

REVIEW NOTES

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Possible Essay Topics

- **Unit 1** - How were the Greeks able to influence the development of western civilization?
- **Unit 2** - What did the Romans take from the Greeks and how did they adapt them to influence western civilization?
- **Unit 3** - List and describe the five pillars of Islam.
- **Unit 4** - Describe Feudalism.
- **Unit 5** - Show how two people (one Renaissance figure and one explorer) showed the spirit of the Renaissance.
- **Unit 6** - Contrast the differing views of Martin Luther and the popes in the areas of salvation, the role of priests, and interpretation of the Bible.

Review Notes

Unit 1

Definitions

- **Homer** - blind poet who wrote the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*.
- **Herodotus** - wrote *History of the Persian Wars*.
- **Solon** - brought democracy to Athens.
- **Pericles** - led Athens in Golden Age.
- **Socrates** - questioned values of Athens.
- **Parthenon** - Athenian temple known for design.
- **Alexander** - conquered Egypt, Persia, and India.
- **Euclid** - developed geometry.

Questions

- **How did the geography of Greece not influence development?**
 - *It did not encourage unity among the city-states.*
- **What was the Greek battle formation called?**
 - *Phalanx.*
- **What kind of government did Athens have?**
 - *Democracy.*
- **What was the result of the Persian wars (for Athens)?**
 - *Pride.*
- **What was the basic objective of Spartan people?**
 - *To be strong.*
- **What was the center of Hellenistic Society?**
 - *Egypt.*
- **Who was the author of the *History of the Peloponnesian Wars*?**
 - *Thucydides.*
- **What sea does Greece surround?**
 - *Aegean Sea.*
- **What was the political unit of which people were units in ancient Greece?**
 - *City-states (polis).*
- **What was the largest Greek island?**
 - *Crete.*

Unit 2

Definitions

- **Patrician** - upper class citizen.
- **Republic** - a system in which voters choose their leaders.
- **Proletariat** - the group of urban, landless, and poor people.
- **Legion** - group of thousands of soldiers.
- **Gladiator** - warrior who fought for entertainment.
- **Augustus** - first Roman leader.
- **Virgil** - author of the *Aeneid*.
- **Byzantium** - new capital of the Roman Empire.
- **Tribune** - official who spoke for citizens.

Questions

- **What describes society in early Rome?**
 - *People stayed in the class into which they were born.*
- **What describes early Roman politics?**
 - *They were marked by conflict between patricians and plebeians.*
- **What were the advantages for Carthage in the Punic wars?**
 - *They had a large navy, strong army, and a large population to defend itself.*
- **What was the Roman philosophy that said a superhuman power controlled the universe?**
 - *Stoicism.*
- **What was not a principle of Roman law?**
 - *If there is any doubt about a person's guilt, then they are guilty.*
- **The economic decay of Rome did not include...**
 - *An increase in exports.*
- **What was the goal of the Apostle Paul?**
 - *To spread Christianity in the eastern empire.*

Unit 3

Definitions

- **Shiites** - Muslims who thought Hussein was the rightful caliph.
- **Cyril** - Byzantine missionary who converted Russian Slavs.
- **Bedouin** - a desert nomad.
- **Kiev** - a city that became the capital of Russia.
- **Heretic** - anyone whose ideas are incorrect (according to the church).
- **Hegira** - Mohammed's flight from Mecca to Medina.
- **Jihad** - a holy war.
- **Sultan** - an Islamic leader with political but no religious power.
- **Icon** - a small piece of art that depicts a religious image.

Questions

- **When a pope declares a person to be cut off from the church that person is said to be...**
 - *Excommunicated.*
- **The Hagia Sophia was a...**
 - *Cathedral.*
- **The rise of the Turks wasn't significant because...**
 - *The Turks didn't conquer the Slavs.*
- **Russian culture in 1,000 did not...**
 - *Look to Rome for religion.*
- **Islamic achievements in science and math did not include...**
 - *Geometry.*
- **Which isn't part of the waterway between the Black Sea and the Aegean Seas?**
 - *Adriatic Sea.*
- **In Islamic society, what was the sequence of rank?**
 - *Arab Muslims, non-Arab Muslims, non-Muslims.*
- **In Islamic scientific studies, scientists used...**
 - *Ancient Greek Sources.*

Unit 4

Definitions

- **Investiture** - Ceremony of giving land to a vassal.
- **Monastery** - community where men devote their lives to prayer.
- **Fief** - piece of land given to a vassal.
- **Abbot** - head of a monastery.
- **Serf** - peasant bound to work on a manor.
- **Patrick** - established Christianity in Ireland.
- **Clovis** - Frankish king who converted to Roman Catholicism.
- **Gregory I** - pope who established Christendom.
- **Papal States** - Italian lands ruled by popes.
- **Treaty of Verdun** - divided Charlemagne's land into three kingdoms.
- **Feudalism** - political and military system based on land.
- **Guild** - association of like craftsmen.
- **Apprentice** - a person learning a trade.
- **Cardinal** - leading bishop who helped choose pope.
- **Simony** - the purchase or sale of church offices.
- **Crusade** - to fight for a religious cause.
- **Chivalry** - ideal by which knights lived.
- **Charter** - document that listed a town's privileges.
- **Friar** - a wandering preacher who lived by begging.
- **Alfred** - English guy who stopped the Norse advance.
- **Charlemagne** - king who greatly extended Frankish lands.
- **Cannon Law** - church's law over marriage, divorce, and wills.
- **Battle of Hastings** - where William of Normandy defeated Harold of England.
- **Tournament** - mock battle that gained knights prowess.
- **Turks** - holders of holy lands before crusades.

Questions

- **Political and military power under Feudalism became...**
 - *Private, based on loyalty.*
- **Basic social and economic unit in the high middle ages was the...**
 - *Manor.*
- **Viking expansion wasn't important because...**
 - *It didn't stop the Muslims and Magyars.*
- **Monasteries did not contribute...**
 - *A maintaining of town life.*
- **"First among equals" means...**
 - *King is a little better than other lords.*
- **What best describes the trend in religion in the high Middle Ages?**
 - *It was a time of reform and vital religious interest.*
- **What statement best describes Germany in the late Middle Ages?**
 - *Disunited.*
- **Thomas sought to show there was no conflict between...**
 - *Faith and reason.*
- **Women in society of the high Middle Ages...**
 - *Held less real power.*

Layout of the examination

The final will be comprised of two parts: A 100 question test and an essay. The 100 question test will be comprised of two sections, the first of which giving the definitions of 35 key terms and people studied in this year's curriculum. The course's instructor will ask for five such terms from each unit, with the exception of unit four, from which the instructor will choose 10. It is not known yet whether this will be matching (i.e.: on a Scantron®) or manual identification (i.e.: the student writing the terms on a piece of paper). The second section of the 100 question portion of the exam will be composed of 65 multiple choice questions. Examples of *some* of these questions can be found on this study guide. The second part of the exam will be an essay worth an estimated 15 points. This essay will be on one of the six topics listed in this document. The instructor will select two such topics, and each person taking this exam will choose one of these two to write about.

Please Note

The notes end after unit four because all classes have completed units five and six within the last six weeks. The instructor of this course feels that all students should already be familiar with this information. Also note that this document does not include all material that will be on this exam. For best results, consult your notebook, worksheets, and textbook.