UNIT 3 REVIEW

1. Approximately, when did the Middle Ages occur?
   Approx. 476 AD through the 1400’s

2. What is a theocracy?
   Government where the ruler is a religious leader.

3. Who is Thomas Aquinas? What did he do?
   Brilliant philosopher who wrote book, “Summa Theologica” - A summary of theology” – Talks about two types of truth:
   • truth through reason
   • truth through faith
   Two truths cannot contradict. Aquinas was good at collecting information and using pieces of other works to try and reason out spiritual truths.

4. Describe the role of women in the following civilizations
   For all of these kingdoms if you stated something along the lines of: “Women were not treated as equal but treated as possessions who served the needs and enhanced the status of their husbands/men.” then you are on right track.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>African Kingdoms</th>
<th>Byzantine Empire</th>
<th>Chinese Dynasties</th>
<th>Islamic Caliphates</th>
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Which of these gave women the most economic and social freedom?
Chinese Dynasties-Women of high society had much more freedom. Tang Dynasty actually had an empress.

5. List the effects of trade along the Silk Road
   • Silk, porcelain, paper, spices and gold were carried along route
   • Rulers benefitted from increased wealth
   • Cultural diffusion (spread of Christianity, Islam, Hindu, Buddhism, language, and disease)

6. List the major regions along the Silk Road
   Roman Empire, Arabia, Byzantine Empire, Persia, India, China, etc.

7. What is a manor?
   House at the center of economic system based on feudalism.

8. Which major civilizations did the Mongols invade?
   China- Resulted in Northern and Southern China reunited.
   Russia- Resulted in population loss and heavy taxes within Russia
9. List characteristics of Roman Catholicism and Eastern Orthodox

**Eastern Orthodox**
- Byzantine emperor controlled Church affairs
- People rejected pope’s claim to authority over all Christians
- Clergy kept right to marry
- Greek was language of the Church
- Easter was main holy day
- Emperor outlawed the use of icons, or holy images

**Roman Catholicism**
- Pope controlled Church affairs
- People accepted pope’s claim to authority over all Christians
- Clergy prohibited from marrying
- Latin was language of the Church
- Christmas was main holy day
- Use of holy images permitted.

So basically the followers of Eastern Orthodoxy differed from Roman Catholics in that they saw their Patriarch, NOT the Pope, as the true head of the Church.

10. Which society/societies were influenced most by the Tang and Song dynasties?

The direct effect of the technological innovations of the Tang and Song was the European exploration of the oceans.

An important effect gunpowder had on the development of East Asia was in the use of fire arrows and miniature rockets to repel foreign invaders.

11. What four factors led to the end of feudalism in Europe?
   
a. The Great Schism- It greatly weakened the power and prestige of the Roman Catholic Church.
   b. The 100 Years War- English and French monarchs increased their powers with new methods of warfare.
   c. The Black Death/Bubonic Plague- Labor shortages led towns and landowners to attract workers by offering freedom from serfdom.
   d. First Crusades- Europeans leaving their homelands were introduced to new ideas and products.
12. Describe the role of government in the Byzantine Empire during the Middle Ages

**Emperor:** The head of the Empire
- Determined taxes
- Controlled the Treasury
- Controlled the Army
- Presided over all festivities
- Head of the Eastern Orthodox Church

13. Describe the role of government in Western Europe during the Middle Ages (hint: think feudalism)

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  Monarch
  Nobles
   Knights
    Merchants Farmers Craftsmen Serfs

Weak turn to the strong for protection, strong want something from the weak
Feudalism = relationship between those ranked in a chain of association (kings, vassals, lords, knights, serfs)
Feudalism worked because of the notion of mutual obligation, or voluntary co-operation from serf to noble
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14. How did the fall of the Roman Empire impact Europe politically? Economically? Socially?
   a. Politically:
      - A series of bad emperors lead to Roman Catholic Church (Pope) gaining political power in Western Roman Empire (Europe)
   b. Economically:
      - Major money problems in the empire
      - High taxes
      - Out of control inflation
      - Led to establishment of feudalism
   c. Socially:
      - Germanic tribes from the North push into Western Roman territories (Europe)
      - 410AD - Rome falls to the Visigoths
      - The Western Empire (Europe) completely falls to the “barbarians”
15. Describe the Shari’a law codes

Shari’a, is the Arabic term for Islamic law. It comes from four sources:
1) The main source is the Quran, Mohammed’s revelations received from God. While it provides some rules, the Quran does not provide specific laws in many areas.
2) The Sunna — the practice, conduct, and tradition of Mohammed
3) ijma — agreements among Islamic scholars.
4) qiyas, or reasoning by analogy.

16. Which trade network first introduced the exportation of slaves?
Trans-Saharan/Arab Trade Network.

17. Describe the role of the church in Western Europe

- The Catholic Church had power, wealth, and land. They owned the most land during the Middle Ages gaining it though Nobles leaving it to them in exchange for salvation.
- They controlled the spiritual well-being of all Europeans, ruler and peasant alike.
- Family and church bring the only solace most Europeans have, from chaos and disorder taking place throughout Europe at the time. (Common faith unified Western Europeans)

18. Compare and contrast Islam and Christianity

19. What year were the following developments in the rule of law created?
   a. Hammurabi’s code: circa 1700 BC
   b. Roman twelve tables: circa 200 BC
   c. Justinian’s code of laws: 529 AD
   d. The Magna Carta: 1215 AD

20. Describe the Indian Ocean Trade Network

- Spread Buddhism and Hinduism in Southeast Asia.
- Reunified China (Tang and Song Dynasties, 618-1279) brought cheap goods and provided markets.
- Rise of Islam crucial to further spread: Widespread conversion made trade move more freely. Islam spread to some parts of East Africa.

21. List the major achievements of the Islamic Empires

- Muslim scholars made important advances in mathematics and science.
- The Islamic world was once more advanced than Europe in their geographic knowledge due to early mapmaking.
- Developed extensive contacts with African Kingdoms (Ghana, Mali, Songhai)
- Spread Islam through Spain, N. Africa, Arabian Pinesula. over to India and China
• Non-believers in regions conquered by Muslim warriors converted to Islam.

22. Describe the Magna Carta

• King John was forced to sign it.
• Document stated that king has duties to his people, and they have duties to him
• Later gave clout to the argument that the power of kings is NOT absolute, but limited by their peoples’ wishes

23. What was a major cause of the Crusades?
War requested by the Pope for Christians to recapture the “Holy Land” from Muslims.

Note: As a result, the Crusades led to greatly increased trade between Europe and the Middle East.

24. List the major advancements in the Tang and Song Dynasties

PORCELAIN
MECHANICAL CLOCK
PRINTING-movable type
GUNPOWDER
PAPER MONEY
MAGNETIC COMPASS
FAST -RIPENING RICE FROM VIETNAM

25. Describe Justinian’s Code of Laws

• Justinian’s Code was a model for medieval monarchs, the Roman Catholic Church, and later legal thinkers.
• He used the law to unite the empire under his control.
• Justinian ruled as an autocrat, or sole ruler with complete authority. He also had power over the Church.
26. Compare and Contrast the Tang and Song Dynasty

**Tang Only**
- Expanded the empire,
- had a female ruler,
- adopted Buddhism

**Song Only**
- Ruled smaller empire,
- developed into great sea power,
- created paper money and movable type

**Both**
- Prospered through trade,
- improved agriculture,
- created great art and literature