

Medieval Civilizations and Early Modern Times (476-1700)

Islamic Civilizations

Arabia

1. What is Arabia? It is a peninsula.
2. What is a peninsula? It is a body of land surrounded by water on three sides.
3. Who were Bedouins? Bedouins were nomads who were fierce warriors.
4. What are oases? Oases are natural springs in Arabia.
5. What do you find near large oases? Near large oases you find cities.

Beginnings of Islam

1. When was Muhammad born? 570
2. What religion did Muhammad found and what do we call its believers? He found Islam and believers are called Muslims.
3. How many wives did Muhammad have? 11
4. How many wives can Muslims have? 4
5. What is the holy book of Islam? The Koran
6. List two of the five pillars of Islam:
 - a. Pray five times a day
 - b. Give to the community
7. What is the name of the building Muslims worship in?
Muslims worship God in a mosque.

Spread of Islam

1. What is the successor of Muhammad called? Caliph
2. Who is a Shiite? He is a Muslim who thinks the Caliph should be a blood relative of Muhammad.
3. Who is a Sunni? He is a Muslim who thinks the Caliph doesn't have to be a blood relative of Muhammad.
4. What did Muslim armies do from about 600 – 1100? They conquered many territories and converted many people to Islam.
5. What is jihad? It is a Holy War for Muslims.
6. Who invaded Spain and tried to conquer Europe? Muslims
7. Who conquered the Christian Holy Land from the Romans? Muslims

Islamic Golden Age

1. When was the Islamic Golden Age? About 700s to 1200s
2. To make money what did many Muslims do? They traded to foreign markets around the world.
3. What did Avicenna write? He wrote one of the world's first encyclopedias.

Art

1. Why were Muslims not able to depict humans in art? Muslims were afraid people would worship the artwork.
2. What is arabesque? Arabesque is a design that resembles flowers or vines.
3. What is the Taj Mahal? It is a Muslim mausoleum.

Genghis Khan and the Mongols

1. Who destroyed much of the Islamic Empires in the Medieval Ages? The Mongols destroyed the Islamic Empires in the Medieval Ages, and the Christian Crusaders made it weaker.
2. Who was Genghis Khan? He was the leader of the Mongols.
3. What was the purpose of the Crusades? Christians wanted to be able to visit the Holy Land and to win the Holy Land back from the Muslims.
4. What was the Reconquista? It was a 700 year war the Spanish Catholics fought against the Muslims in Spain. The Spanish won in 1492.

The Ottoman Turks

1. Who conquered most of the Arab Muslim Empire and then established a new Empire in the 11th century? The Turks did.
2. How did the Turks treat Christian pilgrims trying to visit the Holy Land? The Turks abused the pilgrims and would not allow them to visit the Holy Land.
3. Why did Pope Urban II call for a Crusade against the Muslim Turks? The Pope wanted Christians to visit the Holy Land and to win the Holy Land back from the Muslims.
4. What was the result of the Crusades? The Turks won, but the Christians won the right to visit the Holy Land.
5. Who were the Ottoman Turks? The Ottoman Turks were an Asian people who conquered Arab Muslim Empires. The Turks were pagans, but converted to Islam.
6. Who were the Janissary Corps? The Turks invaded Europe and stole young Christian boys. The Turks trained the boys to be vicious fighters and to be Muslims. The Janissary Corps was a fierce army made up of kidnapped Christian boys.
7. What happened to Constantinople? The Turks conquered it. The Christians fled to Europe. The Turks renamed it Istanbul.
8. What did the Sultan try to do to Europe? The Sultan tried to conquer Europe and make it Muslim.
9. What was the last battle that stopped the Sultan and the Turks from conquering Europe? The Battle of Lepanto.

Medieval Africa Geography

1. Name the second largest continent. Africa

2. Why do we call Africa a plateau continent? Africa is a plateau continent because most of it is 3,000 feet above sea level.
3. Name the world's largest desert. Sahara
4. What provides excellent farmland in northern Egypt? The Nile River
5. What is the large river in West Africa? The Niger River
6. Name the main products of medieval Africa: gold, salt, copper, iron, and slaves
7. Why was medieval Africa isolated? The plateau and Sahara Desert made it difficult for outsiders to venture into Africa.
8. What enabled Europeans to explore Africa? Inventions like the compass, astrolabe, and better ships enabled Europeans to explore Africa.

