



# History Retrieval Quizzes

## Power and the People (Part 1)

Name:

# Score Tracking

It is important to keep track on tests you have done and areas you need to work upon. Make sure you return to any content you found difficult.

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# Quizzes

## Quiz 1

1. What was the name of the system by which medieval kings ruled England?

2. What was the name of the tax King John demanded of knights and barons?

3. Why did King John fall out with the Pope?

4. Why was King John given the nicknames 'Lack-land' and 'Soft-sword'?

5. Where and when was Magna Carta signed by John?

6. What was Magna Carta?

7. Who did Magna Carta grant some rights to?

8. How many barons would be on a council to ensure John followed the rules?

9. Why had John agreed to Magna Carta?

10. What did John do later on that year, after signing Magna Carta?

## Quiz 2

1. What was Simon de Montfort's noble title?

2. What relation was Henry III to King John?

3. How was Simon de Montfort related to Henry III?

4. When was the Provisions of Oxford drawn up?

5. How did the Provisions of Oxford limit royal authority?

6. What was democratic about the Provisions of Oxford?

7. Why was the Battle of Lewes in 1264 significant?

8. Who ruled England after the Battle of Lewes?

9. Why did Simon de Montfort invite 'commons' to Parliament?

10. Why was the Battle of Evesham in 1265 significant?

## Quiz 3

1. Between which years did the Black Death strike England?

2. What proportion of the population of England was killed by the Black Death?

3. Why was the Black Death good for the surviving peasants?

4. What was the Statute of Labourers, 1351?

5. What was the Poll Tax?

6. In which year was the Peasants' Revolt?

7. In which two English counties did the Peasants' Revolt start?

8. Who was John Ball?

9. Who was Wat Tyler?

10. What was the outcome of the Peasants' Revolt?

# Answers

## Quiz 1

1. The feudal system.

2. Scutage

3. The Pope wanted to appoint Stephen Langton as Archbishop of Canterbury.

4. He lost lots of wars and as a result lost most of land he ruled in France.

5. 15<sup>th</sup> June, 1215 at Runnymede in southern England.

6. A 'Great Charter' of rules which the king agreed to follow.

7. All freemen: this meant barons and knights but not peasants or serfs.

8. 25 barons.

9. A group of rebel barons had captured London, John needed his capital back.

10. He went back on his word and ignored Magna Carta, saying it was invalid.

## Quiz 2

1. Earl of Leicester.

2. Henry III was the son of King John.

3. Brother-in-law (he was married to Henry's sister).

4. 1258.

5. It meant that the council of barons (Parliament) had to agree for the king to act.

6. The barons were elected. Some were chosen by the king, others by the barons.

7. The king was captured and his son was imprisoned.

8. Simon de Montfort.

9. He was losing support amongst the barons and wanted to out-vote them.

10. Simon de Montfort was killed and this allowed the king to reassert power.

## Quiz 3

1. 1348-1350

2. Between one third and half.

3. There were fewer people to do the work so they could demand higher wages.

4. A law which meant that peasants could not earn more than before the Black Death.

5. A tax in which the same amount was charged of everyone over 15 years old.

6. 1381.

7. Essex and Kent.

8. A priest how preached for equality between peasants and barons.

9. The leader of the Kentish rebels who was killed by the King's men.

10. The king made promises but then broke them when the rebels went home.