

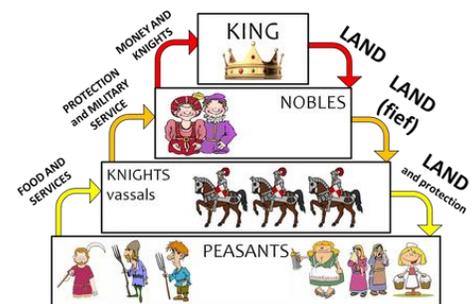
Unit 3: Post-Classical Era Exam Review KEY

1. What problems did Western Europe face after the fall of the Roman Empire?
No central government, frequent invasions, cities & trade declined due to insecurity
2. What led to the start of feudalism?
Insecurity after the fall of the Roman Empire
3. What institution united Western Europe after the fall of the Roman Empire?
Christian church
4. What impact did Christianity and the Roman Catholic Church have on Medieval Europe?
Culturally unified the region, political and social stability, monasteries provided education
5. What are the characteristics of Roman Catholicism and Eastern Orthodoxy?

Characteristic	Roman Catholicism	Eastern Orthodoxy
Leader	Pope	Patriarch
Location	Western Europe	Byzantine Empire (Eastern Europe)
Language	Latin	Greek
Shared beliefs	Teachings of Jesus Christ, bible = holy book, believe in the Sacraments	

6. What is Justinian's Code of Laws and why was it important?
Code of laws implemented by Justinian in the Byzantine Empire
Used as a model for legal codes in Western civilizations
7. What was the result & the impact of the Battle of Tours?
Martel & the Franks won, defeating the Muslims & preventing the spread of Islam into Europe/keeping Western Europe primarily Catholic
8. How was architecture of Medieval Europe influenced by Christianity? What did cathedrals emphasize?
Gothic cathedrals built with spires & flying buttresses
Massive cathedrals emphasized the magnificence & glory of God.
9. What was Thomas Aquinas's new idea?
Scholasticism, believed people should balance reason & faith
10. Who was Clovis & what is he known for?
Frankish leader who converted to Catholicism & spread Christianity to much of France
11. What happened at the Battle of Tours?
Charles Martel & the Franks defeated the Muslims, preventing the spread of the Islamic Empire into Western Europe

12. Explain the system of feudalism.
Political system based on exchange of land for loyalty and service



Feudal Pyramid of Power

13. What is manorialism and what are its characteristics?
Economic system of Middle Ages Europe. Manor is self-sufficient= everything that is necessary for life was created on the manor.

14. Summarize Muhammad's life, including the major events.
Grew up orphaned, received message from Archangel Gabriel, started Islamic faith. Tried to convert people in Mecca, fled, gained followers, returned to Mecca, and began conquering neighboring lands (Islamic Empire).
After his death there was a division in Islam over who should be the next caliph (leader), resulting in the divide between Sunni & Shia Muslims.
15. What happened when Muhammad tried to convert the people of Mecca?
Violence broke out so he fled to Medina
16. What are the central ideas of Islam?
Monotheism, Qur'an is the holy text
5 Pillars:
 - Shahadah: Muslim profession of faith, there is only 1 god (Allah)
 - Salat: pray five times each day
 - Zakat: giving alms (charity)
 - Sawm: fasting during the month of Ramadan
 - Hajj: pilgrimage to Mecca
17. Why was Islam able to spread so quickly?
Neighboring areas were weak from fighting & Muslims were tolerant of the people they conquered
18. Describe the significance or impact of the spread of Islam.
Politically and culturally unified North Africa, Arabia, Persia and Asia (and parts of modern day Spain).
Governments were based on sharia (religious law)
19. How did the Islamic Empire treat their conquered people?
Typically with religious and often cultural tolerance
20. List the mathematic and scientific advances made by the Muslim world.
Mathematic – spread numerals developed by Indians, expanded algebra
Scientific – medical encyclopedia, medical advances, astrolabe, astronomy tools
21. What was the role of the House of Wisdom?
Preserved Greek, Roman, & Islamic writings in libraries, which later were used by European scholars
22. Describe Islamic art from the Post-Classical Era.
Mainly calligraphy, geometric designs, and arabesques due to the ban on use of human figures
Detailed architectural advancements also made
23. In what region of the world did the three major monotheistic religions begin?
The Middle East
24. What political philosophy was revived during the Tang Dynasty and how did that impact Buddhism?
Confucianism returned, which decreased Buddhism's influence in China
25. What were two economic improvements that China made during the Post-Classical Era?
Using paper money & letters of credit

26. Why was the Grand Canal important?
allowed for transportation of goods more efficiently
27. What was the purpose of the Great Wall of China?
Defense against invasions
28. List and describe the new innovations of Tang and Song China.
Compass – Navigation
Porcelain – used to make pottery
Gunpowder – for military and also used to make fireworks
Movable type – printed text faster
Footbinding- wrapping of women's feet, signified upper class status
29. Why was Chang'an an important Tang Dynasty city?
Center of trade in China