

Global History and Geography I

Unit 4 Exam Review Sheet

Exam Date: Wednesday, February 3rd

Key Vocabulary/Terms:

Define and explain the importance for each term. Textbook pages are listed for reference.

Charlemagne (pages 215 – 216)	Charlemagne was a 9th century emperor, whose Empire covered most of modern France and Germany under his Frankish Empire. He was the first Holy Roman Emperor and represented the first strong central government in Western Europe since the collapse of the Roman Empire and the last strong central government in Europe in the Middle Ages. Charlemagne emphasized the importance of education in his Empire.
code of chivalry (page 222)	A code of honor followed by knights in medieval Europe, which they pledge loyalty to their Lord and King, and promise to behave in a respectful manner.
Crusades (pages 255 – 256)	A series of wars from 1095-1292 between Muslims and Christians over the holy city of Jerusalem. The crusades brought major changes to Europe through trade and cultural diffusion.
Feudalism (page 219)	A system of where land is exchanged for protection. It developed in Western Europe after the Roman Empire collapsed, and Europe became very dangerous due to chaos from no strong central governments. Lords assigned farmland and provided protection from bandits. Serfs tended the lord's land and maintained the lord's estate.
gothic cathedral (page 266)	Gothic cathedrals were magnificent churches built in the middle ages. They would take many years to complete. Flying buttresses were an architectural advancement that allowed the cathedrals to soar towards the heavens and have enormous windows that allowed great amounts of light in. Gothic cathedrals were a way for communities to show their love and appreciation to the Christian God and Catholic Church.
guild (pages 235 – 236)	A guild is a group of workers of the same trade (job) who work together to create quality goods at fixed low prices for the community. It was difficult to become a member of the guild, often taking years of extensive training to become an official member of the guild.
Magna Carta (page 246)	The Magna Carta was a charter agreed to by the British Monarchy and British Lords to limit the power of the King from illegally imprisoning Lords, imposing high feudal dues (taxes) on Lords, and access to speedy trials.
Manor (page 222)	The manor was a plot of land that had a church, a manor house where the lord would live, 3 fields, and homes for the people that worked the fields or did other work within the community (blacksmith, etc). The manor system provided people with protection from invading forces and food for everyone. Manors were self-sufficient.

Pope Urban II (page 256)	Pope was asked by Emperor of Byzantine Empire to send Christians from Western Europe to fight for Christian control of the Holy Land. Pope Urban II called on Western Europeans to go fight for Christianity and regain the Holy Land, and if they fought for the Holy Land all their sins would be forgiven in heaven.
self-sufficient (page 223)	Self-sufficient means a person or group of people are able to support themselves with outside help. Manors were self-sufficient so people would not have to travel from the manor.
Serf (page 222)	Serfs are people who are forced to stay on a piece land on a manor and provide food for the Lord and manor.

Key Ideas:

Answer the following using as much detail possible. Textbook pages are listed for reference.

1. Why was feudalism necessary in Western Europe during the Middle Ages? (page 219)

Feudalism was necessary because Europe was not safe because there was no strong central government to protect people from invading forces and bandits.

2. What is feudalism? Describe the obligations of the king, lords, knights, and peasants/serfs. (pages 219 – 221)

Kings would grant land to lords. Lords would protect the land for the king. Lords would provide shelter and food for knights. Knights would protect the lord and the lord's land. Lords would allow serfs to live on the manor and work the fields. Serfs would provide the manor with food.

3. How was the manor self-sufficient? (pages 222 – 224)

Everything a person needed was available and made on the manor so people did not have to leave the manor for any purpose.

4. What was the role of the Catholic Church in medieval life? (pages 225 – 230)

The Catholic Church was central to life in medieval times in Europe. It was the closest thing to a central government in Europe. People were very religious and the church gave people hope for something better than the lives they led. If you went against the Catholic Church, the Catholic Church could excommunicate you (kick you out of the Church) and therefore deny you from going to heaven. This made it so you were a complete outsider to your community.

5. Why did the lay investiture controversy cause conflict between popes and kings? (page 252)

The lay investiture caused controversy caused conflict between popes and kings because popes were trying to take the power of appointing bishops away from kings. The Catholic Church argued that it was their right to appoint church officials to the Bishop position because it was a matter of the church. Kings wanted to be able to appoint Bishops because it gave them more power.

6. What were the causes of the Crusades? (pages 255 – 256)

Muslims took over the Holy City of Jerusalem from the Byzantine Empire because it was the city the Prophet Mohammed ascended to heaven, and refused to allow Christians to worship there. This upset Christians because they considered Jerusalem their Holy Land because Jesus lived there. The Emperor of the Byzantine Empire was scared that Muslims would take the capital Constantinople, so he asked Pope Urban II to support Eastern Orthodox Christians in a holy war to

retake the city of Jerusalem. Pope Urban II inspired Western European Christians to fight in the war by saying if they went and fought all of their sins would be forgiven when they died and went to heaven.

7. Why are the Crusades called one of history's "successful failures"? (pages 256 – 259)

The Crusades were a successful failure because even though the Western European Christians lost 3 of the 4 Crusades, the situation in Western Europe improved greatly. Western Europe began trading with the Middle East and Asia, causing a spread of new ideas and goods to Western Europe. The Crusades also caused the Catholic Church to lose power, Monarchies to gain power, strong centralized governments, the end of feudalism and a safer continent.

8. How and why did towns and cities grow during the late Middle Ages? (pages 233 – 234)

Due to increased trade, certain points on newly created trading routes began to grow from small manors, to towns and cities. Towns and cities provided markets for goods from the Middle East, Asia, and other parts of Europe to be distributed to a large amount of people.

9. What is the importance of the Magna Carta? (pages 246 – 247)

The Magna Carta is important because it provides the basis of limiting the power of monarchs and government in Western Europe.