

H1G Study Sheet

I. Prehistory

a. Chronological Terms

- i. Paleolithic Age (Old stone age, before 9000 BCE)
- ii. Neolithic Age (New stone age, 9000-4000 BCE)
- iii. Bronze Age (4000-3000 BCE)
- iv. Iron Age (3000-1000 BCE)

b. Prehumans (in chronological order)

- i. Australopithecines
 1. Named “Lucy”
 2. Donald Johanson- discoverer
- ii. Homo habilis
 1. First to use tools
 2. Louis and Mary Leakey – discoverer
- iii. Homo erectus
 1. “upright man”
 2. **used fire**
 3. **moved out of Africa**
- iv. Homo Neanderthalensis (in textbook “Homo sapien”)
 1. According to Mr. V- **NOT a part of the human evolutionary chain**
 2. appeared in Europe
 3. lived during the ice age
- v. Homo Sapien (in textbook “Homo sapien sapien” or “Cro-Magnon”)
 1. “Thinking man”
 2. Became modern man
 3. **cave paintings- major achievement**

c. Agricultural Revolution

- i. Cause
 1. Climate change
 - a. Warmer and drier- increased food supply
- ii. Effects
 1. Larger communities
 2. Constant food supply
 - a. Farming
 - b. Domestication of animals
 3. Free time (not all time was taken up for food)
- iii. Catal Hayuk and Jericho (first settlements)

d. Vocabulary and Other Ideas

- i. Hominids- a creature that walks upright on two feet
- ii. Archaeology- the study of the remains of people in the past
- iii. Altamira Cave- a cave where archaeologists discovered Cro-Magnon cave paintings

II. Ancient Civilizations of Southwest Asia

a. Place: Fertile Crescent

b. Attributes of a Civilized Society

- i. Growth of Cities
- ii. Specialized Workers – scribes, artisans, etc.
 1. **developed from the free time in the Agricultural Revolution**
- iii. Writing- cuneiform
- iv. Advanced technology – wheel, plow, sailboat, etc.
- v. Complex institutions- government, religion

c. Chronological History

- i. Sumerian City States (3,000-2,000 BCE)
 1. **Polytheists with divinely chosen kings**
 - a. **Ziggurats**- temples
 2. developed around the Tigris and Euphrates River

3. Collapse- due to warfare between the city states
- ii. Amorites (1st Babylonian Empire, 2,000 BCE – 1,500 BCE)
 1. Babylon- capital
 2. **Hammurabi's Law Code**
 - a. "eye for eye" justice
 - b. Rich had power over poor, men over women
 3. Collapse- fell to nomadic warriors
- iii. Phoenicians (1,100 BCE- 700 BCE)
 1. **developed alphabet**
 2. skilled traders
 3. established as many as 300 cities around the Mediterranean
 - a. one of them became Carthage
- iv. Jews (2,000 BCE- 900 BCE)
 1. **Monotheists**
 2. Migrated to Egypt due to climate and were enslaved
 3. **Moses** forms a covenant with God on Mount Sinai
 - a. Ten commandments given on Mount Sinai
 - b. Leads them back to Canaan- the land that God promised them
 4. **Kingdom of Israel**
 - a. Jerusalem- capital
 - b. Saul, David and **Solomon**
 - c. **Solomon's achievements**
 - i. Built a temple that housed the Ark of the Covenant
 - d. Collapsed after Solomon's death but religion survived
- v. Assyrian Empire (850-650 BCE)
 1. **Strong army with iron**
 2. conquered Syria, Palestine, Babylonia and Egypt
 3. Nineveh- Capital
 4. Collapse- after the death of King Assurbanipal
- vi. Chaldeans (600-500 BCE)
 1. rebuilt Babylon and made it the capital
 2. **Nebuchadnezzar- Hanging Gardens of Babylon**
 3. conquered the Jews
- vii. Persians (500 BCE- 350 BCE)
 1. Were not peoples of Mesopotamia
 2. Ruled a large Empire from the Indus River to Greece and Egypt
 3. **Cyrus- tolerant rule**
 4. Darius
 - a. Divided the land into provinces for easier governing
 - b. Royal Road
 5. Zoroaster- birth of monotheism

