

p. 219 Explain who Charlemagne, the Byzantine Empire, and Kievan Russia were.

What continuities existed with the Byzantine Empire?

p. 222 Explain how the social structure changed.
Explain how the economic structure changed.

How did the legal and political structures in Europe change?

p.224 By the way, what did the Vikings seek?
Explain how Europe slowly slipped into a self-sufficient economy?
What was the significance of the manor?

p. 228-29 What were some of the problems faced by the Church?

p. 229-230

- What was the investiture controversy?
- Explain the controversy between the Church and Henry.
- Where did monasticism begin?
- How did Benedictine monks live?

Who were the Varangians and their significance?

p. 232 Explain how Christianity arrive in Kiev?
Where did political power come from in Kievan Russia and what effect did it have?
How did cities become "hubs"?
When did the Mongols invade?

Why did Europe experience a growth?

What role did technology play in this growth? (include the various technologies)
What new cities arose and what was their role?
How did coinage change Europe?

What were the Crusades?

Explain in detail the reason behind the Crusades.
How did the Battle of Manzikert contribute?
How did Pope Urban II entice the people to go on the Crusades?
Explain the outcomes of the 1st-4th Crusades.

Conclusion Compare the east and west remains of the Roman Empire—what political, religious, and technological differences existed?

What are 5 historically significant statements that you can make about the following maps tying in what you have read to the map?

--map 9.3 on page 238

Chapter 14: The Latin West, 1200-1500

Name: _____

1. What were the positive signs of the period from 1200-1500 in Europe?
2. What is meant by the terms "Franks" and "Latins"? (no, I am not talking about hot dogs here either)

Section One: Rural Growth and Crisis

1. Explain in detail how society was divided.
2. Explain the three field system of farming and its results.
3. What other changes occurred due to population growth?
4. What was the average life expectancy during this time? (you would be close to reaching middle age, you know)
5. How many Europeans were killed by the Black Death? (Wow, that's bushels and bushels full)
6. Explain what was the bubonic plague? (yuk)
7. Explain in detail the social changes that took place as a result of the plague.
8. Explain in detail the expansion of water mills and the various results.

Section Two: Urban Revival

1. Most urban growth in the Latin West was a result of what?
2. Explain the rise of Italian cities, such as Venice. (trivia question: what country in South America was named after Venice?)
3. What was the Hanseatic League and its results?
4. Explain the rise of Flanders and Florence as hubs of trade.
5. What threats were faced by the Jews in these cities?
6. What were guilds and what was their impact?
7. What role did women play in Europe at this time?
8. What new class of people emerged and grew in power?
9. What was usury?
10. What were the characteristics of gothic architecture?

Section Three: Learning, Literature, and the Renaissance

1. What was the Renaissance?
2. Explain the process of opening the West to intellectual development.
3. What role did universities play in this rebirth?
4. What was scholasticism and its impact on Europe?
5. Who was Thomas Aquinas?
6. Who were the following: Dante, Chaucer, Boccaccio, and the Humanists.
7. What impact did the Humanists have on Europe?
8. Who was Erasmus?
9. What three technological improvements revolutionized printing?
10. What long-term effect would the printing press have?
11. What changes took place in Renaissance art during this time period?
12. What role did Jan van Eyck play in the changing art scene of the time?
13. What role did merchants and the Church play in fostering artistic development?

Section Four: Political and Military Transformations (last section!)

1. Explain the political structures of European kingdoms.
2. What two changes altered the role of the knights in Europe and how did they do it?
3. Explain in detail the power struggles that took place between the Church and kings.
4. What was the 100 Years War? Explain how technology impacted the war and the effects of the war.
5. What three sources of revenue did kings try get money from during this time?
6. How did England and France try to prevent the absolute power of the monarchs?
7. Explain in detail the reconquest of the Iberian Peninsula.
8. What events occurred in 1492?
9. Summarize the last paragraph in the conclusion.

Read the "Diversity and Dominance" article on pp. 360-361 and answer the three questions at the end of the reading.

Now that you have once again thoroughly read the chapter and have become one with the information coming ever closer to that nirvanic moment of AP world history enlightenment, examine the maps on the following pages and write five good, no not good, but absolutely stupendous historical connections for each: pp. 354, 357, 369