

Study Guide for World History B

1. The Middle Ages occurred from 500 – 1500 AD
2. The early Middle Ages was a time of chaos.
3. Monasteries were places where religious people could get away from society
4. The secular world was the non-religious world.
5. Charles Martel stopped the advance of Muslim armies into France.
6. Charlemagne crowned himself emperor of the Franks on Christmas Day, 800.
7. Europe was invaded by the Vikings, Magyars, and Muslims in the early Middle Ages
8. Leif Ericson, a Viking, explored North America in the year 1000
9. Feudalism in Europe was a system of loyalties and obligations.
10. Clergy, knights, and serfs made up the social order in Europe (in that order)
11. The saddle and the stirrup assisted knights on their horses
12. The ideal knight was loyal, brave, and courageous
13. At the age of 14, a young boy became a squire when he was training to be a knight
14. During an attack, serfs and village people ran to the castle for safety.
15. Castles could be destroyed when gunpowder and cannon were used
16. The Song of Roland was an epic poem about knights during the Middle Ages
17. The pope was at the head of the Catholic Church
18. The Church served as the religious and social center for towns
19. The Holy Roman Empire was located in Central Europe
20. Pope Gregory and King Henry had a showdown in the snow at Canossa over the problem of lay investiture
21. A tithe is a tax paid to a church
22. Reform means to change things for the better
23. A problem of the /church was the buying and selling of Church positions.
24. Canon laws are Church laws such as those concerning marriage.
25. Romanesque cathedrals – dark, thick walls Gothic – high walls because of flying buttresses
26. The Crusades were wars launched by the Church to get control of the Holy Land
27. The only successful Crusade was the first one.
28. Saladin was the leader of the Muslims when they had control of the Holy Land
29. The Crusades increased trade between the East and the West
30. In Spain, the Reconquista drove the Muslims out of the country
31. Ferdinand and Isabella were the monarchs of Spain who drove out the Muslims in 1492.
32. Torture was used against non-Catholics during the Spanish Inquisition
33. In the three-field system, one field was to lay fallow to let it recover its nutrients
34. A guild was an organization of businesses trying to help improve business in towns during the Middle Ages
35. Apprentice, journeyman, master were the steps in becoming a master
36. The Commercial Revolution was an expansion of trade and new ways of doing business
37. Vernacular is the everyday language of the common people – Spanish, English, French, etc
38. The first modern nations of Europe were England and France.
39. William the Conqueror took over England in 1066.

40. The Magna Carta was the beginning of the growth of parliament's power in England – it reduced the power of the king
41. The House of Lords and House of Commons are the two parts of Britain's Parliament
42. Hugh Capet and Philip II were strong rulers of France
43. The Hundred Years' War was fought between England and France
44. During the Great Schism, the Church actually had two popes at the same time
45. The Bubonic Plague (Black Death) killed between one quarter to one third of all Europeans
46. The plague was originally spread by the fleas found on rats
47. Joan of Arc was also known as the Maid of Orleans as she fought against the English
48. Joan of Arc said she heard voices of the saints
49. The Renaissance occurred in the 15th and 16th centuries
50. Renaissance means rebirth
51. The Renaissance began in Florence, Italy
52. Patrons of the arts were wealthy businessmen who supported the arts
53. Renaissance artists included Michelangelo, Raphael, Donatello, da Vinci
54. Renaissance artists used perspective in their work
55. Leonardo da Vinci was The Renaissance Man
56. The Renaissance moved northward out of Italy
57. Thomas More wrote a book called *Utopia* about a perfect society
58. Shakespeare wrote *Hamlet, Macbeth, Romeo and Juliet and more!*
59. The printing press was responsible for spreading knowledge more easily and rapidly
60. A criticism of the Catholic Church was that many clergy were wealthy despite taking vows of poverty
61. Martin Luther was a priest who protested against the Church
62. Luther posted his 95 Theses on the door of a church in Germany
63. Luther believed that the Church was NOT needed to gain salvation (heaven)
64. Protestantism is a large branch of Christianity
65. Henry VIII of England broke from the Church and established the Anglican Church
66. The idea of divine right is that kings have the right to rule given to them by God
67. The defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588 saw the decline of Spain and the rise of England
68. Louis XIV proclaimed that "I am the state" in France
69. The Edict of Nantes tried to bring about an end to religious conflict in /france
70. Oliver Cromwell took over England after the English Civil war in 1649.
71. Peter the Great tried to westernize Russia
72. The Thirty Years' War was a conflict over religion, land, and power among the ruling families of Europe
73. The Glorious Revolution in England brought William and Mary to the throne
74. England's government has evolved into a constitutional monarchy
75. A heliocentric universe was an idea of Nicolaus Copernicus
76. Isaac Newton explained the laws of gravity
77. The Enlightenment was a time when a belief in progress, a more secular outlook, and a faith of science were promoted
78. July 14, 1789 was Bastille Day in France when a mobbed stormed a prison looking for gunpowder

79. Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity was the slogan of the French Revolution
80. The guillotine was the method of execution during the Reign of Terror when anyone speaking out against the Revolution was executed
81. Napoleon set up public schools, a system of laws, and developed a more fair tax code for the people of France
82. The main goal of the Congress of Vienna was to establish a balance of power among the nations of Europe

Vocabulary – these terms will be used in the matching questions

secular
manor
chivalry
sacrament
westernization
Philip II
Louis XIV
Maria Teresa
Frederick the Great
Peter the Great
John Locke
Voltaire
Napoleon Bonaparte
Louis XVI
Maximilien Robespierre

Essay Question

In a well-organized essay, answer the following question on a separate answer paper.

The Renaissance was a rebirth of the arts that began in Italy.

Explain three reasons why the Renaissance began in Italy. Be sure to include famous people who helped the Renaissance get started and name the city where it began. You should have at least four paragraphs in your essay.

