

Early Western Civilization to 1660 - Study Guide for Exam #1

READ CHAPTERS 1, 2 and 3 in your textbook

Ancient Near East

1. Comprehend the ordering of time in during the ancient period. (B.C., A.D., etc.)
2. Understand the basic evolution of man from the hunter-gatherers of 75,000 years ago through the civilizations of the Neolithic Age.
 - When were men hunter-gatherers?
 - What does “sedentary” mean and why is it important?
 - What and when was the Paleolithic period?
 - What and when was the Neolithic period?
 - Of what importance was agriculture?
 - What are Jericho and Catal Huyuk?
3. Understand the basic characteristics of “civilization” and where these took place in the Ancient Near East.
4. Identify the basic geography of the "Ancient Near East."
 - Know major rivers as well as settled areas.
 - What is the Tigris?
 - What is the Euphrates?
 - What is the Fertile Crescent?
 - What is Sumer?
5. Know the basic characteristics of Mesopotamia, including:
 - irrigation
 - stratified society
 - theocracy
 - cuneiform
 - polytheistic
 - descriptions of cities
 - ziggurat.
6. Identify and explain the other major groups of people in the Ancient Near East, as discussed in class and in your book. Explain who belongs where geographically; understand the leadership and major events or characteristics as discussed in class.
 - Akkadians
 - Amorites
 - Babylonians
 - Who/what was Hammurabi and his law codes?
7. In general, familiarize yourself with the different types of religion in the Ancient Near East, as mentioned in class.
 - What is Polytheism?
 - What is Judaism?

8. Concerning Ancient Egypt:
- What was the “Gift of the Nile?”
 - What are the major geographic characteristics of Ancient Egypt?
 - What are Upper and Lower Egypt?
 - Who unified Egypt?
 - Recognize the various time phases of Ancient Egyptian civilization (the various “Kingdoms”), and the major characteristics and leaders of each.
 - What/who are:
 - pharaoh
 - Memphis
 - Horus
 - Ra
 - Osiris
 - Book of the Dead*
 - ma'at
 - ka
 - Cult of the Dead
 - pyramids
 - mummies
 - sarcophagus
 - hieroglyphics
 - Rosetta Stone
 - demotic
 - Hyksos
 - Thutmose III
 - Hatshepsut
 - Amenhotep III
 - Akhenaten
 - Tutankhamun
 - Ramses II
9. Learn the general history of the Ancient Hebrews from 1900 BC to 722 BC; also the relationship between the Jews and their religion.
- What are the major aspects of that religion?
 - Who was Abraham?
 - What was Palestine?
 - Who was Saul?
 - Who were the Philistines?
 - Who was David?
 - Who was Solomon?
 - What is Judea?
 - What is Jerusalem?
 - What is Israel?
 - What is Samaria?
 - Who were the Assyrians?
 - Who were the Babylonians?
 - What is the “Ten Lost Tribes of Israel?”
 - Who was King Nebuchadnezzar?
 - What was the “Babylonian Captivity of the Jews?”

- What is the *Torah*?
- What is the *Talmud*?

10. Understand the place in history of the Phoenicians, and know the major features and leaders.
 - What is Tyre? Sidon? Biblos?
 - What are mollusks?
 - What is Carthage?
11. Know the basic history of the Persians.
 - Where was their empire located?
 - Who was Cyrus the Great?
 - Who was Cambyses?
 - Who was Darius the Great?
 - What is Persepolis?
 - What is a Satrap/satrapy?
 - What is Zoroastrianism? Ahura Mazda?

Greece

Be familiar with the geography of Greece and its importance

1. (*Minoan Culture*):
 - What is the Aegean?
 - What is Cyprus?
 - What is Crete?
 - Who is Zeus and what is his connection to Crete?
 - To what is referred the "Aegean Civilization?"
 - Who was King Minos?
 - What is Linear A and its significance to the development of Greek culture?
 - What was Knossos and what are its characteristics?
 - What is the importance of bulls?
 - What was the Minotaur, and its significance for Athenian Culture as well as Minoan?
 - Why did the Minoan civilization end?
 - What was the Minoan culture's tie to Ancient Greece?
2. (*Mycenaean Culture*):
 - Locate and identify the basic characteristics of the Mycenaean civilization.
 - What was the importance of Mycenae's geography?
 - Who was Agamemnon?
 - Who was Homer?
 - What is the *Iliad*?
 - What is the *Odyssey*?
 - Who was Heinrich Schliemann?
 - What is an acropolis?
 - What are shaft graves?
 - What are tholos tombs?
 - Who was Paris?
 - Who was Helen?
 - Who was Menelaus?
 - What was Sparta?
 - What was Troy?

