

Questions about the Decline in Feudalism  
7<sup>th</sup> Grade Social Studies

1. What were three main causes for **the decline in feudalism** in Europe?
  - a. a change in languages spoken, decline in religious practice, and the lack of rain
  - b. political changes happening in England, plagues of disease, and years of war
  - c. the imprisonment of thieves, truces between warring countries, and the end of taxation
  - d. none of the above
2. Which two countries fought a series of wars between 1337 C.E. and 1453 C.E., known as the **Hundred Years' War**?
  - a. Flanders and Germany
  - b. Italy and Greece
  - c. Egypt and Spain
  - d. England and France
3. In the year 1215 C.E., King John of England was compelled to sign a document that reduced his power while increasing the rights of the church and barons. What was the name of the document?
  - a. The Declaration of Independence
  - b. Model Parliament
  - c. The Magna Carta
  - d. The Divine Right of Kings
4. What is meant by the English common law known as **habeas corpus**?
  - a. the principle that an accused person cannot be held in prison without the permission of the court
  - b. that English kings have absolute power over all of the of England's citizens
  - c. that a person brought before a judge is assumed to be guilty until proven innocent
  - d. that only citizens who could read and write could defend themselves before a judge
5. What was true about the **Bubonic Plague**?
  - a. it killed tens of millions of people in Asia and Europe
  - b. the disease was spread over trade routes such as the Silk Road, as well as on ships
  - c. it regained strength in causing deaths, about every ten years, into the 15th century
  - d. all of the above
6. Who was **Joan of Arc**?
  - a. a French peasant girl who fought for her country, wearing the armor of a knight, and inspired her countrymen to fight as well
  - b. the first queen of France to have absolute power over all men in the church and government
  - c. the wife of King John of England, who helped bring rights to English commoners
  - d. none of the above

Questions about the Decline in Feudalism  
7<sup>th</sup> Grade Social Studies

7. What changes in England and France led to the increased influence and power of the common people?
  - a. millions of people had died as a result of plagues, reducing the number of available workers
  - b. rights granted to people by reforms of English monarchs like Henry II, King John, and King Edward I
  - c. because so many people died in wars, soldiers were in greater demand, and commoners were often paid for their service in wars
  - d. all of the above
  
8. Which political body, established in England in 1295 C.E., and still exists today, is similar in role to the U.S. Congress?
  - a. Parliament
  - b. Pilgrimages
  - c. Guilds
  - d. Festivals
  
9. What contributed to the severity (strength) of the plagues that spread across Asia and Europe between 1300 C.E. and 1500 C.E.?
  - a. the filthy (dirty) conditions in towns caused by people throwing trash and human waste into rivers and streets
  - b. the fact that people did not have clean water to drink, cook with, or bathe in
  - c. the diseases could be carried by rats and fleas
  - d. all of the above
  
10. Which choice describes a **commoner** in Europe during the late middle ages?
  - a. a person who was not of noble rank
  - b. someone who was famous and could be recognized by everyone all over the country
  - c. a king beloved by all of his countrymen
  - d. King John's most ferocious knight in shining armor