

Chapter 1 Keywords

Keywords are found in the margin throughout the chapter. The first one in this chapter is *legacy* and appears on p. 9. Be sure you can define them as they are sure to appear on tests! If you are unfamiliar with any of the words, write them, along with their definition, in your notebook.

Introduction

1. Even though Europe is very small, the region has had a huge impact upon _____. Modern day sports arenas, architecture, government and literature are a part of the _____ of western Europe.
2. List the peoples who made unique contributions to the development of western European civilization.

The Mediterranean World

3. What factors made the Mediterranean environment a perfect place for civilization to grow?
4. The Mediterranean environment meant that plants had a long _____ and that a _____ of food was possible. As a result, the population _____ rapidly and _____ formed.
5. The Mediterranean Sea became a _____ route that encouraged people to travel widely to _____ and to _____ from others. New ideas came from places like _____, _____, _____ and _____.
6. The two most important early civilizations were _____ and _____. _____ is defined as the study of ideas. Great advances in art, architecture, drama, literature, _____, and _____ were made by the Greeks.
7. In the _____ century, Alexander the Great conquered many lands and spread the _____ as far east as _____.
8. The Greek Empire fell to the _____ about _____ B.C.E. Because they admired the Greek accomplishments, the Romans _____ Greek attitudes and learning.

9. The Romans developed systems such as _____ to deliver running water, _____, and _____ organizations. The Roman _____ were so powerful at the peak of the Empire that they controlled most of _____, southeast Asia, and _____ for over six centuries.

The Romans

10. Under the Romans, western European culture _____. They copied and developed Greek arts and _____. The Romans built great cities with public attractions like magnificent gardens, _____, _____, and theatres.
11. The Romans were very _____ people and wrote a lot of _____ and books. Great public _____ were filled with ancient works. The language of _____ was common across the Roman Empire.
12. The Romans developed a _____ for all people to follow.
13. The _____ or Roman peace, encouraged the trade and _____ of ideas. But not everyone was pleased with these laws and administration. Rome demanded _____, _____ and submission from all of the lands it controlled.
14. Not everyone in the Roman Empire benefited from its laws. _____, _____, and _____ were denied Roman citizenship.
15. In the year of _____ (of the common era), the city of Rome was conquered by the _____. These conquerors were a _____ people. The Roman Empire stretched from _____ to _____, and from _____ to the _____. Only the _____ Roman Empire with its capital in _____ remained strong and intact.
16. After the fall of the Roman Empire, the cultural achievements of the Greek and Roman civilization might have lost if it were not for the determination of people in _____ and distant _____. Europe would first experience a period called _____, after which Greek and Roman culture would be adopted by modern civilizations.
17. For years Rome had been in contact with peoples called _____ who lived to the east and the north. These Germanic peoples moved into the Roman provinces such as _____, _____, and _____. They were Angles, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, and Franks.
18. These new peoples pushed out the _____ peoples and other natives and civilization as they knew it began to _____. Roads fell into _____ and cities _____ and were deserted.
19. Soon people could not read or _____, except for the _____ in isolated monasteries and Western Europe slipped into an age of _____ and _____. This ignorance and violence lasted from the last Roman emperor in _____ until 800.

Religion: A Force of Change

20. Describe the importance of religion in reshaping Europe after the fall of Rome.

21. Discuss the Roman viewpoint towards their own religion and the religions of the people they conquered.

22. Which religions grew after the fall of Rome and how were they related to each other?

23. Which religion had the most effect upon western Europe?

24. Why was Christianity so successful during the period?

25. Judaism began in _____ over 3000 years ago. Central to the Jewish faith is that the Jewish people have a _____ as His _____ people. As a people, they protect the Laws of God which are called _____. The _____ is the most Holy book of the Jewish people and their religion.

26. Explain the importance of the *Talmud* to Jewish religious teachings.

27. Over the years the Jewish people were forced to move many times, the final relocation was called the _____. This caused active Jewish communities to develop in most major cities in the _____ world.
28. The word Islam comes from the Arabic word meaning _____. It began in the _____ century and is based on the _____ which Muslims believe to be the word of _____. This was revealed to Muslims by the Prophet called _____. All Muslims try to follow the _____ laid out in the Qur'an.
29. Islam spread quickly to Asia, Africa, and eventually _____ after the Muslims conquered _____ in 711. Today a major population lives in the _____.
30. Christianity was founded in _____ by the _____ of Jesus Christ. Jesus taught that you should _____ with your whole being, and to _____ as you would yourself.
31. Explain why the authorities of the time were intimidated by the teachings of Jesus.
32. What did the followers of Jesus believe in?
33. At first, Christianity was an extension of _____ and the disciples believed that Jesus was the _____, the _____ and the _____ of the Jewish people. This religion spread quickly and followed the _____ routes of the Roman Empire.
34. Why was Christianity so successful?