d. Other ideas

- i. Hittites- first to use iron

III. **Ancient Egypt**

a. **Geography**

- i. Nile River
 1. Worshipped like a god
 2. Floods produced fertile soil along the banks of the river
 - a. floods were predictable
- ii. Deserts
 1. Protected Egypt from attacks

b. **Chronological History**

- i. Farms villages joined into **Nomes**- an agricultural district
- ii. United into two kingdoms (Lower (North) and Upper (South) Egypt)
- iii. Further united into one kingdom by **Menes (Narmer)**
 1. Menes wore a double crown
- iv. **Old Kingdom (3200-2080 BCE)**
 1. **Khufu- builds Great Pyramid at Giza as his tomb**
 2. Khafara- builds the Sphinx

3. Collapse (1st illness) – civil war caused by climate change
- v. **Middle Kingdom** (2080-1570 BCE)
 1. Attention to Commoners (tombs, etc.)
 2. **Hyksos- caused 2nd illness**
 - a. Nomadic invaders
 - b. Used chariots and bronze
 - c. Spinning and weaving technology
- vi. **New Kingdom** (1570-1075 BCE)
 1. Egyptians learned from the Hyksos (chariots, bronze, etc.) to defeat them
 2. Showiness marked the New Kingdom
 3. **Hateshepsut**- first female pharaoh
 - a. Favored trade over war
 4. Thutmose III
 - a. Expanded the empire
 - b. Stopped by the Hittites
 5. **Ramses II The Great**- Massive Building Projects
 6. **Tutankhamen**
 - a. Father (Akhenaton) tried making a monotheistic faith
 - b. Tutankhamen, the boy pharaoh, fixed what his father did
 7. Collapse- fell to a Nubian kingdom (Kush)
- c. **Egyptian Beliefs**
 - i. Polytheists
 - ii. Belief in an afterlife
 1. Massive tombs (Pyramids, originally Mastabas)
 - a. Decorated and contained objects that were going to be brought to the afterlife
 2. Judgment by Osiris
 - a. **Maat**- virtues of a good life
 - b. If the soul tipped the Maat scale- soul would be destroyed
- d. **Achievements**
 - i. Writing- hieroglyphics written on Papyrus
 1. **Rosetta Stone** (three languages- Hieroglyphics, simpler form of hieroglyphics and Greek)
 - ii. Surveying and Geometry
 - iii. Accurate calendar
 - iv. Medicine
- e. **Vocabulary and Other Ideas**
 - i. Book of The Dead- book of prayers placed by a priest into a tomb
 - ii. Cataracts- churning rapids that cut one part of the Nile from another
 - iii. Dynasty- a series of rulers from the same family
 - iv. Ka- the living soul after a person's death

IV. **Ancient India**

- a. Developed in the Indus and Ganges River Valleys
- b. **Harappa and Mehengo Daro**-earliest cities
 - i. Grid Streets
 - ii. Multi story buildings
 - iii. Extensive Trade
- c. The **Aryans** (1500 BCE)
 - i. Invaded and helped in the collapse of Harappa and Mehengo Daro
 - ii. Nomadic people who spoke Sanskrit
 - iii. Through cultural diffusion, they produce **Hinduism**
- d. **Hinduism**
 - i. Vedas- collection of Aryan hymns
 - ii. Upanishads- Question, answer format that explain Hindu beliefs
 - iii. **Beliefs**
 1. Brahman- all encompassing being
 2. Caste- a social group in the Hindu faith
 3. Dharma- Duty

