

COURSE OUTLINE	World History Organizer																																
<p>Periodization 1: Foundations (5,000 BCE-600 CE)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Unit 1: River Valley & Classical CivilizationsUnit 2: Greece & Rome <p>Periodization 2: Post-Classical Era (600-1450)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Unit 3: Islam & AfricaUnit 4: Byzantine Empire & the Middle AgesUnit 5: Americas, China, & the Mongols <p>Periodization 3: Transition to the Modern World (1450-1750)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Unit 6: The Renaissance & Protestant ReformationUnit 7: Exploration & Scientific Revolution <p>Periodization 4: Early Modern Era (1750-1914)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Unit 8: The Middle East, Japan, & ChinaUnit 9: Enlightenment, Revolutions, & NapoleonUnit 10: Industrial Revolution & Imperialism <p>Periodization 5: The World at War (1914-1945)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Unit 11: World War I & the Russian RevolutionUnit 12: World War II <p>Periodization 6: Late 20th Century (1945-Present)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Unit 13: The Cold WarUnit 14: Decolonization & Globalization	Unit 4: The Byzantine Empire & the Middle Ages																																
	<p><u>The Big Picture:</u></p> <p>Unit 4 covers the era in European history after the fall of the Roman Empire. In the East, the Byzantine Empire was a wealthy and powerful center for trade. During the reign of Emperor Justinian, the Byzantines developed an important law code (the Justinian Code), extended its territory, promoted learning, and preserved Greco-Roman culture. Difference between Christians in Eastern and Western Europe divided the Christian Church into Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox denominations. In sharp contrast to the Byzantine Empire, Western Europe descended into the Middle Ages. There was little trade, learning, or cultural achievements during these “Dark Ages.” Society was controlled by feudal system in which peasants worked for noble lords in exchange for protection and access to farm land. The Catholic Church played an important role played a unifying force that guided peoples’ daily lives.</p>																																
	<p>Unit Pacing:</p> <p>11/2 – Division of Rome & Rise of the Byzantine Empire</p> <p>11/3 – Division of Christianity</p> <p>11/4 – Viking & Byzantine Influence on Russia</p> <p>11/5 – Division of Rome & Beginning of the Middle Ages in Western Europe</p> <p>11/6 – Feudal Society</p> <p>11/9 – Role of the Medieval Church & the Crusades</p> <p>11/10 - Review</p>	<p>BELLWORK (Answer Qs on Back)</p> <p>11/2 – 11.1</p> <p>11/3 – 11.2</p> <p>11/4 – 13.1, 13.2</p> <p>11/5 – 13.3</p> <p>11/6 – 13.4</p> <p>11/9 – Complete Unit 4 Organizer</p>	<p>Key Terms and Phrases:</p> <table><tr><td>1. Byzantine Empire</td><td>16. Kiev</td></tr><tr><td>2. Constantinople</td><td>17. Cyrillic Alphabet</td></tr><tr><td>3. Justinian</td><td>18. Middle Ages (“Dark Ages, “Medieval Europe”)</td></tr><tr><td>4. Justinian’s Code</td><td>19. Feudalism</td></tr><tr><td>5. Hagia Sophia</td><td>20. Manorial System</td></tr><tr><td>6. Theodora</td><td>21. Peasants/Serfs</td></tr><tr><td>7. Great Schism (1054 A.D.)</td><td>22. Lords/Nobles</td></tr><tr><td>8. Orthodox Christianity</td><td>23. Monarchs</td></tr><tr><td>9. Roman Catholicism</td><td>24. Knights</td></tr><tr><td>10. Icons</td><td>25. Charlemagne</td></tr><tr><td>11. Patriarch</td><td>26. Crusades</td></tr><tr><td>12. Pope</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>13. Vikings</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>14. Russia</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>15. Czar</td><td></td></tr></table>	1. Byzantine Empire	16. Kiev	2. Constantinople	17. Cyrillic Alphabet	3. Justinian	18. Middle Ages (“Dark Ages, “Medieval Europe”)	4. Justinian’s Code	19. Feudalism	5. Hagia Sophia	20. Manorial System	6. Theodora	21. Peasants/Serfs	7. Great Schism (1054 A.D.)	22. Lords/Nobles	8. Orthodox Christianity	23. Monarchs	9. Roman Catholicism	24. Knights	10. Icons	25. Charlemagne	11. Patriarch	26. Crusades	12. Pope		13. Vikings		14. Russia		15. Czar	
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<p><u>Essentials Questions:</u></p> <p>1. In what ways was the Byzantine Empire similar to the Roman Empire? How was it different?</p> <p>2. In what ways did the Byzantine Empire and the Vikings influence the development of Russia?</p> <p>3. What was life like during the Middle Ages for (a) peasants, (b) lords, (c) the Catholic Church?</p> <p>4. What was the impact of the Crusades on Europe and the Islamic Empire?</p>		<p><u>AKS</u></p> <p>AKS 32 i</p> <p>AKS 33 a-f</p> <p>AKS 34 e</p> <p>AKS 37 a-c</p>																															

Unit 4 Reading Guide—Byzantine Empire & the Middle Ages

Go to www.classzone.com/cz/books/wh_survey05/book_home.htm, click “Activity Center” and find the “Audio Downloads” link to listen to each chapter. After reading the chapters, go to “Review Center” and take the “Chapter Quizzes” and look at the “Flip Cards” to review the content from the book.

Chapter 11, Section 1

1. What did Justinian do for the Byzantine Empire when he gained control of the throne?
2. What is the Justinian Code and why is it important?
3. What changes did Justinian bring to Constantinople?
4. Name two things that the Empress Theodora did that show her power.
5. What are two differences between the Eastern and Roman churches?

Chapter 11, Section 2

1. Who were the Slavs?
2. What groups influenced the development of Russia?
3. Why was the city of Kiev important?
4. Which city and ruler became powerful after the Mongols?

Chapter 13, Section 1

1. Name three effects of the Germanic invasions.
2. What role did monasteries play during this period?
3. What was important about Charlemagne being crowned emperor?

Chapter 13, Section 2

1. Name three groups that invaded and disrupted Europe from about 800 to 1000 A.D.
2. What were the three main groups of feudal society?
3. What were manors focused on during the Middle Ages?

Chapter 13, Section 3

1. What was the main duty of knights?
2. What is chivalry?
3. Who were troubadour’s songs about?
4. How were noble and poor women alike?

Chapter 13, Section 4

1. Why did the church have so much power in the Middle Ages?
2. What powerful punishments could the Church hand down?
3. What is lay investiture? Why did the Pope Gregory VII ban it?
4. Why did Henry IV beg Pope Gregory VII for forgiveness?