

The clergy had the care of the spiritual life of the people. They took care of the sick and disabled and taught and **propagated** the doctrines of the Catholic Church. The clergy gave unity to medieval society.

The nobles supervised the work of the serfs. They settled disputes and protected the serfs from attack. If the lord sold his manor or lost his land, his serfs remained with the land.

Crusades. The Crusades were a series of attempts by the European Christian world to recover the Holy Land and its Christian shrines from the Moslems (also referred to as Saracens).

Islam, based on the teachings of the prophet Mohammed, originated in Arabia about 600 A.D. The Moslems sent armies to conquer the world and they forced people they conquered to accept the teachings of their prophet. After conquering all of North Africa they moved into southern Spain, taking over more Christian lands in Europe.

The accepted church in western Europe at that time was the Catholic Church which had helped to unite much of the continent. Many European Christians would make pilgrimages to visit the Christian shrines in the Holy Land. When the Saracens interfered with and eventually stopped the pilgrimages, Pope Urban II, the head of the Catholic Church, called the First Crusade in 1095 to recapture the Holy Land from the Saracens. Jerusalem was recaptured in 1099, but the Crusaders were unable to keep their hold on the Holy Land.



Warfare between Christians and Moslems went on for over two hundred years. In the end, the Crusaders retreated and the Holy Land remained in the hands of the Moslems. Although the Crusades were a failure, they had a great influence upon life in medieval Europe.

Demand for goods. The Crusades led to an interest in travel and trade which, in turn, led to the growth of cities in Europe. The Crusades brought western Europe into contact with a new and more advanced culture. Europeans were introduced to new luxuries—spices like pepper and cinnamon that made food taste better, sugar, soap, precious stones, healing drugs, and elegant dyes for cloth. They admired and wanted the work of the artisans—glass, fine china, perfumes, silk, swords, and beautiful rugs. Italian merchants from Venice and Genoa developed trade with the Near East and helped to meet the increasing demands of Europeans for these luxuries.

Since gold and silver were in short supply, the Italian merchants would take wine, woolen goods, and furs in exchange for the goods from the East. This trade created a demand for products from the manors, and a new class of people emerged. The **bourgeoisie** (merchants and artisans) began to move to the cities and towns. Towns and townspeople became more important. Since towns depended upon trade and trade depended upon materials supplied by the manors, the merchants and artisans demanded that the kings curb the warring landholders. These changes eventually broke down medieval society.



William Henry Harrison

Rise of the Whigs. The Democrats' inability to cope with the economic troubles of the late 1830s explains the Whigs' rise to power in 1840. However, Whig harmony was destroyed by President William Henry Harrison's unexpected death a month after his inauguration. Harrison was succeeded by his vice president, John Tyler. By the close of the Tyler administration in 1844, both the Whigs and the Democrats had changed their views. The Democrats were more sympathetic toward the South and were taking a much friendlier view of states' rights and strict construction than they had in Jackson's time. The Whigs were inclined toward the North. They were suspicious of the doctrine of states' rights and strongly attached to Webster's concept of an "inseparable" Union. Both parties, however, still drew votes from all sections of the country, and both were openly bidding for the support of the West.



Choose one.

- 3.39 Jackson's Indian policy included ____.
- a refusal to use federal troops to protect the Cherokee tribe.
 - an appeal to the Supreme Court for authority to move the Cherokees from Georgia.
 - support of the northeastern humanitarians who urged a just Indian policy.
 - the signing of treaties with tribes whereby the Indians received better lands than they gave up.
- 3.40 Jackson's political strength rested on the solid support of the ____.
- people
 - politicians
 - wealthy
 - well-known
- 3.41 New opportunities for the American people educationally, economically, and politically were opened by ____.
- Jefferson
 - Adams
 - Jackson
 - Van Buren
- 3.42 Jacksonian democracy had its roots in the ____.
- administration of a "wise and frugal government."
 - Jeffersonian belief in the worth of the individual.
 - support by the rich and "well-born."
 - worth of the individual and basic teaching of God's Word.
- 3.43 Awarding of cabinet positions by Jackson involved ____.
- experience
 - aptitude
 - patronage
 - probation

SELF TEST 1

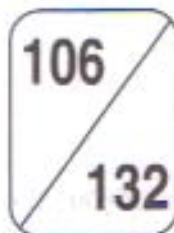
Match these items with the most appropriate descriptions (each answer, 2 points).

