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| **Term** |  | **Definition (think Who, What, Where, When)** | **Analysis (think Why, How)** |
| **1.** | **Justinian’s Code** | **Which empire**? Byzantine Empire  **What did it say?** | Roman law. ... law **code**. **Code** of **Justinian**, Latin Codex Justinianus, formally Corpus Juris Civilis (“Body of Civil Law”), the collections of laws and legal interpretations developed under the sponsorship of the Byzantine emperor **Justinian** I from ad 529 to 565. |
| **2.** | **Islam** | **Founder**: Muhammad  **Beliefs:** 5 pillars of Islam 1. Testimony of faith, 2. Prayers 5 times a day toward Mecca 3. Giving of charity, 4. Fasting during month of Ramadan, 5. Going on the hajj to Mecca  **Religious Book:** Quran | **Sunni believe leader should be a devout member of Islam**  **Shiite: believe the leader should be a decedent of Muhammad’s son in law** |
| **3.** | **Islamic Golden Age** | **Key Achievements/Features:**   * **Muslim astronomers invented the** astrolabe **that was used to find the positions and movements of stars and planets.** * **Islamic art was characterized by** arabesque **design.** * **One of the most popular pieces of Islamic literature was Arabian nighs.** |  |
| **4.** | **Medieval** | Middle Ages or **medieval** period lasted from the 5th to the 15th century. It began with the fall of the Western Roman Empire and merged into the Renaissance |  |
| **5.** | **Charlemagne** | **Who was he? Charlemagne** also known as Charles the Great or Charles I (Frankish: \*Karl), was King of the Franks. He united a large part of Europe during the early Middle .. Given title of Holy Roman Emperor by the pope  **What did he do?** |  |

**This unit covers economic, political, and social systems during the Dark and Middle Ages in Asia, Africa, and Europe.**

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| **6. Manor System/ Feudalism** | **Manor System:** All legal and economic power belonged to the lord of the **manor**, who was supported economically from his land and from contributions from the peasant population under his authority.  **Feudalism**: the dominant social system in medieval Europe, in which the nobility held lands from the Crown in exchange for military service, and vassals were in turn tenants of the nobles, while the peasants (villeins or serfs) were obliged to live on their lord's land and give him homage, labor, and a share of the produce, notionally in exchange for military protection. |  |
| **7. Pope** | **Leader of the Roman Catholic Church** |  |
| **8. Crusades** | **Goal**: to capture the holy land from the Muslims  **Key Players:** Byzantine ruler, Catholic pope  **Outcome: \*** Christian Crusaders captured the holy land only on first  Crusade  Increased trade  Increased resentment between Christians, Jews and  Muslims with both sided committing atrocities  Increased power of monarchs  Increased power of the Church | **How is this event an example of cultural diffusion?**   * Brought European Crusaders into the Middle east * Increased trade |
| **9. Hundred Years’ War** | **Who fought?** Fought between France and England  **What was the outcome?** France won and gained territory  New weapons, long bow & cannon  Resulted in no need for armored knights  and castles  Both countries developed a national  identity |  |
| **10. Black Death** | **How did the disease spread?** Spread from Asia in fleas on rats  **What were the effects of the disease?**   1. Killed half the population of Europe 2. People were paid more for labor 3. Persecution of Jews increased |  |
| **11. Magna Carta** | **Which country?** King John of England | **Write two characteristics of this document that are found in American government today.**  US Bill of Rights  Leader must follow the law  You can’t put someone in jail without charging them with a crime |

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|  | **What did it say?** King had to follow the law  King can’t raise taxes without consent of Great  Council  You can’t put someone in jail without charging them  with a crime |  |
| **12. African Civilizations** | **Ghana, Songhai, Mali**   * **Known for trading** Gold and Salt * Mansa Musa **was an devout Muslim and African King who grew Mali’s wealth through trade.** |  |
| **13. Mongol** | **Key Achievements/ Features:**   * **Conquers** Asia **creating one of the largest empires** * **Conquests of the Middle East result in the end of the**   **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**   * **Gained control of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, increasing the wealth of their empire** * **Promoted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, allowing citizens to continue practicing their own religion** |  |
| **14. Ming** | **Key Achievements/ Features:**  ** Builds** Great Wall of China **to protect China from invasion** |  |
| **15. Japan** | * **Japan was a** archipelago **or chain of islands.** * **Tokugawa’s** unite **Japan.** * **The** samurai **were warriors that followed a strict code of ethics called** bushido * **Japan’s supreme military leader the** Shogun **\_ ruled in the emperor’s name.** |  |