A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Each answer can be used only once.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. a split in the Catholic Church</td>
<td>a. Black Death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. an English advantage in the Hundred Years’ War</td>
<td>b. epidemic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. rising prices</td>
<td>c. inflation</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. bubonic plague, a disease carried by rats</td>
<td>d. schism</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. an outbreak of rapid-spreading disease</td>
<td>e. longbow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Main Ideas

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

6. What is one way people reacted to the spread of the Black Death?
   a. They turned to magic or witchcraft for cures.
   b. Jews blamed Christians for causing the disease.
   c. The papal court was moved to Avignon.
   d. Castles and knights fell out of favor.

7. An economic result of the Black Death was
   a. a decrease in wages.
   b. an increase in the cost of labor.
   c. the Hundred Years’ War.
   d. an increase in production.

8. Oxford professor John Wycliffe
   a. helped end the split in the Catholic Church.
   b. discovered the cause of bubonic plague.
   c. accused Joan of Arc of heresy.
   d. attacked Church corruption.

9. One cause of the Hundred Years’ War was
   a. French kings’ claims to English lands.
   b. English kings’ claims to French lands.
   c. early English victories.
   d. the capture Joan of Arc.

10. A result of the Hundred Years’ War was
    a. an increase in the power of the French Estates General.
    b. a weakened sense of national feeling in France.
    c. an increase in the power of the English Parliament.
    d. a stronger English interest in a continental empire.