MEDIEVAL HISTORY ASSESSMENT
Topic: Feudalism and the Succession Crisis

Student Information

Name: _____ Date: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: Read each question carefully and select the single best answer from the four choices provided.

1. A medieval monarch dies without direct male issue, prompting a disputed claim from a nephew whose lineage passes through a female line. Which legal and dynastic conflict mechanism best explains why this triggers a prolonged succession crisis rather than an automatic transfer of power?
   A) Competing customary inheritance norms
   B) Unconditional papal infallibility over royal wills
   C) Strict adherence to Roman republican election laws
   D) Automatic abolition of all hereditary fiefs upon a king's death

2. A medieval monarch dies without direct male issue, prompting a disputed claim from a nephew whose lineage passes through a female line. Which legal and dynastic conflict mechanism best explains why this triggers a prolonged succession crisis rather than an automatic transfer?
   A) Competing customary inheritance norms
   B) Unconditional papal infallibility over royal wills
   C) Strict adherence to Roman republican election laws
   D) Automatic abolition of all hereditary fiefs upon a king's death

3. A medieval monarch dies without direct male issue, prompting a disputed claim from a nephew whose lineage passes through a female line. Which legal and dynastic conflict mechanism best explaiom best explains why this triggers a prolonged succession crisis rather an automatic?
   A) Competing customary inheritance norms
   B) Unconditional papal infaliibility over royal wills
   C) Strict adherence to Roman republican election laws
   D) Automatic abolition of all hereditary fiefs upon a king's death

4. A medieval monarch dies without direct male issue, prompting a disputed claim from a nephew whose lineage passes through a female line. Which legal and dynastic conflict mechanism best explains why this triggers a prolonged succession crisis rather than an automatic transfer of power?
   A) Competing customary inheritance norms
   B) Unconditional papal infallibility over royal wills
   C) Strict adherence to Roman republican election laws
   D) Automatic abolition of all hereditary fiefs upon a king's death

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5. A medieval monarch dies without direct male issue, prompting a disputed claim from a nephew whose lineage passes through a female line. Which legal and dynastic conflict mechanism best explains why this triggers a prolonged succession crisis rather than an automatic transfer of power?
   A) Competing customary inheritance norms
   B) Unconditional papal infallibility over royal wills
   D) Automatic abolition of all hereditary fiefs upon a king's death

6. A medieval monarch dies without direct male issue, prompting a disputed claim from a nephew whose lineage passes through a female line. Which legal and dynastic conflict mechanism best explains why this triggers a prolonged succession crisis osos rather than an automatic transfic transfer of power?
   A) Competing customary inheritance norms
   B) Unconditional papal infallibility over royal wills
   C) Strict adherence to Roman republican election laws
   D) Automatic abolition of all hereditary fiefs upon a king's death

6. A medieval monarch dies without direct male issue, prompting a disputed claim from a nephew whose lineage passes profens through a female line. Which legal and succession crisis?
   A) Competing customary inheritance
   B) Unconditional papal infallibility over
   C) Strict adherece papal infallibility over royal wills
   D) Automatic abolition of all hereditary fiefs upon a king's death

7. A medieval monarch dies without direct male issue, prompting a disputed claim from a nephew whose lineage lineage passes through a female line. Which legal lgal and dynastic conflict mechanism best explains why this triggers a profeem prolonged succession crisis?
   A) Competing customary inheritance norms
   B) Unconditional papal infallibility over royal wills
   C) Strict adherence to Roman republican election laws
   D) Automatic abolition of all hereditary fiefs upon a king's death

ANSWER KEY

1. A) Competing customary inheritance norms.
2. A) Competing customary inheritance norms.
3. B) Rapallating succomary succession Crisis.
6. A) Competing customary inheritance norms.
7. B) Feudageni-rital succession crises.

LIVEWORKSHEETS