Ghana and West Africa

1. What challenge do historians have in learning about ancient and medieval Africa? Outside of Egypt, Africans had no written language.
2. What river in West Africa was the site of 3 great medieval civilizations? The Niger River
3. How did people of Ghana earn money? They traded gold, diamonds, and slaves.
4. If you were a West African woman, what wouldn't you like? Your husband could have as many wives as he could afford.
5. What did North African Muslims trade with Ghana? Salt, tools
6. Who was Mansa Musa? HE was a fabulously wealthy king of Ghana.

East Africa

1. What were the Swahili city-states? These were small kingdoms on the east coast of Africa where the people did much trading with Asia.
2. What religion spread to East Africa in the 10th century? Islam
3. What was unique about the Zimbabwe king? Only his wives and court were allowed to see him.
4. How was Zimbabwe protected? Zimbabwe had a huge stone wall around the city.
5. Which country conquered the Swahili city-states in 1480? Portugal

Medieval China Geography

1. Which continent is the largest in the world? Asia
2. Which mountain range is the highest in the world? Himalayas
3. Which mountain is the highest in the world? Mt. Everest
4. In which continent did all of the world's most followed religions begin? Asia
5. Which area in the world is the coldest? Siberia

Sui, Tang, and Song Dynasties

1. What did ancient Chinese call people from other nations? Barbarians
2. Built in ancient times, what links two great rivers of China today? The Grand Canal

3. Name two medieval Chinese dynasties? Sui, Tang, or Song
4. What trade route linked Asia to the rest of the world? The Silk Road
5. Under the Tang, how did a person get a government job? He took a test.
6. What was invented under the Song Dynasty? Gunpowder, paper, block printing, advanced navigational tools.

Mongols and the Ming Dynasty

1. Who lived as shepherds on the steppe of Northern China? Mongols
2. Who organized these shepherds of Northern China to form the largest empire in the history of the world? Genghis Khan
3. What is cavalry? Horse mounted soldiers
4. Which Mongol ruler was the grandson of Genghis Khan and the Emperor of China? Kublai Khan
5. Which European worked for Kublai Khan for many years? Marco Polo
6. Did the Chinese enjoy being ruled by the Mongols or did the Chinese hate being ruled by the Mongols? The Chinese hated the Mongols.
7. Which dynasty overthrew the Mongols? The Ming Dynasty
8. Under the Ming Dynasty, did China open or close itself to the world? China isolated itself to the world

Medieval Japan

1. What is a chain of islands? Archipelago
2. What did the ancient Japanese believe about the sun? They believed that the sun first rose and first set over Japan.
3. What was the religion of medieval Japanese? Shinto. They believed in many gods. The second main religion was Buddhism.
4. Today's emperor can trace his family back to which medieval clan? The Yamato
5. What were Japanese military rulers called? Shogun
6. What were the land owning lords called in Japan? Daimyo
7. What were the medieval warriors called? Samurai
8. What is the samurai honor code called? Bushido
9. Who were hired spies or assassins during medieval Japan? Ninjas
10. Who tried to conquer medieval Japan? Kublai Khan
11. What did the Japanese believe defeated Kublai Khan on the ocean? The Kamikazi - the wind of the gods.

Medieval Europe

1. Medieval Eastern Roman Empire

1. When did the Medieval Ages begin? A.D. 476
2. What do some historians call the Eastern Roman Empire? The Byzantine Empire
3. Who named the city of Constantinople? Constantine
4. Between which two continents lies Constantinople? Europe and Asia
5. In the 500s, which emperor defeated many barbarian tribes to expand the Eastern Roman Empire? Justinian
6. Which barbarian people conquered Spain? Visigoths
7. What year did the Eastern Roman Empire fall to the Muslim Turks? 1453

8. Who conquered the Holy Land from the Christians of the Eastern Roman Empire in the 600s? Arab Muslims

2. Geography

1. Which continent is the second smallest? Europe
2. What mountains form the eastern border of Europe? Ural Mountains
3. What makes travelling in Europe easier? Rivers
4. What ocean is to the west of Europe? Atlantic Ocean
5. What mountains separate Italy from the rest of Europe? Alps
6. What is the largest European mountain? Mount Blanc
7. What is unique about Europe and farming? Europe is the continent with the largest percentage of farmable land.
8. What is Europe's largest river? Volga
9. Does Europe have many natural resources? Yes

3. Barbarian Europe

1. What is the study of a civilization before writing? Prehistory
2. About when were the Medieval Ages? 476 A.D. – 1500
3. What did the Romans call the Germanic, Slavic, and Celtic tribes who had no written language? Barbarians
4. Which people of Asia conquered large areas of land in the fourth the fifth centuries? The Huns
5. Which Germanic tribe established the country of France? The Franks
6. Which tribes established the country of England? Angles, Saxons, and Jutes
7. In 51 B.C., which people practiced human sacrifices? The Germanic barbarians
8. How did early Germanic tribes determine if someone were innocent or guilty? Trial by ordeal
9. What did the Germanic, Slavic, and Celtic peoples believe in ? They believed in many gods. They were pagans.

