

Unit 2 Test Study Guide

I. The Middle Ages

- A. Agricultural improvements (new techniques and technology) led to an increased population
- B. Started after the fall of the Western Roman Empire
- C. Middle Ages in Europe
 - 1. feudalism
 - a) King - Nobles - Knights - Vassals - Serfs
 - 2. Charlemagne
 - a) he united Europe under Christianity
 - b) created a short-lived empire
 - c) given title of Holy Roman Emperor by the Pope
 - 3. Magna Carta
 - a) King of England signed law which gave rights to citizens and limited the powers of the king
 - b) basis for many modern law codes including the US Constitution
- D. Japanese Feudalism
 - 1. feudalism
 - a) Emperor - Shogun - Daimyo - Samurai - Peasants
- E. Middle Ages in China
 - 1. Chinese Dynasties and achievements
- F. Middle Ages in Africa
 - 1. Trade empires
 - 2. spread of Islam
 - a) Mansa Musa and the Mali Empire
 - 3. Cultural Diffusion
- G. Byzantine Empire
 - 1. part of the Roman Empire left standing after the Roman Empire collapsed
 - 2. included modern day nations of Turkey and the Holy Lands
 - 3. Emperor Justinian
 - a) Justinian's Code - a compilation (combination of) of Roman laws
 - (1) Many European countries now base their law code on Justinian's Code
- H. The Crusades
 - 1. Byzantine Emperor asked the Pope in Rome for help because the Muslim Empire had captured the Holy Lands
 - 2. The Pope (Pope Urban II) instructed Christians from all over Europe to retake the Holy Lands
 - a) it did not work
 - b) be able to explain the Crusades effects on...
 - (1) trade
 - (2) cultural diffusion
 - (3) the Byzantine Empire
- I. Bubonic Plague
 - 1. causes?
 - 2. effects
 - a) on the Church
 - b) on population
 - c) antisemitism
 - d) the rise of science
- J. The Protestant Reformation
 - 1. What was it?
 - 2. Who started it?
 - a) why?
 - (1) indulgences
 - (2) church services not in vernacular
 - (3) 95 Theses
 - 3. Why was the Printing Press invented by Gutenberg important to the Protestant Reformation?

Unit 2 Test Study Guide

4. What were the effects?
 - a) The Christian church became two branches - Protestant and Catholic
 - (1) People who followed Luther became Lutheran Christians
 - b) the Catholic Church lost power

K. Renaissance

1. Some cities became extremely wealthy because they were located along trade routes used during the Crusades
2. Humanism
 - a) Europeans were re-introduced to the ideas of the Greeks and the Romans
 - b) began making new art that was inspired by the Greeks and the Romans
 - c) culture focused on human achievement and capabilities
3. Rebirth of art, literature, painting, sculpting, music, theater
4. Trade within Europe increased, trade between Europe and Asia increased

L. Scientific Revolution

1. What was it? Why was it important?
 - a) Copernicus and Galileo - what did they do?
 - b) Kepler?
 - c) Sir Francis Bacon
 - d) Sir Isaac Newton
 - e) Scientific Method (what is it, why is it important?)
2. How did Scientific Revolution create conflict with the Church? Examples?

M. Enlightenment

1. A period in European history in which the world was re-examined and everything was questioned
2. All of humanities problems could be solved with logic and reason
3. Enlightenment thinkers influenced the American and French Revolutions
4. Philosophes = French philosophers
 - a) Voltaire - freedom of speech and religion
 - b) Montesque - separate branches of government, system of checks and balances
 - c) Rousseau - government by the people, for the people
5. English Philosophers -
 - a) John Locke
 - (1) wrote that people were born with "natural rights" like life, liberty, and a right to property
 - (2) governments exist to protect those rights
 - (3) governments that don't protect those rights have no reason to exist
 - (4) they should be overthrown by the people
 - b) Thomas Hobbes
 - (1) governments should be very powerful
 - (2) they should have rigid laws that protect individuals from each other
 - (3) a government's purpose is protection

N. Age of Exploration

1. Why did it begin?
 - a) new routes needed from Europe to Asia
 - b) why?
 - (1) Constantinople was lost to Christian Europeans during the Crusades
 - c) Mercantilism
2. Motivations of the Explorers
 - a) 3 Gs - Gold, God, Glory
3. Columbus
 - a) motivations?
 - b) results
 - c) Columbian exchange
4. Magellan

Unit 2 Test Study Guide

5. Pizzaro and Cortez
6. Triangle Trade
 - a) Middle Passage
 - b) Results