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|------------------|--|
| 1.01 | _____ | Ferdinand | a. originator of League of Nations |
| 1.02 | _____ | Wilson | b. British ship sunk by German U-boat |
| 1.03 | _____ | <i>Lusitania</i> | c. British Prime Minister, World War I |
| 1.04 | _____ | Pershing | d. French premier during peace talks |
| 1.05 | _____ | Alsace-Lorraine | e. site for signing of peace treaty |
| 1.06 | _____ | Versailles | f. French-German disputed territory |
| 1.07 | _____ | Central Powers | g. Austrian Archduke who was assassinated |
| 1.08 | _____ | Allied Powers | h. Britain, France, Russia |
| 1.09 | _____ | Lloyd George | i. Germany and Austria-Hungary |
| 1.010 | _____ | Clemenceau | j. commander of American forces in World War I |

Match the following events with their significance in history (each answer, 2 points).

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|----------------------------------|--|
| 1.011 | _____ | assassination of Ferdinand | a. oversee and control war-time manufacturing |
| 1.012 | _____ | German march across Belgium | b. organization proposed by Wilson for peaceful settlement of world problems |
| 1.013 | _____ | sinking of <i>Lusitania</i> | c. incident that pushed the U.S. closer to war with Germany |
| 1.014 | _____ | surrender of Turkey and Bulgaria | d. led to the British entrance in the war on France's side |
| 1.015 | _____ | Treaty of Versailles | e. a plan of fair treatment of all nations to prevent further hostilities |
| 1.016 | _____ | War Industries Board | f. influenced German surrender |
| 1.017 | _____ | Fourteen Points | g. harsh restriction of Germany through terms of peace treaty |
| 1.018 | _____ | League of Nations | h. Wilson's plan for lasting peace after World War I |
| 1.019 | _____ | just peace | i. brought peace at the end of World War I |
| 1.020 | _____ | peace of vengeance | j. led to the Austrian declaration of war on Serbia and sparked World War I |

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 1110: LIFE PAC TEST



Name _____

Date _____

Score _____

True/False (each answer, 1 point).

- _____ The Crusades were an attempt by the people of Europe to recapture the Holy Land from the Muslims.
- _____ Aaron Burr defeated Thomas Jefferson for Presidency of the United States in 1880.
- _____ During the American Revolution, Writs of Assistance gave British officials the right to enter and confiscate anything the owner could not prove was not smuggled.
- _____ The United States' corporation system was an outgrowth of the New Deal.
- _____ President Johnson originated civil rights legislation that was passed by Congress in 1964.
- _____ The United States declared war on Japan because that country bombed Austria.
- _____ The Federal Trade Commission was responsible for protecting consumers from faulty products.
- _____ The first Navigation Act required that all ships carrying goods between Britain and America be British-built or owned.
- _____ Chief Justice John Marshall's Supreme Court decisions helped strengthen the national government.
- _____ Britain began colonizing in the late 1400s and early 1500s.

Write the letter of the correct answer on each line (each answer 2 points.)

- An invention of the Renaissance that helped sailors to accurately maneuver their ships is:

a. the astrolabe
b. the sundial
c. the anchor
d. the wheel

- The Jamestown colony in Virginia was settled to: _____
a. gain religious freedom for the Quakers
b. preserve the right of English Catholics to worship
c. provide raw materials for Britain
d. insure Spain did not settle there first