A. Terms, People, and Places

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word or phrase from the box. Not all the words in the box will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a. Holy Roman Empire</th>
<th>c. Pope Gregory VII</th>
<th>e. Frederick Barbarossa</th>
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<tr>
<td>b. Henry IV</td>
<td>d. lay investiture</td>
<td>f. Pope Innocent III</td>
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1. While _____ was a great reformer, he also aroused much hatred.
2. The Holy Roman emperor _____ dreamed of building a great empire.
3. As head of the Church, _____ claimed supremacy over all rulers.
4. The dispute over the issue of _____ was resolved by the Concordat of Worms.
5. Crowned king of Germany, _____ later became Holy Roman emperor.

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

_____ 6. The power of the Holy Roman emperors was limited by
a. the powerful dukes of Saxony.
b. their inability to control their vassals.
c. a bitter feud between Pope Gregory VII and Otto I.
d. nearly constant war with France.

_____ 7. The conflict between Henry IV and Gregory VII was caused by a disagreement over
a. the emperor’s claims to parts of Italy.
b. the military campaigns of Frederick Barbarossa.
c. the right to appoint and install bishops.
d. who should be named Holy Roman emperor.

_____ 8. In the 1100s and 1200s, Holy Roman emperors wanted to control
a. Italy.
b. France. c. the Holy Land. d. Austria.

_____ 9. Which statement best describes the Catholic Church in the 1200s?
   a. It lost its power to rulers.  c. It reduced its power.
   b. It reached the peak of its power.  d. It built the Holy Roman Empire.

_____ 10. Unlike France and England, German states were unable to
   a. fight many wars.  c. develop a feudal system.
   b. end conflict with the Church.  d. form a nation-state.