- What was Linear B?
 - What are the characteristics of the city of Mycenae?
 - Why did the Mycenaean civilization end?
 - What was Mycenae's tie to Ancient Greece?
 - Identify the "Mask of Agamemnon"
3. What is the timeframe and what are the main features of the **Greek Dark Ages**?
 - What was the influence of Homer?
 - Who was Odysseus?
 4. Be familiar with the basic characteristics of the **Archaic Age of Greece**.
 - What was its timeframe?
 - To where did expansion take place?
 - What is a polis?
 - What is an acropolis?
 - What is an agora?
 - Who was Athena?
 - Understand the basic history and major characteristics of the Greek city-states of Athens and Sparta.
 - Know Spartan governmental structure, militarism and its beginnings, and how males were trained to be good Spartans.
 - What were the causes and outcomes of the First and Second Messenian Wars?
 - Who were helots? Hoplites? Militarism?
 5. Identify and know the importance
 - of the Peloponnesian League; Tegea; Argos;
 - of the Aeropagus;
 - of archons;
 - of Clisthenes;
 - of the Deme;
 - of the Council of 500;
 - kouros;
 - of Hesiod;
 - of the *Theogony*;
 - of *Works and Days*?
 6. Know reasons for and impact of the Persian and Peloponnesian wars.
 - Who/what were Ionia;
 - Darius the Great;
 - Marathon;
 - Xerxes;
 - Thermopylae;
 - Delian League;
 - Peace of Nicias 421?
 7. Know major characteristics of **Classical Greek culture**.
 - Who/what were Herodotus; Thucydides?

8. Know the following playwrights and their plays. **Read page 52 to familiarize yourself with the themes of their plays. If you don't, you will probably lose 10 points!!!.**

- Aeschylus *Oresteia*;
- Sophocles *Oedipus the King*;
- Euripides *The Bacchae*;
- Aristophanes *The Clouds, Lysistrata*.

9. Be familiar with the religion of the Greeks, as discussed in class.

- Who/what is
 - the pantheon;
 - patron gods/goddesses
 - Mt. Olympus?
 - 12 Olympians; Zeus; Oracles; panhellenic?

10. Know and **be able to recognize** the major characteristics of Classical Greek architecture.

- Recognize the column/order features of Ionic, Doric, and Corinthian.
- What was the Erechtheum?

11. Be familiar with the great philosophers of Ancient Greece:

- Who was Socrates? Plato? Aristotle?
- What was The Academy? The Lyceum?

Read the following documents, concentrating on the following questions; if you don't you will probably lose 8 points!!!:

1. "The Code of Hammurabi": What do the 12 points of law from the Code of Hammurabi reveal about Mesopotamian society? How do they emphasize the principle of "an eye for an eye"? What legal rights do women receive from this code? (p.9)

2. "Significance of the Nile River and the Pharaoh": What do the two hymns reveal about the importance of the Nile River and the institution of Pharaoh to Egyptian civilization? (p. 13)

3. "The Covenant and the Law: The Book of Exodus": What was the nature of the covenant between Yahweh and the Hebrews? What was its moral significance for the Hebrew people? (p. 28)

4. "Athenian Democracy: The Funeral Oration of Pericles": In the eyes of Pericles, what are the ideals of Athenian Democracy? (p. 51)

Study the information gleaned from study guides for Unit 1 films shown, which follow:

Early Western Civilization To 1660 - Unit 1

Film Study Guide - *Ancient Egypt*

This Study Guide is to help you know what to watch for in the film, specifically for possible testing purposes. It is not an assignment to hand in. Keep it with your notes to prepare for your exam.

How long did it take to build the great pyramid at Giza? How many blocks of stone were used, and how did they reach that location? What coats the pyramid?

What type of people built the pyramids at Giza?

What type of people were most of the Egyptians, and what did they do for a living? What did their main diet consist of?

Describe the characteristics of the small middle class of Egyptians.

How were the agricultural fields laid out, and how were they irrigated?