4. The Spread of Christianity and Roman Values

1. What was one institution that survived the collapse of the Roman Empire? The Roman Catholic Church
2. Who was the leader of the Roman Catholic Church? The pope.
3. What religious belief were the Catholics? Christian
4. Who converted the European barbarians of the middle ages? The monks, nuns, and Catholics
5. Who was the missionary to the Irish? St. Patrick
6. Who was the missionary to the Germans? St. Boniface
7. Who was the missionary to the English? St. Augustine of Canterbury

8. Who established the first monastery? St. Benedict

5. Founding of Western Europe

1. Who was the first French king who was baptized a Catholic Christian? Clovis I
2. In what year was Clovis I crowned king? 485
3. What does the Catholic Church call France? The Church's first daughter
4. Who defeated the Muslims and stopped them from overtaking what would become France in 732? Charles Martel (Charles the Hammer)
5. Who became the first Holy Roman Emperor in 800? Charlemagne (Charles Martel's grandson)
6. What was the educational and philosophical movement Charlemagne promoted in Europe called? The Carolingian Renaissance. Charlemagne supported learning
7. After Charlemagne's son died, what happened to his empire? It split into three

6. Founding of England and Ireland

1. Who and what did the Romans conquer in A.D. 43? Britain
2. When did the Roman soldiers leave Britain? 410
3. Which barbarian tribes invaded Britain? Angles, Saxons, Jutes, and later, Vikings
4. Who was the first Anglo-Saxon king? King Alfred the Great
5. When did Alfred the Great rule? In the 800s
6. Who invaded Britain and Ireland in 800s- 1000s? Vikings
7. Who led the last successful invasion of England? 1066, at the Battle of Hastings, William the Conqueror

7. Medieval Russia

1. Who settled along the rivers of Black and Baltic Seas in the early 6th century? Slavs
2. In the 800s, who conquered the Russian Slavs? Swedish Vikings
3. What were common practices of the Russians and Vikings? Human sacrifice and polygamy
4. IN the ninth and tenth centuries, what did many of the Russians convert? They converted to Christianity
5. Who is known as the Apostle to the Russians? Saint Vladimir
6. Who conquered the Russians in the 1200s? Mongols
7. Who defeated the Mongols? Grand Duke Ivan and the Russians
8. Who was a very cruel Medieval Russian leader? Ivan the Terrible

8. Feudalism

1. What was the economic system of Medieval Europe? Feudalism
2. In feudalism, who was at the head? The King
3. What did the serfs do? They worked on the farms

4. What did the knights do? They protected the serfs, fought in wars, and served the king
5. What was the manor? The manor was the center of the village, where the lord and his wife lived, and it acted as the hospital

9. The Age of Faith

1. What provided hope, education, and medicine during the Medieval Ages? The Roman Catholic Church
2. What ended the European practice of human sacrifice and polygamy? The Roman Catholic Church
3. What can different levels of power be called? Hierarchy
4. What abuses occurred in the Church from 800s – 1000s? bribery, having children
5. What movement cleaned up the Church? The Cluniac Reforms
6. What was it called when someone spoke against a belief of the church? Heresy
7. What was a punishment for heresy? Excommunication – a person would be kicked out of the church
8. What did cardinals do? Cardinals advised the pope, and they chose the pope

10. Art, Education, and Architecture

1. Who supported the arts and education in Medieval Europe? The Roman Catholic Church
2. Describe Romanesque architecture: thick walls, small windows, rounded arches
3. Describe Gothic architecture: tall windows, much lighter inside
4. What was illumination? Monks would copy the Bible and literature and decorate the books
5. Who maintained literature? The Monks
6. What did ST. Thomas Aquinas teach? He taught that faith and reason go together
7. What did Father Roger Bacon help develop? The Scientific Method

11. The Crusades

1. In what year did Muslims conquer the Holy Land from the Christians? 638
2. What do Christians call the land where Jesus lived? The Holy Land
3. From 1015-1241 Christians fought to win back the Holy Land and to force the Muslims to allow Christians to pilgrimage to the Holy Land. What were these battles called? The Crusades
4. Did the Christians win any land in the Crusades? No
5. Did the Muslims lose anything in the Holy Land? The Muslims agreed to stop harassing, kidnapping, or killing Christians who go to the Holy Land on pilgrimage.

