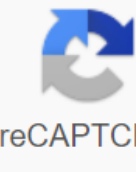


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01. (FATEK) Theodan Society was formed by three orders, divided as follows: (a) the industrial bourgeoisie responsible for the production and export of industrial products, the clergy responsible for maintaining the Christian faith and persecuting the infidels, and below the two - the servants responsible for ensuring the life of society as a whole. b) the feudal nobility responsible for the production of grain, which fed the entire society, the clergy responsible for saving the souls of Christians and, below these two, slaves responsible for internal affairs, plantations and fronts when necessary. (c) The merchant bourgeoisie responsible for European control over trade with the East, the clergy responsible for religious rites and the preservation of morality and good customs, and below these two peasants responsible for the life support of society as a whole. d) The clergy responsible for ensuring and maintaining Christian principles, the nobles responsible for the military security of this society, and, below these two, all the workers responsible for maintaining their survival and supporting the nobility and clergy. (e) The rural aristocracy of the lady and the responsibility for the lands of this society, and then the clergy also the lord of the land, but bearer of the secrets of the Catholic faith and, below these two, merchant bourgeoisie, who had control over the trade routes created after the Crusades. 02. (FATEK) The disintegration of feudalism was hastily, in the late Middle Ages, a series of events that gave rise to the so-called crisis of the 19th century. Among these events, it is correct to note that (a) epidemics such as the Black Death have arisen mainly because of the lack of urban structure to support population growth and face hunger. b) The great famine manifested in this century, due to the large number of pests that destroyed the plantations. c) The Hundred Years' War involving, on the one hand, France and Spain, and on the other, England and Portugal, which will cause numerous deaths. d) Peasant Rebellion; they, having nothing to eat, left the camps and caused many deaths in the cities. (e) Epidemics such as the bubonic plague, which has killed about two thirds of Europe's population. 03. (UFPE) The crisis of the feudal system accelerated in the 14th century. To reject the wrong alternative. (a) The form of exploitation used throughout the media period has depleted soils and consequently agricultural production has declined. (b) The fall in agricultural production has had the immediate impact of rising prices. (c) Because of food shortages, markets tend to be closed in urban areas, and hunger also affects rural populations. d) During this period, the black plague is haunting all of Europe, causing loss of life. (e) With declining population growth, prices tended to decrease and feudal and noble lords maintained their economic standard. 04. (Fatek-SP) the disintegration of the feudal economic order can be mentioned: (a) the intensive capitalization carried out by medieval artisans, and the creation of large industrial units that eventually undermined the feudal economy. b) The disinterest of the nobility and clergy in maintaining feudalism, as these sectors will benefit from the emergence of a profit-based society. (c) The emergence of a judicial corporation and the replacement of a fair price that limited the ability to make a profit at a market price. d) The resurgence of trade and the subsequent monetary treatment that has shaken the self-sufficiency of the estate economy. (e) The gradual replacement of slave labour by wage labour within the feudal lord, which created the conditions for the establishment of a market system in the feudal unit itself. 05. (UNIFESP) With the advent and strengthening of capitalism in the modern era, work can, contrary to what happened in feudalism, free itself from any personal coercion. This was made possible by the fact that (a) entrepreneurs lost their special benefits. b) The state has lost the right to control trade unions. c) Craft corporations have lost their monopolies. (d) Workers have lost their production facilities. (e) Landowners have lost their privileges. 06. (PUC-MG) In the 14th and 15th centuries, feudal society experienced a serious general crisis that deeply shook the structures that underpin this society, opening up spaces for the creation of capitalist relations in European societies. The effects of the depression of the 14th and 15th centuries on European society were as follows. EXCEPT: (a) the maritime expansion of the 15th and 16th centuries, breaking the narrow boundaries of medieval trade. b) the centralization of power in the hands of the king, as opposed to the sprayed power of feudal lords. c) the emergence of a new, more urban and secular culture, as opposed to rural-religious feudalism. d) The search for a new spirituality that would break Christian unity through the Reformation. (e) The occupation of political power by the bourgeoisie, sustained by the growing enrichment of this class. 07. (PUC-SP) Immersed in a social atmosphere in which any relationship less than above has a direct human overtones, these people, in relation to you, do not owe only a few incomes or services that are at the till and fields. They are also obliged to help him and obey him and count on his protection. (Mark Bloch. Of the Feudal Society. Lisbon: Editions 70, 1987, page 278.) The text refers to the relationship (a) between kings and subjects. b) slavery. c) between men and women. d) vassal. (e) between God and the clergy. 