Where in Egypt are the written hieroglyphs found?

Why would Pharaoh marry his sister, his half-sister, or his daughter?

Enjoy watching the temples at Abu Cimbal, but remember their geographic location and features.

Life After Death: What was buried with the bodies? Describe the general mummification process. What was done with the internal organs? How long did the entire process take?

Early Western Civilization to 1600 – Unit 1

Film Study Guide - *King Minos and The Minoans of Crete*

This Study Guide is to help you know what to watch for in the film, specifically for possible testing purposes. It is not an assignment to hand in. Keep it with your notes to prepare for your exam.

Part One only:

The legend of the early years of Minoan Civilization tells how the Greek God Zeus came to Crete in the form of a _____. There he met the woman Europa, who became pregnant and gave birth to _____, Crete's first king. The king's wife then fell in love with a _____, and gave birth to a monster, a half-man, half bull. The king hid this creature in a maze where?

What happened every year to 7 young men and 7 young women from Athens?

Who went to Crete from Athens to slay the minotaur? What happened?

How did the Aegean Sea come to have its name?

Who excavated the Palace at Knossos? How many rooms, etc., did he find? What was the palace built of?

What was the subject matter of the wall art at the Palace at Knossos?

What were some unusual plumbing features discovered at Knossos?

What was stored in the storage vats at Knossos?

What types of events relating to bulls seem to have taken place at Knossos?

Early Western Civilization to 1660 – Unit 1

Film Study Guide - *Ancient Greece*

This Study Guide is to help you know what to watch for in the film, specifically for possible testing purposes. It is not an assignment to hand in. Keep it with your notes to prepare for your exam.

Most of the population was engaged in what economic activity?

What was the Agora?

What was the staple food of the poor?

On what did your position in society depend?

What was the worst job for slaves?

Describe the life of Ancient Greek women:

What is important about Greek pottery and artwork?

At what event does the documented history of Ancient Greece begin? When?

Sparta and Athens united to drive out the Persians. This was accomplished at the battle of _____ . Which city-state dominated the land armies? Which the navy?

Make note of some of the areas in which Athens is important to the modern world.

How often did the Athenian Assembly meet, and who was expected to attend?

Note importance of Pythagorus, Aristotle, and Plato.

What did Athenian men learn at school, both academically and physically?

Note relation of Mt. Olympus, home of the gods, and the Olympic games.

Note the character of the gods and goddesses.

Of what importance are Hades, Persephone, Cheron, and the River Styx? Why were people buried with a coin?

Early Western Civilization to 1660 Study Guide – Exam #2

Greece & the Hellenistic World: Read Chapter 4, pp. 60-64

1. How, why, and by whom did the Macedonians conquer Greece?
2. Describe the Macedonian military
3. Who/what and of what importance are:
 - cavalry;
 - noblemen;
 - companiones;
 - Phillip II;
 - Alexander;
 - Darius;
 - Tyre;
 - Persepolis;
 - Bessus;
 - Furthest Alexandria;
 - Roxanne;
 - Ptolemy;
 - Seleucus
 - Antigonus
 - Describe Alexander's strategies to conquer the Persians.
 - What happened to Alexander's empire after Alexander died?

Rome: Read Chapter 5 pp. 76-84, 91-93; Chapter 6; Chapter 7 to page 126

1. Recall the chain of events and characteristics of the settling of Italy, including different groups of people, the government, and aspects of social and economic institutions of the **Royal Period**.
 - What is the time frame involved?
 - Who are the Etruscans and their location and importance?
 - Who are the Italics and their importance?
 - What and of what importance are:
 - imperium;
 - senate;
 - curiate assembly;
 - clientage (client and patron);
 - fides?
2. Recall the major features of the Roman **Republic's** Constitution, including consuls, senate.
 - Know the time frame of the Republic.
 - Why was the Royal period abandoned and the Republic period begun?
3. What were the Roman Republic's conquests to 134 BC, including
 - conquest of Italy;
 - First Punic War;
 - Second Punic War;
 - War of the Italian Allies?
 - Who/what and of what importance are:
 - Pyrrhus;

- Hamilcar Barca;
- Hasdrubal;
- the Ebro River
- Saguntum;
- Battle of Cannae;
- Hannibal;
- Scipio (Africanus)?

