran as holy books.
8. Which of the following is true about urbanization in the postclassical world?
 - (A) Centralized governments tended to form by universal suffrage.
 - (B) Farmers became idealized images of the Ideal Man.
 - (C) Rulers tended to wield complete control over civil life.
 - (D) Women tended to lose rights.

9. Which of the following is NOT an accurate statement concerning the Viking and Mongol civilizations?
- (A) Both groups used local governments to help govern their conquered lands.
 - (B) Both groups travelled as far as Russia.
 - (C) Both were very mobile groups and excelled at quick attacks.
 - (D) Both groups raided mainly for resources.
10. One of the major reasons the Chinese failed to completely assimilate the Vietnamese into postclassical Chinese culture was
- (A) failure to create a common tongue
 - (B) the lack of impact Chinese cultural imports made on the Vietnamese peasantry.
 - (C) the absence of Buddhism in Vietnam
 - (D) the widespread cultural impact of Japanese culture in Southeast Asia

Check your answers on page 178.

DRILL 8

- Which of the following statements concerning the nomadic society of the Mongols prior to the construction of their empire is NOT accurate?
 - The basic social unit of the Mongols was the tribe.
 - The Mongols were primarily herders of cattle and horses.
 - Mongol leaders were selected by all free males for as long as they could hold power.
 - The Mongols created tribal confederations in times of war.
- During the time of the Mongol invasions, Russia
 - was launching a series of successful assaults on Islamic territories of the Abbasid dynasty
 - was united under the kings of Kiev
 - was part of the Byzantine Empire
 - was divided into numerous petty kingdoms centered on trading cities
- In addition to the destruction of the Abbasid political capital at Baghdad, what significant impact did the Mongol conquest have on the Islamic heartland?
 - Much of the population in the Islamic heartland was converted to the animist religion common among the Mongols.
 - The Mongol nomads embraced Islam and most converted.
 - Shi'ism was eliminated as a major sub-sect within Islam.
 - The destruction of Islamic cities from central Asia to the Mediterranean destroyed the centers of Islamic civilization.
- All of the following are associated with the Renaissance EXCEPT
 - Gothic architecture
 - interest in Greco-Roman styles
 - greater interest in nature and things of this world
 - interest in classical models
- Why did the West begin to explore new trade routes around 1400?
 - Islamic armies closed off all trade routes to the east.
 - Almost constant warfare with the Mongols in the east made trade difficult.
 - Technological barriers that limited previous explorations were overcome.
 - African pirates made it difficult to utilize previous routes.
- After the expansion of Islam into Africa, a vibrant Christian community remained
 - along the Salt Road
 - in Algeria
 - on the Swahili coast
 - in Egypt and Ethiopia
- Which of the following characterized Middle Eastern trade practices between 1000 and 1450?
 - A unified Islamic Empire imposed protective tariffs to stimulate manufacturing.
 - Merchants traded regularly with China, India, and sub-Saharan Africa.
 - The area ceased trading with Europe, but initiated trade with sub-Saharan Africa.
 - The Ottoman Empire controlled the trade routes and imposed significant taxes on travelling merchants.
- Which of the following is NOT characteristic of the Polynesians before 1400?
 - Polynesians in Hawaii created a thriving culture and imported from the Society Islands.
 - Polynesians created a complex writing system in order to stay connected to the monarchy in the Society Islands.
 - Polynesians travelled as far as New Zealand.
 - Polynesian communities did not have access to metal tools.

9. The beginning of Islam was associated with the passage of words from Allah (God) to Mohammad in which of the following centuries?

- (A) Twelfth century B.C.E.
- (B) Sixth century B.C.E.
- (C) First century C.E.
- (D) Seventh century C.E.

10. All of the following are pillars of the Islamic faith EXCEPT

- (A) confession of faith
- (B) prayer five times a day
- (C) pilgrimage to Mecca once during a lifetime
- (D) confession of sins

Check your answers on page 180.

DRILL 9

1. The Islamic Empire, which coincided with the beginnings of Islam was ruled by which form of government?
 - (A) Theocracy
 - (B) Oligarchy
 - (C) Monarchy
 - (D) Democracy
2. All of the following constitute major changes during the Umayyad Dynasty of the Islamic Empire EXCEPT
 - (A) Zoroastrianism briefly became the official religion during the Umayyad reign
 - (B) the capital moved from the religious site of Mecca to Damascus
 - (C) Muslims advance into Europe by way of the Iberian peninsula
 - (D) the two main sects of the Islamic faith (Shia and Sunnis) emerge
3. The fall of the Umayyad Dynasty was most closely associated with which of the following?
 - (A) Internal conflicts due to the emergence of a religious divide between Shiite and Sunni Muslims
 - (B) Widespread outbreaks of disease carried by way of the Silk Road
 - (C) Inability to defend its borders from attack by Mongols
 - (D) None of the above
4. Baghdad became a world cultural center and the seat of major advancements in the arts and sciences during a golden age in the early to mid-ninth century C.E. in which of the following dynasties?
 - (A) T'ang Dynasty
 - (B) Umayyad Dynasty
 - (C) Abbasid Dynasty
 - (D) Merovingian Dynasty
5. The Qu'ran was established in the mid-seventh century C.E. and had a major effect on the treatment of women in Islamic society. All of the following represent changes in women's rights EXCEPT
 - (A) women were considered equal before Allah.
 - (B) infanticide was strictly forbidden in Islamic society.
 - (C) men could no longer keep dowries if they divorced their wives.
 - (D) men could have only one wife.
6. Under the reign of Justinian, the Byzantine Empire flourished. Which of the following Byzantine cities competed with the Islamic city of Baghdad for cultural supremacy of trade and the arts?
 - (A) Jerusalem
 - (B) Constantinople
 - (C) Rome
 - (D) Athens
7. Following the collapse of the Roman Empire, Western Europe was largely in disarray until the rise of the early Frankish kingdoms. The founding of the Carolingian Dynasty represented a significant event for European politics because
 - (A) it maintained a common culture and unified state against conquest from Muslim invasions in the Iberian and Italian (Apennine) peninsulas
 - (B) led to the legitimacy of the Roman Catholic Church's approval in political rule
 - (C) established the basis of what would eventually become the Holy Roman Empire
 - (D) all of the above

8. Compared to the sizes of the Byzantine, Islamic, and Persian Empires at the peaks of their powers, the Holy Roman Empire was
- (A) substantially smaller
 - (B) substantially larger
 - (C) approximately the same size
 - (D) larger than the Persian Empire, but smaller than the Islamic and Byzantine Empires

Check your answers on page 181.