QUIZ REVIEW SHEET

THE WEST IN THE WORLD, Chapter Six: A World Divided

Chapter Six Study Questions

• What were some chief characteristics of the German peoples who came to dominate the western lands of the former Roman Empire? How would you describe their culture and society?
• How did Christianity establish itself among the formerly pagan people of Europe?
• Is it fair to say that there was a “fall” of the Roman Empire? While the Western empire ended politically in 476, how did it continue to influence the states that succeeded it?
• What was the significance of the Franks and their Merovingian rulers? What was their relationship to Christianity? How was their rule brought to an end?
• How would you describe the rule of the Theodoric in Italy in the late 400s and early 500s?
• How did the Petrine doctrine justify the supremacy of the popes in Roman Christianity? What contributions did Pope Gregory the Great make to this concept?
• What were some important achievements and failures of the Byzantine Emperor Justinian? What was life in Constantinople like under his rule?
• Why were Byzantine military forces so formidable and effective?
• For what reasons did the western and eastern branches of Christianity grow apart?
• How and why did the Slavs convert to Christianity? How did the Prophet Muhammad see Islam in relation to Judaism and Christianity? What factors contributed to the rapid spread of Islam?
• What are some principle tenets and practice of Islam? What kind of society does it envision? How would you describe the rule of the Umayyad and ’Abbasid caliphates?
• What is the meaning of the concept of jihad in Islam?
• What was the disagreement that led Shi’ites to split from the rest of the Islamic community?
• How did Muslim scholars and thinkers build and improve upon Hellenistic science and medicine?

Chapter Six Key Names & Terms

• Germanic peoples
• Beowulf
• The Huns
• Federates
• Arian Christianity
• Odovacar
• Franks
• Merovingians
• Clovis
• Theodoric
• Boethius
• Pope Gregory the Great
• Ostrogoths
• Justinian
• Lombards
• Visigoths
• Petrine doctrine
• Gregory the Great
• Byzantine Empire
• Nika Riot
• Hagia Sofia
• “Greek fire”
• Caesaropapist
• Orthodox Church
• Cyril and Methodius
• Cyrillic alphabet
• Mecca
• Muhammad
• The Qu’ran
• Haj
• Hijira
• Battle of Tours
• caliphates
• jihad
• Sh’ites
• imams
• emirs
• astrolabe