- What territory did Rome gain control over as a result of the Punic Wars?
- What is a Pyrrhic Victory?
- How did the Romans conquer and then maintain control of, new territory?

4. How did the **Roman Republic** end and the **Roman Empire** come about?

-Who were

- Pompey;
- Crassus;
- Julius Caesar;
- Octavian;
- Lepidus;
- Mark Antony;
- Cleopatra?

-Describe the actions of all these individuals and how they ultimately contributed to the Fall of the Roman Empire.

- What was the First Triumverate?
- What was the Second Triumverate?
- What was The Ides of March?

5. What and when was the **Augustan Principate**?

-Who was its major figure?

-What changes did the principate bring to the Roman:

- administration,
- architecture,
- and military?

-What are

- comites,**
- dux,**
- princeps,**
- Pax Romana?**

6. The Rise of Christianity in the Roman Empire:

-Who was Saul of Tarsus (St. Paul) and what was his impact on the development and spread of Christianity?

-How did the office of Bishop come about?

-What happened at the Council of Nicaea? What are Arianism, trinity, Nicene Creed?

-Understand the terms associated with religion and the organization of the Church as mentioned in class. What are:

- Doctrine of Apostolic Succession;
- catholic;
- orthodox;
- heretics/heresy;

7. Know the early developments of monasticism.
 - What was the role of monks?
 - What was the lifestyle of the monks?
 - Who is known as the Father of Western Monasticism?
 - What is Monte Cassino?

8. Diocletian and Constantine:
 - How did they come to power?
 - What were their contributions to the Roman Empire?
 - What was their impact on Christianity?
 - What and where is Constantinople and how did it come about?

9. Understand the rise of the Byzantine Empire (in Constantinople).
 - Explain the division of Christendom.
 - What were the major differences between Western and Eastern Christianity?
 - Who was Justinian? -What is the Hagia Sophia?

10. Know the various “barbarians” who invaded the Roman Empire.
 - Who were they?
 - From where did they come?
 - Where did they invade?
 - What was their impact on the Roman Empire?
 - Know:
 - Huns;
 - Visigoths;
 - Vandals;
 - Burgundians;
 - Franks;
 - Attila;
 - Ostrogoths;
 - Angles;
 - Saxons
 - What is the traditional date for the Fall of the Roman Empire?

Read the following documents for Unit 2, concentrating on the following questions; if you don't you will probably lose 8 points!!!:

1. “The Assassination of Julius Caesar”: What does the account of Caesar’s assassination reveal about the character of Julius Caesar? (P. 92)

2. “The Achievements of Augustus”: What were the achievements of Augustus? (P. 98)

3. “Christian Ideals: The Sermon on the Mount”: What were the ideals of early Christianity? (P. 110)

4. “The Life of Saint Anthony”: With what did the devil try to tempt Saint Anthony away from his spiritually-focused life? (P. 123)

Study the information gleaned from study guides for Unit 2 films shown, which follow:

Early Western Civilization to 1660 – Unit 2

Film Study Guide - *Ancient Rome*

Apologies for some of the sound, the narrators do not always speak clearly.

Notice the Roman Arch, borrowing of Greek columns

What is considered the “backbone” of Roman society?

Describe how townhouses and country villas were decorated.

How did the Romans warm the houses of the wealthy?

How did Romans use art?

How did Romans use mosaics?

Describe the position of the woman in maintaining the family.

At what age did Roman boys leave the care of their mothers? What did they then do to age 16, and under whom? What happened after 16?

What was the roll of Roman slaves? Who owned them? Were they educated?

Coliseum - watch, but you also will see a better short film on the Coliseum.

Describe the uses of the Forum Romana (Roman Forum)

Describe Julius Caesar - his dress, oratory, etc.

Resistance in Northern Great Britain resulted in Hadrian's Wall being built to keep out the Scots, etc.

Describe Roman roads

Describe Pompeii

What was the role of the Roman theater?

What was the role of religion to the Romans? Notice the relationships of Roman gods to Greek gods (don't worry about being specific). What animals were ritually sacrificed?

Why did the Romans not readily accept Christianity?

Notice that today's western legal institutions are based on Roman law.

Early Western Civilization to 1660 Film Study Guide – Unit 2

Coliseum

1. In what city was the coliseum built?
2. Who built the coliseum?
3. Why did he build the coliseum?
4. Describe fully and in detail the types of events that occurred in the Roman Coliseum.

