**Review for World History Exam—The Middle Ages**

Covers Chapters 7 & 8 (pp. 212-275), Dark Ages video, The Crusades video, Infographics

**People/Terms to Be Able to Identify:**

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| Chapter 7 | | Chapter 8 | | Videos |
| Clovis  Roman Empire  Goths  Vandals  Saxons  Franks  Charles Martel  Battle of Tours  Charlemagne  Pope Leo III  Christendom  Muslims  Magyars  Vikings  Feudalism  Vassals  Lords  Feudal contract  Fief  Aristocrats  Knights  Chivalry  Troubadours | Richard the Lion-Heart  Eleanor of Aquitaine  Manor  Serf  St. Augustine  Anglo-Saxons  Sacraments  Benedictine Rule  Monastery  Papal supremacy  Canon law  Excommunication  Interdict  Monastery of Cluny  Friars  St. Francis of Assisi  Three-field system  Charter  Tenant farmers  Guilds  Middle class  Apprentice  Journeyman  The Canterbury Tales | Joan of Arc  High Middle Ages  Monarchs  William the Conqueror  Battle of Hastings  Domesday Book  Henry II  Common law  Jury  Thomas Becket  King John  Magna Carta  Due process of law  Habeas corpus  Edward I  Parliament  Hugh Capet  Capetian kings  Philip Augustus  Louis IX  Pope Boniface VIII  Avignon  Holy Roman Empire  Henry IV  Pope Gregory VII | Lay investiture  Concordat of Worms  Frederick Barbarossa  Pope Innocent III  Albegensians  Crusades  Holy Land  Marco Polo  Pope Urban II  Saladin  Reconquista  Ferdinand & Isabella  Inquisition  Scholasticism  Thomas Aquinas  Vernacular  Divine Comedy  Dante Alighieri  Christine de Pisan  Song of Roland  El Cid  Illumination  Black Death  Schism  Hundred Years War  Longbow | Mergovingians  Justinian  Constantinople  Bede  Benedict  Emperor Alexius  William of Tyre  Godfrey  Baldwin  Bohemond  Nicea  Zengi |

**Things to be able to explain:**

How did the fall of Rome affect life in Europe politically, economically, religiously and socially?

Why is the term “Dark Ages” both accurate and inaccurate in describing this era in Western Europe?

How did the system of Feudalism develop and how did the feudal economy operate under this system. Understand the relationships between all the levels of society…lords, knights, priests, peasants and how they mutually supported each other.

How did changes in agriculture and the revival of trade and travel contribute to the development of medieval cities and towns? How did this cause the rise of modern business and the creation of a new middle class? Be able to describe town and city life.

What role did the Catholic Church play a role both as a “civilizing force” and as a source of conflict with secular (non-religious) leaders? What was the impact of the Church on Europe socially, politically, economically and religiously?

What was the driving reason for the crusades? What was both the short term and long term impact of the crusades on Europe?

How did learning and the arts flourish in the High Middle Ages? Who were some of the key people and ideas that evolved as Western Europe advanced in learning, literature, arts and architecture?

How did both the Black Death and the Hundred Years’ War slow down and perhaps even cause a regression in the development of Western Europe?