QUIZ REVIEW SHEET

THE WEST IN THE WORLD, Chapter Seven & Eight (Part One)

Study Questions

CHAPTER SEVEN: The Struggle to Bring Order

• What role did legal codes in the development of early medieval kingdoms of Western Europe? How did these codes attempt to limit violence, establish order, and provide ways for monarchs to exert control over their subjects?
• How did these law codes blend Germanic and Romanic traditions? How did they recognize, codify, and differentiate among social classes? What is the difference between common law and statutory law?
• How did Alfred the Great deal with the Danish invasion of England during his rule? How did he make peace with the Danes?
• What were the most significant intellectual contributions made by the Venerable Bede?
• What strategies did Charlemagne use to consolidate the territory under his role? What difficulties he have establishing personal rule over such a large territory?
• What was the significance of Charlemagne’s coronation in 800 C.E.?
• What sort of relationships did Charlemagne have with the Byzantine empress and Islamic caliph?
• What role did monasteries play in emerging medieval society? How did they challenge the local political and social order, as with the Cluniac reform?
• Who were Charlemagne’s successors? How and why did Charlemagne’s empire become divided into three parts?
• Who were the Scandinavians and what led many of them to raid Western Europe as Viking invaders? What lands did the Vikings discover in the Western explorations?
• What was Scandinavian pagan religion like? How were the Vikings converted to Christianity?
• What were relations between the serfs and lords like on a medieval manor? What sort of mutual obligations did both have?
• How would you describe the system of allegiance that existed between lords and vassals develop?

Chapter Seven Key Names & Terms

• compurgation
• ordeal
• wergeld
• Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms: Northumbria, Mercia, and Wessex
• The Venerable Bede (ca. 672-735)
• Bede’s History
• common law vs. statutory law
• witan
• shires
• earls
• sheriffs
• Alfred the Great (r. 871-901)
• Danelaw
• Charlemagne (r. 768-814)
• Coronation of Charlemagne (800)
• Holy Roman Empire
• missi dominici
• Carolingian Renaissance
• Cluniac Reform (910)
• Louis the Pious (r. 814-840)
• Treaty of Verdun (843)
• Magyar Invasions
• Scandinavians/Vikings
• sagas
• Skraelings
• Leif Erikson (c. 970-c. 1020)
• Canute (c. 990 – 1035)
• manor
• serf
• lord
• vassal
• fief
• liege lord
• four humors

FLIP OVER FOR CHAPTER 8, PART I
Study Questions

CHAPTER EIGHT: Order Restored (Part One, pp. 243-261)

• What were two technologies of the high medieval period that helped to free up human labor for other activities?
• Why did the population of Europe boom after about 1000? What were some of the effects of this demographic explosion?
• How did life in towns and cities differ from life in the countryside? Why did town-dwellers form communes and guilds? What purposes did these institutions serve?
• What opportunities and challenges did Jews face in European towns of the high middle ages?
• How would you describe the trade networks that traversed Europe during the high medieval period? How did they differ from those of the Roman era?
• What was the significance of medieval fairs, such as the one at Champagne?
• Where and why was the Hanseatic League created?
• What were the differences between Romanesque and Gothic architecture? How did medieval artisans create stained glass for the windows of cathedrals?
• What was the relationship between universities and guilds? How did universities evolve and for what purposes? What was the main focus of the philosophy known as scholasticism? What contributions did Anselm, Abelard, and Thomas Aquinas make to theology?
• How did Hildegard of Bingen contribute to the study of women’s health?
• What was Roger Bacon’s greatest contribution to science?
• What were some of the basic principles of the chivalric code?
• How would you describe the poetry of the troubadours?

Chapter Eight Part, One Key Names & Terms

• water mills and wind mills
• three-field cultivation
• legumes
• communes
• guilds
• Northern, Overland, and Southern Trade Zones
• Champagne fairs
• Hanseatic League
• Romanesque
• Gothic

• Cathedral
• universities
• Scholasticism
• Abelard and Heloise
• Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274)
• Hildegard of Bingen (1098-1179)
• Roger Bacon (ca. 1214-1292)
• chivalry
• jousts and tournaments
• chansons de geste
• troubadours