Early Western Civilization to 1660 Film Study Guide – Unit 2
Hagia Sophia

1. In what city is the Hagia Sophia?
2. Who built the Hagia Sophia? What was its intended use at the time it was built?
3. What happened to the use of the Hagia Sophia after the Moslem invasion in 1453?
4. What is the use of the Hagia Sophia today?

Early Western Civilization Study Guide - Exam #3

Chapter 7 - Late Antiquity and the Emergence of the Medieval World p. 130-135

The Rise of Islam part of the unit will appear in class lecture preceding “The Crusades.”

1. “The Rise of Islam”

- Know the main features of the Muslim religion.
- How and where did the Islamic world begin and expand in the 7th and 8th centuries?
- What contributions did the Islamic world make to the Western world?
- Know the Five Pillars of Islam. (belief (iman), worship (salat), fasting (sawm), almsgiving (zakat), pilgrimage (hajj). What is a hajji?
- Who/what are and what is the importance of:
 - Moslems;
 - Islam;
 - Mohammed;
 - Mecca;
 - Gabriel;
 - Medina;
 - Hegira;
 - Abraham;
 - Moses;
 - Jesus;
 - People of the Book;
 - Allah;
 - Koran/Qu’ran;
 - hadith;
 - mosque;
 - Ramadan;
 - Id al-Fitr;

Chapter 8 - European Civilization in the Early Middle Ages, 750-1000 p. 137-148

1. “The World of the Carolingians” –

- Understand the development of the Carolingian Kingdom, especially during the reign of Charlemagne. What contributions did Charlemagne make during his reign, and with his legacy?
- Who was Alcuin of York?
- How did the Treaty of Verdun affect the Carolingian kingdom and Europe in general?
- What was the relationship between the Holy Roman Empire and the Catholic Church?
- Who/what are
 - Franks,
 - Merovingians,
 - Pepin the Short,
 - Aachen,
 - Louis the Pious,
 - Treaty of Verdun,
 - Charles the Bald,
 - Lothar,
 - Louis the German,

- Treaty of Mersen,
- West Frankish Kingdom,
- East Frankish Kingdom,
- Kingdom of Italy,
- Paris,
- Rome.

2. **“The Emerging World of Lords and Vassals” –**

- Know the features of feudal society, in both secular and religious worlds (organizations, offices, obligations, training, chivalry, *etc.*).
- Who/what are
 - lord,
 - vassal,
 - fief,
 - primogeniture,
 - subvassals,
 - subinfeudation,
 - feudal aids,
 - liegelord,
 - page,
 - squire,
 - knight,
 - joust,
 - chivalry,
 - heretics,
 - reconversions,
 - inquisitions,
 - infidels

Chapter 9 - The Recovery and Growth of European Society in the High Middle Ages p. 170-172

“Romanesque Architecture: ‘A White Mantle of Churches,’” and “The Gothic Cathedral” -

- Visually recognize** the barrel vault, groin vault, rib vault, flying buttress, rose window.
- Describe the main features of the Romanesque Cathedral and of the Gothic Cathedral.
- Visually recognize** the following features of a cathedral: apse, altar, transept, nave, narthex.
(Mostly PowerPoint)

Chapter 10 - Rise of Kingdoms p. 175-181; 189-193

1. **“The Emergence and Growth of European Kingdoms”**

- Growth of the monarchy in England and France. Of what importance are:
 - Normans,
 - Eleanor of Aquitaine,
 - Capetians,
 - Edward the Confessor,
 - Battle of Hastings,
 - William the Conqueror,
 - Domesday Book*,
 - Henry I,
 - Henry II

- Ongoing developments of the Holy Roman Empire. Who are the Hapsburgs?
- Growth of the Italian States, particularly the Papal States, Milan, Florence, and Venice. What was the importance of each of these states?
- Developments in Iberia (Spain). Visigoths--Byzantine Empire--Ottoman Empire—Christians.
 - What are the regions of Spain?
 - How was the majority of Spain unified?
 - Who/what are the
 - Umayyads,
 - reconquista*,
 - Ferdinand,
 - Isabella

2. “The Crusades”

- Know the reasons for and the details of the Crusades as discussed in class.
- Of what importance are:
 - Knights of St. John,
 - Knights of the Temple,
 - Saladin,
 - Frederick Barbarossa,
 - Philip II,
 - Richard the Lion-Heart.

