

SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY

HISTORY

CHAPTER 2

CLASS VII

ANSWER KEY

A. Fill in the blanks :-

1. Emperor Constantine
2. Barbarians
3. 476 CE
4. Eight
5. Monasteries

B. True or False:-

1. True
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. False

C. Match column A with column B :-

1. 1- E
2. 2- A
3. 3- D
4. 4- B

5. 5- C

D. Answer the following questions:-

1. In Medieval Europe, the system of granting land on condition of service was called feudalism. In this feudal society, the king was at the highest level, the owner of all the land and granted portions of land to the nobles, who in return promised loyalty and protection to the king. The nobles gave land to the knights, who in return fought battles for the nobles. The peasants were farmers on the land belonging to the knights and the nobles. In return got protection against enemy attacks. The serfs occupied the lowest level among the peasants, bounded labourers and led miserable lives.

2. The persecution of Christians came to an end when Emperor Constantine became the first Roman ruler to embrace Christianity. He granted Christians the freedom to worship, gave jobs to Christians, built many churches and declared Sunday a public holiday so that people could attend church. This is how he played a crucial role in the spread of Christianity.

3. The decline of the ancient Roman Empire, the rise of Feudalism, emergence of the Turks, the Crusades, its impact and the role of Monasteries in the spread of Christianity were a few important events experienced in Medieval Europe.

4. Corrupt rulers, frequent outbreak of civil wars, infighting among soldiers, barbarian attacks etc were a few causes for the decline of the Roman Empire.

5. As demand for luxury goods increased, there was an increase in trade contacts between Asia and Europe. New commercial towns emerged which led to an increase in interest in learning, travel and the spread of new ideas paved the way for the birth of Renaissance in Europe.

E. With reference to your text book, answer the following questions:-

1. Exercise D :-

1. Emperor Constantine realised that the Roman Empire had become too big to be administered efficiently. So he shifted his capital from Rome to Constantinople.

2. The victory of the Turks over the Byzantine Empire led many Christians to believe that their religion was under threat. It was against this background that Pope Urban II urged Christians to go on a holy war or Crusade to recapture Jerusalem. This is how eight such crusades were fought between 1096 CE and 1291 CE.

EXERCISE E :-

3. A system of granting land by a lord to a vassal in return for protection and loyalty is known as Feudalism.

Serfs were the lowest level among the peasants. However unlike the peasants, the serfs were bounded labourers and led miserable lives.

5. Monasteries played a crucial role in Medieval Europe as they believed in the motto service to society. In keeping to their motto, their zeal was to serve people by tending to the sick and giving food and shelter to tired travelers. It also acted as centers of learning and helped in the spread of christianity in Europe.