

Name: _____

Period: _____

Date: _____

Global History and Geography I – Unit 3 Exam Review Sheet

Exam Date: Monday, February 6th

Key Vocabulary/Terms:

Constantinople (pages 282-283)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constantinople was the capital city of the Byzantine empire. It was located between the Black Sea and the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea. As a result, most trade between Asia, Europe, and North Africa had to pass through the Byzantine Empire. If traders passed through, they had to pay taxes to the Byzantine Empire. As a result, the Byzantine Empire became very wealthy. The Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea also helped defend the empire from invaders because it is harder to invade a country by sea than by land.
Mansa Musa (page 348)	<p>Mansa Musa was a famous ruler of Mali (a kingdom in West Africa) in the 1300s. He...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> was a devoted Muslim who helped spread Islam to West Africa made a pilgrimage to Mecca turned the city of Timbuktu into a center of trade and Islamic learning
Ibn Battuta (page 354 and 355 at the top)	<p>Ibn Battuta was a 14th century traveler from Morocco who traveled to Mecca, West Africa, East Africa, Constantinople, India, and China. His travel journal is a valuable primary source because it lets us know about the world at the time and it increased the desire for others to travel</p>
code of chivalry (page 222)	<p>A code of behavior followed by knights in medieval Europe, which they pledge loyalty to their lord and king, and promise to behave in a respectful manner.</p>
The Crusades (pages 255 – 256)	<p>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.</p>
gothic cathedral (page 266)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gothic cathedrals were magnificent churches built in the Middle Ages. 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)	<p>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.</p>
Magna Carta (page 246)	<p>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.</p>
manor (page 222)	<p>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.</p>
Pope Urban II (page 256)	<p>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.</p>

Key Ideas:

- What is Justinian an important ruler for the Byzantine Empire? (pages 283-285)
 - Justinian helped preserve Roman and Greek traditions.
 - He borrowed ideas from Roman law and created his own laws called the Justinian Code.
 - He built the Hagia Sophia, a church in Constantinople, that was similar to the Pantheon in Rome because it shared the architectural technique of a dome.
- What are the important beliefs and practices of Islam? (pages 304-307)
 - Belief in one god and that Muhammad is the last prophet (messenger) of that one god
 - Practice the Five Pillars – 1) belief in one god 2) praying 5 times a day 3) fasting during the month of Ramadan 4) giving charity, 5) and taking a pilgrimage to Mecca (hajj)
 - the Qur'an is the holy book that contains the words of god as given to Muhammad

3. Describe the achievements made during the Islamic golden age. (pages 317-323)

- developed of medical books
- developed of algebra and studied astronomy
- produced literature, calligraphy, and geometric art

4. Complete the chart showing causes and effects of the Bantu migrations. (pages 341-342)

Causes	Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • drought and desertification of land • population increase / overcrowding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spread the Bantu language • spread agricultural skills and iron technology

5. What impact did the gold-salt trade (also known as the Trans-Saharan trade) have on West Africa? (pages 346-351)

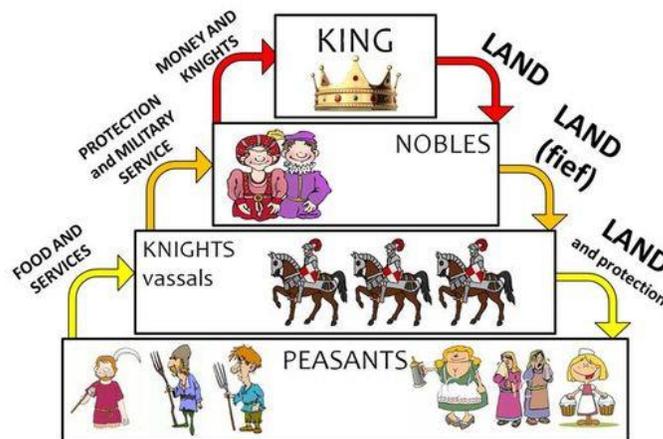
- African kingdoms (Ghana, Mali, and Songhai) and rulers (Mansa Musa of Mali) became wealthy
- Islam spread to West Africa as a result of trade. (this is an example of cultural diffusion!)
- African societies achieved a high level of economic and cultural development. For example, Timbuktu (a city in Mali) was a center of learning and trade.

6. 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.

7. Describe what each of the following groups gave and received in the feudal system. (pages 219 – 221)

See diagram to the right.



8. 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.

9. Explain why the Catholic Church was a powerful factor of the Middle Ages. (pages 225 – 230)

The Catholic Church was central to life in medieval times in Europe. It provided unity during the Middle Ages at a time when people were divided into kingdoms and manors. 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.

10. Complete the chart showing causes and effects of the Crusades. (pages 255 – 256, pages 256 – 259)

Causes	Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Byzantine emperor asked Western Europe to help take back Jerusalem (Holy Land) from the Muslims • Pope Urban II called for the Crusades and promised anyone who fought forgiveness of their sins 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trade increased between Europe and the Middle East • Europeans learned about the achievements that Muslims made during their golden age • feudalism declined in Europe and towns grew <p>The Crusades are considered a “successful failure” because the Western Europeans lost 3 of the 4 Crusades, but Western Europe improved greatly.</p>

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

At the end of the Middle Ages, especially as a result of the Crusades, Europeans feudal manors were no longer needed as it became safer to travel in Europe. People moved out of their manors and became craftsman, artisans, or merchants in European towns. Some towns grew into large cities.

12. 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.