Chapter 11 - Later Middle Ages **p. 201-203**

“War and Political Instability”

- Know the factors and people involved in the 100Years War.
- Who/what are
 - Edward III,
 - Philip of Valois,
 - Henry V,
 - Treaty of Troyes,
 - Joan of Arc,
 - Charles VI,
 - Charles VII.

Read the following documents for Unit 2, concentrating on the following questions; if you don't you will probably lose 8 points!!!:

1. “The Qur’an: The Pilgrimage”: What is the key purpose of undertaking a pilgrimage to Mecca? What is the historical significance of the sacred stone? (P. 132)
2. “The Elimination of the Medieval Forests”: What does Abbot Suger’s search for wooden beams reveal about the environmental problems of the Middle Ages? (P. 159)

3. "Treatment of the Jews: How does Canon 68 propose that society distinguish Jews from Christians? With whom do the Regulations of Avignon compare Jews of that city? (P. 189)

4. "The Siege of Jerusalem: Christian and Muslim Perspectives": How do these two accounts differ? (P. 192)

Study the information gleaned from study guides for Unit 3 films shown, which follow:

Early Western Civilization to 1660 Film Study Guide- Unit 3

Storm Over Europe: The Wandering Tribes; The End of Rome, the Birth of Europe

5th c. AD migration of **Franks** to France, **Anglo-Saxons** to Britain, **Goths** to Spain and Italy.
“The Heirs of Rome”

Visigoths:

507AD the Visigoths began their migration toward Spain. They were forced out of France by which group? _____ The Visigoths’ new center of civilization was the city of _____. What was the religion of the Visigoths, based on the carvings they left behind?

Note the idea of the importance of the Visigothic kings, which helps explain the later role of kings in Europe.

711 Moorish troops (Moslems) took Toledo. Visigothic nobles fled north, their rule in Spain over.

Ostrogoths: (Eastern Goths):

Migrated from Black Sea to where?

How did the Ostrogoths deform their skulls, in style with the Huns?

Theodoric, King of the Ostrogoths.

Ostrogoths were Arians, not Roman Catholic.

Angles and Saxons:

In the north, in Denmark, the Anglo-Saxons originated. Was the time a period of peace or of warfare?

Why did they sail to Britain?

Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.

After Romans withdrew, what was the job of the Anglo-Saxons?

Did they eventually become leaders in Britain?

Were the Anglo-Saxons much influenced by the Romans?

King Redwald's Sutton Hoo grave.
How were Anglo-Saxon kings chosen?

How many Anglo-Saxon kingdoms existed in Britain by 600 AD? What happened to them between 610 and 690?

What was the immediate religious issue in 664 Britain?

What was the more far-reaching issue?

Franks:

In 496 King Clovis gave up worship of Odin and took up Christianity. First Germanic king to be christened a Roman Catholic in the city of Rheims, along with 3000 Frankish warriors. Christianity became the official state religion in the west. The Franks were the heirs of old Roman empire, now new empire under Charles the Great, the ruler of the new Roman Empire, the greatest empire from the tribal migrations. Also called the Father of Europe. Laid foundation for development of future nations of Europe.

Early Western Civilization Film Study Guide – Unit 3

The Middle Ages

What is the timeframe of the “Early Middle Ages”?

What is the timeframe of the “High Middle Ages”?

What is the timeframe of the “Later Middle Ages”?

What are some of the signs in the Early Middle Ages that the ideals of Ancient Rome have survived?

By the year 500, how many bishops existed in Europe?

What was Charlemagne’s importance to the development of Europe? What was his position?

What happened after he died?

In reference to religion, architecture, society, and warfare, what are the major characteristics of the Early (and High – which the film does not show a heading for) Middle Ages? For example, castles, etc.

Describe how the role of the knights evolved over the centuries, through the time of the Crusades.

What were the characteristics of the gothic cathedral?

Take notes over feudalism and manorialism, and how these social institutions influenced society in general.

Where was the first real medieval university located? What kind of school was it?

In the Later Middle Ages, how did society and the area of governing start to change? What happened to the power of the Church during this time?

What are some factors that influenced people's lives in the Later Middle Ages? What was the infant mortality rate? The average life span?

What weapon of the Welsh soldiers made fighting the Hundred Years War so difficult?