08. (MACKENZIE-SP) The breakdown of feudal production in the lower Middle Ages was largely a consequence: (a) the rise of the prestige of the Church, which was an ideological support for the system. b) The military success of the Crusader movement, and the successful spread of feudal society throughout the East. (c) The transformation of production relations into workers, trade and the monetary economy, which has accelerated the internal contradictions of the system. d) the growth of the European population in the 14th century and the large supply of cheap labor that this fact is generated economically. (e) the consolidation of political localization, the direct fruit of the Hundred Years' War, which favored feudal nobility. 09. (UNIFESP) In the feudal life of servants are obliged to take an oath of allegiance to the landowner and protect him in case of war. b) pay tribute to the king and all the nobles who crossed the lands on which they lived. c) to decide its owner to sell them to other lords or kings. d) Participation in military tournaments and cavalry shows. (e) Work on the lands of the gentlemen or give him a portion of his produce. 10. (UNESP) In feudal times the earthly world was seen as a stage of struggle between the forces of good and the forces of evil, hordes of angels and demons. From this was the result of one of the mental features of the time: militancy. (Fun Franco Jr. Feudalism, 1986. Adapted.) The mentioned militancy (inclination to war) was expressed, for example, in the entry of men from all social backgrounds into the cavalry and their participation in tournaments. b) in a pact that gathered lords and servants and defined so-called vassal relations. (c) Widespread rejection of the Crusades and Christian attempts to retake Jerusalem. d) The commitment shown in the fight against Muslims, the Vikings and various forms of e-seed. (e) Under the command of lords and vassals, kings and subjects to Islam. 11. (UFG) In the low Middle Ages (18th century) XI-XV), the Oath of Allegiance and Reciprocity formed a ritual that established the relationship of personal dependence. This ritual refers to the central association behind the constitution of feudalism, which is characterized by a) the establishment of a just power over the fiefdom, on the part of gentlemen and servants. b) the protection of Christianity by the feudal lord, who is threatened by religious wars. c) By agreement between the members of the nobility of the estate, which provided a hierarchical pact. d) Preserving the principles of Roman law, which strengthened kinship ties in fiefdoms. (e) To protect the void for the invalid, who have been subjected to periodic epidemics. 12 years old. (FUVEST) In the process of forming the National States of France and England can determine the following aspects: a) strengthening the power of the nobility and prolonging the formation of the Modern State b) the expansion of the king's dependence on feudal lords and the Church c) disaggregation of feudalism and political centralization (d) the decline of real power and the crisis of commercial capitalism and the weakening (UFPA) No, no, no. In dominant suzerainism and vassal relations during feudalism you can see that: a) slavery is represented, especially in France and the Iberian Peninsula, the true revival of slavery as it existed in imperial Rome. b) lay the overlords, formed by the great nobility of the earth, legally outstanding servants who worked in the fields of those who produced in the cities. c) Even with large territorial properties, church overlords did not retain slavery in their fields, but free work. d) The tax system was heavy for servants. The tax on the dead hand, for example, was paid by the heirs of a dying servant to remain on land owned by the lord. (e) The main social institutions that maintained relations between the lords and servants were of Muslim origin, stemming from a long Arab presence in Western Europe. 14. (ESPCEx) The feudal system crisis has led to a number of social and cultural changes with the rise of trade and cities between the 11th and 13th centuries in Europe. In the alternatives below, note the one that refers to the emergence of the bourgeoisie. (a) Technological advances in agriculture are not sufficient to increase food trade, which encourages the production and marketing of manufactured goods. b) The intensification of barbaric incursions has led to fortified cities where commercial practices have been intense. c) Black death, because it is easier to fight in cities where there were better hygiene conditions, forced cities to multiply their population and expand trade. d) The growth of trade with the East and the emergence of fairs on Europe's main trade routes are conducive to the creation of a new social class of merchants and artisans, as well as the emergence of several cities in the European countryside. (e) The advent of the Holy War demotivated trade practices among artisans and Crusader organizers because of serious threats to trade routes in the East restricting trade on the European continent. 15. (Fatec-SP) One of the characteristics that should be recognized in European feudalism: a) Theodos society was similar to the caste system. b) The ideals of honor and fidelity came from the Hun institutions. (c) Villains and servants were bound by various obligations, including the annual payment of captaincy, carving and plattitudes. d) The economy of feudalism was dynamic, focusing on the trade of neighboring fiefs. (e) Manufacturing relations were slaves. 