**Chapter 10 Learning Guide – The Worlds of European Christendom**

**Main Idea 1 – When Rome split into 2 halves, the eastern half of the empire flourished and became wealthier, more urbanized, and had access to the Black Sea, which allowed for the Eastern Roman Empire (Byzantine Empire) to flourish.**

1. How did the Byzantine Empire leaders turn away the Huns and Germanic people who over took the Roman Empire?
2. Constantinople became the capitol of the Byzantine Empire. They called themselves the “New Rome” and referred to themselves as “Romans”. Why? (you might need to do some outside research to find this answer, but it is very important)
3. Who was Justinian? What did he do? (look this up online also….also, very important)
4. Why didn’t the Byzantine Empire ever reclaim the lands that were part of the original Roman Empire? What lands did they gain that were not part of the original Roman Empire?
5. Look at the map on page 428. Locate Constantinople. Why is its location important to the success of Byzantine Empire?
6. What happened to the Byzantine Empire after 1085? Why? (2 sentences at least)

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| 1. In what ways did Byzantium continue patterns from classical Rome (pgs 427 & 432)
 | Byzantine’s divergences from Rome (pgs 428 – 429) |
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1. Caesaropapism - Definition:
2. What were the 2 roles of the Byzantine Emperor? What did he do in these two roles?

 1.

 2.

1. The Eastern Orthodox Church had an impact on everyone’s life in the Byzantine Empire. In what 2 ways did the Church influence people?

 1.

 2.

1. In what ways were the Roman Catholic Church and the Eastern Orthodox Church similar and different? (Please be detailed. There is quite a bit of differences…you might need some extra room)
2. What happened to the churches in 1054?
3. The Crusades began in 1095. Describe The Crusades? How did it affect the Byzantine Empire?
4. What is the “Greek Fire”? What was its purpose?

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| 1. How was Byzantine Empire linked to a wider world?
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| Social/Cultural |  |
| Economic |  |
| Political |  |

1. Where is Kievan Rus? Where did its name come from? What caused its rise as a third-wave civilization? (FYI it is connected to the Byzantine Empire by trade)
2. In the beginning the Kievan Rus religiously were a mix of different types of people. Then Prince Vladimir of Kiev came to power. What did he do? Why?

1. Why did Prince Vladimir reject Islam and choose Eastern Orthodox Christianity as the Rus religion?
2. What did the Rus borrow from the Byzantine Empire?
3. What is “Russification?”

**Main Idea 2 – The Western half of the Roman Empire was not as successful as the Eastern Empire Empire partially becasuse of its location further away from the major trade routes.**

1. What caused the fall of the early Roman civilization?

1.

2.

3.

4.

1. Who took over after the fall of the Roman Empire?
2. “I am Frank by nationality, but a Roman soldier under arms.” What does this quote mean?
3. As Germanic tribes took over parts of the Roman Empire, they decided to take many of the Roman laws, culture, and justice system. Why would they do this?
4. Charlegmene – Definition:

Significance:

1. Describe feudalism. Why did feudalism happen?
2. Describe a manor.
3. Describe the life of a serf.
4. Describe the Roman Catholic Church at the time. (It should be 4 sentences long)

1. Compare similarities between the Roman Catholic Church and Buddhism.
2. How were the Chuch and rulers intertwined?
3. The High Middle Ages took place in Europe from 1000 – 1300. Describe how life during this time changed socially, environmentally, economically.

Socially –

Environmentally –

Economically

1. Describe the opportunities that were now open to women in Europe. What happened to these roles in the 15th century?
2. What were the Crusades?
3. What was the most famous Crusades? Describe it.
4. What impact did the Crusades have on the world? (can be good or bad, big or small)

**Main Idea 3 – The rise and fall of European empires and kingdoms was unique. Many historians believe that the impact of the rise of Europe was not as large as people have thought.**

1. How was civilization in the West different from the Byzantine Empire?
2. What did Europe learn form the Chinese?
3. Who was Marco Polo and what did he do?
4. Describe Europe’s technological break through……all of them (agriculture, gunpowder, energy, etc.)
5. In what ways did borrowing abroad shape European civilization after 1000?
6. Why was Europe unable to achieve the kind of poitical unity that China experienced?
7. What impact did this (the answer to #6) have on the subsequent history of Europe?