Describe the impact of the bubonic plague that broke out in 1348. How did people react to this event?

Early Western Civilization Study Guide - Exam #4

Chapter 11 -Black Death to page 201

Understand what the Black Death was, when it occurred, and what were the consequences. What were the conditions contributing to it, immediate cause, its spread through Europe, its symptoms, remedies, consequences. Know about the Flagellants; Ring Around the Rosy.

Chapter 12 - The Renaissance to page 229

Topics to know are:

*What was the Renaissance?

Where did it begin?

What are its characteristics?

*What is humanism?

*Know the contributions of moveable type, Gutenberg, Machiavelli and Petrarch

*Know Cosimo de Medici,
the Borgias, Cesare & Lucrezia

*Know the works and contributions of Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo and Raphael

*Know the impacts of Renaissance Popes Julius II, Sixtus IV, Alexander VI and Leo X

Chapter 13 - Age of Reformation. 237-248, 249-252

Topics to know are:

*Social and religious conflicts contributing to the Reformation

*Life of Martin Luther;

*How the Reformation spread

*How the English Reformation occurred

* Henry VIII and his six wives

*Catholic reforms of Jesuits

*Council of Trent

*Who/what are

-simony,

-indulgences,

-treasury of merit,

-John Tetzel,

-*Ninety-Five Theses*,

-William Tyndale,

-Thomas Wolsey,

-Thomas More,

-Thomas Cranmer,

-Thomas Cromwell,

-Henry VII,

-Act of Succession,

-Act of Supremacy,

-Mary I,

-Elizabeth I,

-Mary Queen of Scots,

- Jane Seymour,
- Book of Common Prayer*,
- Lady Jane Gray,
- Marian E
- John Knox,
- James VI (James I)

Chapter 14 - Age of Discovery 258-265, 273-278

Topics to know are:

- *Portugal and Spain—
 - the explorers,
 - where the explorers went
 - impact on the "Old" and "New" worlds.
- *Who/What are
 - Flotillas*,
 - Prince Henry the Navigator,
 - Diaz,
 - de Gama,
 - Columbus,
 - Magellan,
 - Cortez,
 - Mayans,
 - Aztecs,
 - Tenochtitlan,
 - Quetzalcoatl,
 - Pizarro,
 - Incas

DIRECTED READINGS:

This is material from the book for which you will be responsible on the final exam. *From the following pages, learn the main contributions of the following people and activities.*

244-246: Zwingli's reform movement; the Anabaptists;

247-248: John Calvin and Calvinism

Study the information gleaned from study guide for Unit 4 film shown, which follows:

Early Western Civilization to 1660 – Film Study Guide - Unit 4

The Renaissance, Reformation, and Beyond: Towards a Modern Europe

The Renaissance came about due to the urge to rediscover the traditions and virtues of the classical worlds of what ancient countries, and to imitate and rediscover them?

What Italian city was the center of the Italian Renaissance and considered a “power house?”

What was the importance attached to the building in 1417 of the cathedral dome in Florence?

The people who studied Greek and Latin civilizations, who saw no distinction between art and science, were referred to as the _____

What major new artistic rule came about during the Renaissance that helped art evolve from the medieval style to the Renaissance style?

The first major attack against the growing worldliness and corruption of the Church was what?

During the Counter Reformation of the Catholic Church, what group exemplified the growing militantism of the church?

Age of Discovery: competition among countries

What European leader encouraged seamanship and accurate maps?

What countries controlled the Eastern Mediterranean and beyond, which kept others from traveling for trade in those areas?

As a result of her exploration and colonization in the “New World,” Spain became very wealthy. This wealth was demonstrated in the building of a cathedral in the Spanish city of _____, which contained metals from most of the New World areas.

What was the most deeply Catholic of European countries during the later middle ages?

What country did Spain try to force to be Catholic, but couldn't?

What province that it was supposed to control, was Spain not able to subdue? And eventually this area replaced Spain as the leading European sea power.

What city became the business center of the world after Spain's fall from being a major power?

Who was elected Holy Roman Emperor in 1564, and what was the condition of that area at that time?

What other European country was most concerned about the growing power of the Hapsburg family in the Holy Roman Empire, and thus formed alliances against it?

What was the name of the series of wars that developed between France and the Holy Roman Empire? Who came out on top?

What other countries in Europe were starting to build in power at the end of the Middle Ages?