35. Christian _____ helped spread Christianity and parts of _____ culture throughout Europe. The leader of the _____ is called the _____. Through the work of missionaries and _____ the religious message was spread slowly to western Europe. _____ converted the Irish people in about the _____ century, and _____ converted the English in about the _____. Most Vikings did not become Christians until the _____ century making it the official religion in western Europe.
36. The first Christian Roman Emperor was _____ in _____. He made _____ his capital and after he fortified the city it was renamed _____. Today this city is called _____.
37. Explain why Constantinople became an important Christian stronghold.
38. Until the _____ century, Christianity in the Byzantine Empire developed into what is known as _____. Describe the differences between Orthodox and the Catholicism found in western Europe.
39. After Constantine, two of the most important Byzantine rulers were _____ and _____. They ruled together between _____ and _____.
40. In your own words, describe Justinian.
41. In your own words, describe Theodora

The Franks

42. After the downfall of the Romans, one of the Germanic peoples who successfully fought wars and established settlements in former Roman territory was the _____. They settled in the Roman province of _____.
43. The Franks were skilled fighters and often carried a special axe called a _____. Both men and women wore their hair _____ and were fond of _____.
44. The _____ family ruled the Franks for about _____ years. The most successful of them was _____, who founded France and made _____ its capital.
45. After the death of Clovis I, things did not go well for the Merovingian royal family. In your own words, describe what happened.
46. The Franks had their own _____ which was different than Roman law. As these laws were collected and written down, they were called the _____ after the Salian Franks who lived in France.
47. The Salic Code placed a _____ value upon every piece of property and person. If something was stolen or a person died, a fine called a _____ had to be paid to the deceased's family. In the event of a murder, the family could demand the _____ of the guilty person or avenge the murder with out a penalty.
48. The Franks had _____ classes in their society. About _____ were simple peasants or _____ who worked the manor land or estate. Even though they were not slaves, the serfs were not free to _____ away from the manor.
49. What kind of challenges were faced by Frankish serfs?
50. Charlemagne was the son of _____ who defeated the last of the “do-nothing” kings and established a new regime. Charles the Great wanted to rebuild civilization and expanded his territory in every direction. On _____ day in _____, he was crowned the Emperor of the Romans by _____. The _____ Empire was a refreshing change and gave western Europe a rest from constant war and destruction.

51. Charlemagne governed his empire from _____ in what is now known as _____. He allowed local governments freedom to rule but he also sent out _____. These agents had the task of making sure that people were treated _____. He created a _____ code of laws for the entire empire.
52. Even so, Charlemagne could be _____ and merciless. After defeating the Saxons in northwest Germany, they refused to convert to Christianity, so he ordered his soldiers to _____ about _____ Saxons in a single day!
53. Improving education and knowledge throughout the empire was very important to Charlemagne. He established new _____ in monasteries and encouraged learning _____ classics. He was an enthusiast and thoughtful ruler, interested in architecture, and progress. He had built many _____ and palaces in Germany and France.
54. As a result of his successful rebirth of art and learning, his period of rule is often called the Carolingian _____ by historians. He died at age _____ after ruling for about _____ years. His kingdom eventual fell apart in the face of _____ invasions.

The Anglo-Saxons and the Celts

55. After the fall of Rome the Franks settled in France, but Britain was invaded by different groups . These warriors from now what is called Germany were called the _____, _____, and Jutes. These Germanic invaders drove out the native _____ peoples into Wales, _____, and _____, and across the sea to _____. The invaders became known as the _____, and all but killed Celtic culture.
56. What five cultures make up the Celtic peoples?
57. Even though the _____ thought of themselves as warriors, they were really more like _____. They lived in small _____ and did little long distance _____ or business. They were known for their skilled _____ crafting and _____ like the wonderful _____ or stories such as Beowulf.
58. Beginning in the _____ century the Anglo-Saxons endured the devastating _____ raids. It would take Anglo-Saxon ruler _____ many losses to learn how to beat the Vikings. After his death he left a _____ England, but it would suffer greatly from a combination of _____ kings and Viking _____ until the time of _____.
59. Describe Celtic society in Ireland prior to the arrival of St. Patrick.

60. How did Celtic society change after the arrival of St. Patrick?

61. What did Irish monks do in the “book factories?”

The Vikings

62. On Easter Sunday in the year _____, Vikings attacked _____ and struck a blow to the heart of the well established Charlemagne empire.

63. Describe the extent of the Viking attacks.

64. The Vikings were _____ destructive, especially before they settled in lands such as _____ and _____. They would _____ or enslave every _____, _____, or child. Sometimes _____ and _____ leaders were so terrified that they _____ the Vikings to leave their lands. These payments were called _____.

65. Most of the information about the Vikings actually has come from the people they _____ and _____. Therefore the stories and accounts may give us a _____ slanted view of their daily lives. Viking life was not just warfare, they were _____ and _____ living in small villages close to the sea.

66. The Vikings came from the area we now know as _____. They lived at the end of the long _____ where the land was most fertile. Here they farmed small areas of land, and both men and women share most of the work.

67. What was the lifestyle of a free Viking woman like?

68. Viking land owners almost always had _____ who were called _____. They did the heavy work on the farms. Some were captured on _____ or sold into slavery because they could not pay _____. These people had no _____ rights and could be _____ by their masters at any time. Their _____ automatically became slaves at birth.
69. Despite their cruelty, the Vikings had a rich _____ and were skilled _____ and _____. Many art works survived in the graves of wealthy and powerful leaders. Viking art often showed gods such as _____.
70. The keepers of Viking legends were called _____. They were _____ who kept entire historical stories and songs in their heads, a necessity since people could not _____ or _____.
71. Vikings were great _____. These laws were designed to protect their _____ and _____. Since it was not written down, they used _____ to recite the laws as they needed them. The most dreaded penalty was to be declared an _____ since anyone could kill you on sight!
72. When did the Viking age end? Why?