16. (UERJ) The following text refers to the period of the beginning of the transition from feudalism to capitalism. The expansion of the navigator, which was the result of mercantile development in the late Middle Ages, is a modern religious division defined by the Reformation. As this expansion was led by Catholic peoples, colonization and religious catechism were bewildered. SDRS, N.V. Synthesis of the history of Brazilian culture. Rio de Janeiro Bertrand Brazil, 1999. 19. p., p.15. The articulation between catechism and colonization in America, described above, may be understood (a) the European colonizer's interest in gaining the trust of Indians who know the ways that led to precious metals throughout the continental American region. b) as a concern for the risk of the influence of African religions brought to America for slave labor, on Indians, distancing them from the true (Christian) religion. (c) The search for better work for Indians under the influence of a higher culture (European) that would guarantee the possibility of social ascent of indigenous peoples in the medium to long term. d) As a result of the conflict between the Catholic Church and the rulers of modern European states, all in search of political and economic approval, thereby representing irreconcilable antagonisms. (e) The confluence of the non-always peaceful interests of the colonizing States and the Catholic Church, aimed, among other things, at the increased use of pagans and its removal from the reformist sermon. 17. (PUC-RS) Filed in: High Middle Ages, feudalism, the common history of the European feudal order comes from the slow and differentiated process of integration, in the 5-9th centuries, between the social, political and cultural structures derived from the Roman tradition and the so-called Germanic peoples. In some regions, such as others, such as Kew, this inheritance was virtually non-existent during the period; in the area, understood BY a) the northern Balkan pawnshops (b) the southern Scandinavian Francos (c) the northern Scandinavian pawnshops (d) the northern Scandinavian Franco and) the southern Balkan Franco 18. (ESPCEx) During feudalism in Western Europe, a number of commitments exposed servants and villains to their masters. One of them was the banality, which consisted of providing free services in the Lord's field on some days of the week. b) Delivery of part of agricultural production or herds of servants to the lord. c) Paying royalties to the Lord for the use of feuds such as a mill, stove, shed, and other facilities. d) the payment of tributes to the family of the deceased servant so that his heirs retain ownership of the land. (e) Paying you a fee corresponding to the number of people the servant held under his responsibility. 19. (FCV) (Crisis) feudalism stems not only from the resurgence of trade itself, but also from how feudal structure responds to the impact of the market economy. The resurgence of trade (i.e. the creation of a trade sector in the economy and the development of the urban sector in society) can contribute, on the one hand, to the slow dsintegration of illuminated ties and, on the other hand, to the strengthening of slavery. Therefore, a social crisis is open in both sectors. (Fernando A. Novais, Portugal and Brazil in the crisis of the Old Colonial System, p. 63-4) According to the author, a) the crisis was caused by the impact of commercial and urban development on society, because to the extent that it intensifies slavery, it originates in peasant uprisings and, when weakening the bonds, provokes urban uprisings. b) The crisis of feudalism is nothing more than an economic mess caused by the decline in production, as there are fewer free peasants, which leads to a social crisis in the countryside, also damaging the nobility. (c) The crisis was motivated by factors, external feudalism, i.e. the expansion of the market puts pressure on the growth of production in rural areas and in the city, which leads to falling prices and peasant and urban uprisings. (d) Commercial and urban development itself does not lead to a crisis, as the social crisis caused by the weakening of broken links in both rural and urban areas must be taken into account. (e) Peasant and urban uprisings are the answer to the feudal crisis, because slavery has been reinforced both in the countryside and in the city, ensuring the survival of the nobility through taxes. 20. (ESPCEx) the 10th century is characterized in Europe by the destructuring of the Carolingian Empire and the invasions of other peoples. This situation eventually intensified the already hired process of rural life and the search for military protection offered by nobles and warriors, poor people or people with fewer resources. This was the beginning of what became known as feudalism. Feudal institutions originated from Roman and Germanic elements. These are the German elements: (a) agro-pastoral economy, comitatus, beneficiu. b) comitatus, fragmentation of political power, beneficiu. c) settlement, comitatus, fragmentation of political power. d) comitatus, beneficiu, settlement. (e) fragmentation of political power, agrapacor of the economy, beneficiu. ► Further exercises on the subject JIGS 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 18 19 20 D A E D D D B C E D C D D C A n d B A A A

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