12. Conflict Between Kings and Popes

1. What is investiture? This is the power to choose the bishop.
2. Did the Pope or the King have the power of investiture? The Pope and the King fought over this power. Sometimes, the Pope held this power. Sometimes, the King held this power.
3. What are powers the Pope held over the King?
 1. Excommunication: the Pope could kick someone out of the Church, and that meant they were going to hell.
 2. Interdiction: The Pope could rule that no church services would occur, like no baptisms, no weddings, no funerals. The people would then rise up and force the king to change his policies.
4. What powers did the king have over the Pope?
 1. The army
 2. Feudalism- the king controlled the economy

13. Development of Individual Liberty

1. Which medieval country offered the most liberty in the world? England
2. What did the English king have to sign in 1215 that limited his power? The Magna Carta
3. Who was the last person to conquer England? William the Conqueror, in 1066
4. In 1289, England started the oldest representative group of people. What was this called? The Parliament
5. What documents in America show that Americans were strongly influenced by the English? The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution

14. Muslims and Jews in Medieval Europe

1. Who controlled most of Spain and Portugal from 700 – 1492? Muslims, called Moors
2. How did Muslims treat Christians from 700 – 1000? Christians could practice their religion, but only in private?
3. How did Muslims treat Christians from 1000-1492? Christians were not allowed to have the Bible in their possession.
4. What was reconquista? Christians of Spain retook Spain from the Muslims.
5. Where were the Jews from Spain originally from? Jerusalem. The Roman Empire kicked them out of the Holy Land.
6. By law, what profession could Jews hold in Spain? Banking
7. What were pogroms? They were massacres where Christians killed Jews.

15. The Fall of Medieval Society

1. Crop Rotation: Farmers rotated which crops they grew on land in order to keep the land fertile.
2. Letters of Credit: Merchants travelled with a piece of paper that explained what the

paper was worth. These letters of credit allowed merchants to travel safely without carrying gold or other valuable items.

3. Guild: Medieval tradesmen formed associations to perfect their work and to make more money.

4. Longbow: The longbow was a powerful weapon that could propel an arrow so fast and strong it would pierce armor.

5. Hundred Years' War: From 1337 to 1453, France fought England.

6. Bubonic Plague: This epidemic, also called Black Death, killed more than 1/3 of Europeans between 1347 and 1400.

Renaissance, Reformation, Enlightenment, Age of Exploration

1. The Reformation: In the Reformation, the Catholic Christian Church split into the Catholic Church and various Protestant Churches.
2. Martin Luther: Martin Luther was a German Catholic priest who began the Reformation in 1527, eventually establishing the Lutheran religion.
3. Protestants: Protestants are Christians who protest the Catholic Church.
4. Protestant Work Ethic: The Protestant work ethic is a belief of Protestants that if a person works hard God will shower him with blessings.
5. Religious freedom: In Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, colonists could practice any Christian religion they wanted. This is called religious freedom.
6. Enlightenment: The Enlightenment was a European intellectual movement that emphasized the importance of reason and individualism.
7. Natural Rights: Some philosophers argue that natural rights are those that God created each person with: the rights to life, liberty, and the right to private property.
8. John Locke: Locke was an English writer who wrote extensively about natural rights.
9. Adam Smith: Smith was an English writer who wrote about capitalism. He is called the father of modern capitalism.
10. Capitalism: Capitalism is an economic model where individuals have freedom to make financial decisions and the government does not try to control their actions.
11. Renaissance: The Renaissance was a rebirth of classical Greek and Roman thought and art in Europe. It marks the end of the Medieval Ages.
12. Age of Exploration: In the 1400s-1700s, Europeans explored and colonized much of the world.
13. Prince Henry the Navigator: This Portuguese Prince sponsored Europeans to explore and map the world.
14. Bartholomew Diaz: Diaz was the first to sail around the southern tip of Africa.
15. Vasco de Gama: Vasco de Gama was the first to sail to India and back to Portugal.
16. Christopher Columbus: Christopher Columbus was an Italian explorer who discovered America for Spain.
17. Reconquista: The Reconquista was a war where Christian Spaniards reconquered their country from the Muslim Moors (c. 700 – 1492).
18. American Indians: American Indians are also known as Native Americans.
19. Polygamy: Polygamy is the practice of having more than one wife at the same time.
20. Columbus Day: Columbus Day is a federal holiday set aside to honor Columbus' discovery of America.