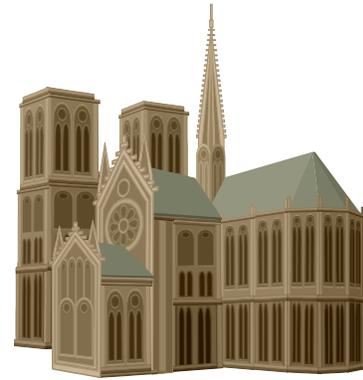


# Unit 1--Test Prep

## Rome to the Middle Ages

### Chapters 1 thru 4



1. What sea was eventually completely surrounded by the Roman Empire and would eventually be called “our sea” by the Romans?
2. What was the public place where people could meet and exchange goods and ideas that was at the center of Rome?
3. What kind of government—new to the Romans—allows citizens to elect their leaders?
4. What were the series of three wars fought by Rome over control in the Western Mediterranean? What power did Rome fight during these wars?
5. Who was the Roman general who would cross the Rubicon and take his forces into the Roman Republic where he would defeat Pompey, establish himself as dictator for life, and immediately set about introducing reforms for the people?
6. The Romans built 250,000 miles of what that would serve as natural trade routes?
7. What two architectural features did the Romans borrow from the Greeks? What new architectural feature did Romans develop that would take the concept of the arch and rotate it 360 degrees?
8. What three things helped unite the people of the Roman Empire and spurred economic growth? **a) a single roman currency, b) construction of Roman roads as trade routes, c) common language.**
9. What was the 200-year period of peace enforced by Roman power?
10. What were the strengths and lasting contributions (legacies) of the Roman Empire?
11. What factors contributed to the fall of the Roman Empire?
12. What are Roman aqueducts a legacy of? Domes?
13. How has Latin, the Roman language, influenced the English language?
14. What is the universal law of justice that comes from nature?
15. What does natural law mean to people?
16. Where in American history are the ideas of natural law and natural rights echoed?
17. Which Roman group believed in self-control and courage and prized duty and the welfare of the community over their personal comfort?
18. Who was the ambitious young warrior who became king of the Franks at the age of 15?
19. Who ruled the Franks from 768 to 814 CE, united the Christian lands of Europe, and was crowned Holy Roman emperor in 800 CE?
20. What was the political system in Europe in which people pledged loyalty to a lord in return for protection?
21. Who were the armed warriors who fought on behalf of their lords? Who worked the land? Who were the peasants at the bottom of the system who were “tied” to the land?
22. Who were the fierce warriors from the north known for their terrifying raids on towns and villages of Europe?
23. Who were the followers of Islam who advanced from the Near East and northern Africa into what is now Spain?

24. What was a knight's most important training?
25. What were the large estates that were usually made up of a castle, one or more villages, and surrounding farmland?
26. What were the grants of land given by the king to his most important lords?
27. In the feudal system, what did monarchs provide for their vassals?
28. What were the lord's responsibilities?
29. What did most peasants do for their lords?
30. Who was the powerful Duke of Normandy who defeated his cousin Harold in battle, conquered England, and instituted feudalism in that country?
31. What is the code of behavior of the knights? How were they expected to act under this code?
  
32. What was the center of medieval life in western Europe?
33. What do historians sometimes call the Middle Ages?
34. What were some of the contributions of the Roman Catholic Church during the Middle Ages?
35. What was one of the few ties that people had to a more stable time following the collapse of Rome?
36. What were the community of monks that provided hospitality to refugees and travelers?
37. How did monks keep learning alive?
38. Who was the largest landholder and most powerful organization in Europe by 1050?
39. What was the language of the church?
40. How did church officials become trusted advisors to monarchs?
41. Who excommunicated Henry IV, the Holy Roman emperor, after Henry declared he was no longer pope?
42. What were pilgrims? What was Geoffrey Chaucer's popular book of verse about pilgrims?
43. What were the military expeditions to the "holy land" to recover Jerusalem and other holy sites from the Muslims?
44. Why did the church use art and the architecture of the cathedrals to teach the Christians of Europe?
45. What main purpose did medieval art serve?
46. During the Middle Ages, most schooling took place in monasteries, convents, and cathedrals. What did the cathedral schools give rise to in the 1200s?
47. Who was the Christian philosopher who tried to bridge the gap between faith and reason?
48. Who were the mendicants?
  
49. Where were most medieval towns located? Often near what geographical feature?
50. What was the name given to groups that protected and set standards for craftspeople?
51. As medieval towns grew, what group gained more and more power?
52. What was a major result of medieval towns being dirty?
53. What was a major improvement in the 1200s for dealing with accused criminals?
54. What two reasons led to the growth of medieval towns in the High Middle Ages?
55. What granted towns the right to govern themselves, make laws, and raise taxes?
56. Who worked for an expert in a trade or craft in return for training?
57. Who were often the subjects of persecution during the Middle Ages?
58. What was the most feared disease of the period?
59. What was a body of rulings made by judges that became part of nations' legal systems?
60. What was the economy of the early Middle Ages based upon? What was the economy of the High Middle Ages based upon?