

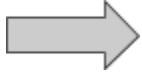
Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

THANKSGIVING BREAK PACKET! : AMSCO 12: "Western Europe After Rome, 400-1450 CE"

Answer the following questions using complete sentences, your own words, and specific details from the reading. You will have a quiz with NO wordbank.

Missed something? Want to Review? Haiku! www.myhaikuclass.com/mswardo/apwh

ENTIRE PACKET DUE: DAY YOU RETURN FROM BREAK!



BIG QUESTION: How did Western European societies develop differently during the Post-Classical Period, when compared to other societies around the world?

Map

1. MAP Label the following map (using your AMSCO chapter or Survival Guide) this may be on the quiz

France
Spain
Portugal
UK
Ireland
Netherlands
Germany
Italy
Belgium
Denmark
Poland
Austria
Ukraine
Russia
Romania
Hungary
Greece
Czech Republic
Slovakia
Norway
Sweden
Finland
Switzerland
Iceland

Atlantic Ocean
Mediterranean Sea
Black Sea
Baltic Sea
North Sea
Adriatic Sea
Alps (Mts.)



REGIONS IN EUROPE:

Choose a color for each region to the right and color in the countries included in each region.



Western Europe



Eastern Europe



Scandinavia



The Balkans

Vocab

Use your AMSCO book to define the following words. Be specific!

1. Battle of Tours: _____

2. Black Death: _____

3. Bourgeoisie: _____

4. Charlemagne: _____

5. "Dark Ages: _____

6. Estates: _____

7. Feudalism: _____

8. Fiefs: _____

9. Franks: _____

10. Great Schism: _____

11. Guilds: _____

12. Hanseatic League: _____

13. Holy Roman Empire: _____

14. Humanism: _____

15. Hundred Years' War: _____

16. King Clovis: _____

17. Magna Carta: _____

18. Manorial System: _____

19. Marco Polo: _____

20. Primogeniture: _____

21. Renaissance: _____

22. Serfs: _____

23. Three Field System: _____

24. Vassals: _____

25. Vernacular Languages: _____

Reading Questions

1. Why was the period from 500 to 1000 CE often referred to as the 'Dark Ages'?

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL STRUCTURES OF THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES

2. Who was King Clovis? Why was he important to the development of Western Europe after the fall of Rome?

3. The Battle of Tours:

- A. Halted the invading Scandinavian Vikings from the North into Europe
- B. Stopped the expansion of Muslim forces into Northern Europe
- C. Ended the reign of the Carolingian Dynasty of the Frankish Kingdom due to the death of Pepin
- D. Ended the reign of the Tang Dynasty in China

4. How did Charlemagne contribute to the political development of Western Europe?

5. How were the Carolingian monarchs of Western Europe similar/different to the Tang rulers of China during this period (look at religion and outcomes too).

STRING OF INVASIONS

6. Match the invaders to the descriptions on the right (you may match them to more than one description):

A. Muslim armies	_____ From the North, mostly Scandinavian (Norway, Denmark, Sweden) that used longships to raid places like England, Ireland, France, Belgium, etc.
B. Vikings	_____ From the East, mostly from Central Asia, attacked Byzantine Empire and settled in Germany, Italy, France
C. Magyars	_____ Defeated at the Battle of Tours in 732
	_____ Modern descendants live in Hungary, slowly assimilated into Christianity

7. How did Western Europe compare to South Asia at this time?

FEUDALISM: POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SYSTEMS

8. Match the terms to their descriptions:

A. Fief	_____ Individuals who promised to fight for the king in return for fiefs.
B. Lord	_____ Another way of describing a lord: someone who owes service to another person. (Lords could also have their own individuals called this).
C. Vassal	_____ An individual who fights for a lord in return for land (an example of a vassal).
D. Knight	_____ Land given to nobles by kings, determined a person's wealth.

9. Explain the benefits of feudalism.

10. TRUE OR FALSE

_____ Large fiefs or estates were also called manors, leading to the term manorial system.

_____ A 'code of chivalry' was incorporated into the feudalistic system to resolve disputes and show etiquette.

_____ Serfs were considered slaves.

_____ The 'code of chivalry' put women on a pedestal, therefore increasing the status of women in politics.

_____ Serfs could not marry or travel without permission from their lords, whom they received protection from in return for tribute (like crops, labor, or coins).

_____ Agriculture became more efficient due to the three field system, which forced farmers to plant three crops.

_____ The three field system kept one of three fields unused so it could restore nutrients each year.

_____ Children born into serfdom remained serfs, and most serfs remained isolated from the world.

11. What technological developments occurred in Western Europe during this period? (list them).

12. How did different languages evolve in Western Europe during this time?

13. How did social classes in Western Europe compare to social classes in Asia?

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH DURING THE MIDDLE AGES

14. The Catholic Church had a large amount of influence on which areas of medieval Western European life?

- A. Education only, as most common people needed Church officials to read and write for them
- B. Education and art, as most universities in Europe were established by the Church and all artists worked for the church
- C. Education, art, and the state (politics), as the Church held great power over the feudal system by influencing lords and serfs
- D. No power - the Great Schism made the church unpopular in Western Europe

15. What happened to the pope and papal authority from 1309 to 1377 CE?

POLITICAL TRENDS IN THE LATER MIDDLE AGES

16. Which two characteristics did strong monarchies of the late Middle Ages share?

1) _____

2) _____

17. Match the following terms to their descriptions on the right.

A. Estates General	_____ Representative body of three legal classes in France (clergy, nobility, commoners), little power, advises the king.
B. Lay investiture controversy	_____ Required King to observe certain rights, like right to a jury trial, created English Parliament; increased rights of nobility but not general population.
C. Magna Carta	_____ England invades France, leads to unity in both countries and use of gunpowder
D. Hundred Years' War	_____ Dispute over whether a secular leader, rather than the pope, could invest bishops with symbols of office

HIGH MIDDLE AGES

18. What social and political changes begin to occur in Western Europe during the later part of this time period?

CHRISTIAN CRUSADES

19. What was the main goal of the Crusades?

20. The fighters:

- a. Why did younger sons tend to go fight in the crusades (look at rules of primogeniture):
- b. Why did merchants involve themselves in the crusades?

- c. In general: what did the Church promise to those that went on the Crusades?

21. What long-term effects occurred due to the Crusades?

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CHANGE

22. For each of the following, explain the major change or development behind it that occurred:

- A. Expansion of trade and commerce:
- B. Shift in Social Classes:
- C. Growth of Population:
- D. Bargaining rights for serfs:

23. What was the Hanseatic League? Why was it important?

24. What were guilds? Why were they important?

25. Pretend you are living in a typical Western European city during the later Middle Ages. Write what you see.

26. What opportunities for learning were available in Western Europe during this time? How did these learning opportunities compare to others around the world?

RENAISSANCE

27. Explain:

- A. What changes led to the Renaissance:
- B. What characterized the Renaissance:

28. What was Humanism? How was this a change from previous ways of thinking in Western Europe?

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES

29. How do historians and scholars differ in the use of the term “Dark Ages” to describe the Post-Classical period of Western Europe?

SHORT ANSWER QUESTION PREP: Prepare for the SAQs in by listing various terms, ideas, information in the chart below.

AMSCO 12: SAQ1	A	B	C
AMSCO 12: SAQ2	A	B	C

MULTIPLE-CHOICE ANSWERS: *Many of these questions may appear on the reading quiz!*

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____ 7 _____ 8 _____