4. By performing your **dharma**, you get positive **karma**, and then you can **reincarnate** into a higher **caste** with the objective of reaching the highest caste and achieving **moksha (a state of perfect understanding, escape reincarnation)**
- e. **Mauryan Empire (350-180 BCE)**
 - i. Attempted invasions by Persia in 512 BC and Greece in 326 BC were both halted
 - ii. **Chandragupta Maurya**
 1. Revolted against Greek rule in 322 BCE
 2. **United India** and ruled with a strong army and fear
 - iii. **Ashoka**
 1. Originally warlike, but then converted to Buddhism and became tolerant
 2. Made a form of law similar to Hammurabi's code with his **rock edicts**
 - iv. Collapse- rivalry among local princes (civil war)
- f. **Buddhism**
 - i. **Siddhartha Gautama** (Buddha, 563 BCE)
 1. a childhood in seclusion but then he saw suffering and asked why
 2. Enlightenment came upon him under a Bodhi Tree
 3. Took the title Buddha, which meant "the Enlightened One"
 - ii. **Four Noble Truths**
 1. to accept suffering as a cause of desires
 2. to eliminate desires, you must follow the Eightfold Path
 - iii. **Eightfold Path**
 1. Must follow this path to obtain **Nirvana** (the equivalent of Moksha)
 2. Taught non-violence
 - iv. Caste system is eliminated and anybody can obtain **Nirvana** at any time
 - v. Spread through the Mauryan Empire

V. **Ancient China**

- a. Deserts and Mountains isolated China
- b. Centered at the Huang He River Valley (Anyang)
- c. **Chronological History**
 - i. Xia, Shang and **Zhou** dynasties were first rulers (legendary dynasties)
 1. Zhou dynasty created an ideographic writing system
 2. Sage kings ruled at the height of the dynasty
 3. **Mandate of Heaven**- belief that the leader had divine authority
 4. **Dynastic Cycle**- cycle of strength, decline and replacement
 - ii. **Warring States Period (350 BCE- 221 BCE)**
 1. Period of civil war
 - iii. **Qin Dynasty (221 BCE- 206 BCE)**
 1. winner of the Warring States Period
 2. followed **Legalism**
 3. **Qin (Ch'in) Shih Huang-ti**
 - a. First emperor of China
 - b. Ruled by fear and oppression
 - c. **Great Wall of China**
 - d. Burned books
 4. Collapse- Unable leader after Qin Shih Huang-ti
 - iv. **Han Dynasty (206 BCE- 220 CE)**
 1. Overthrew Qin dynasty
 2. **Wu-ti**
 - a. Martial Emperor (for military victories)
 - b. Sparked a revival of learning
 - c. Silk Road
 3. Confucianism was official belief
 4. Buddhism spread throughout the Han Dynasty
 5. Collapse- peasant discontent, climatic factors, corruption
- d. **Confucianism (Warring States Period)**
 - i. **Kung Fu-Tzu**
 - ii. **Filial piety**- Respect for family even after death
 - iii. **Five Relationships**

- iv. Five Classics
 - 1. Analects- question answer format that explains Confucianism
- e. **Daoism (Taoism) (Warring States Period)**
 - i. **Lao-Tzu**
 - ii. Yin and Yang
 - 1. must be a balance of yin in yang and yang in yin
 - 2. Complementary forces
 - iii. **Wu-Wei**- “go with the flow” (by attempting to change things, you are deviating from the **Dao** (path), therefore you must exercise Wu-Wei)
- f. **Legalism**
 - i. Urged powerful government
 - ii. Stressed punishment more than reward
- g. Other Ideas
 - i. Middle Kingdom (Celestial Kingdom)- Chinese view claiming their superiority

VI.

Ancient Greece

a. Geography

- i. Sea- travel and trade by sea were specialties
- ii. Mountainous land- kept Greek communities independent of each other; kept population small
- iii. Climate- moderate climate made outdoor and public life important

b. Chronological History

- i. Minoans (2000 BCE- 1200 BCE)
 - 1. Developed a civilization on Crete
 - 2. Collapse- fell to invaders from Greece
- ii. Mycenae Greeks (1600-1200 BCE)
 - 1. Trojan Wars
 - 2. Collapse- Dorian Invasion
- iii. **Dark Ages** (1150 BCE- 750 BCE)
 - 1. Dorians brought in the Dark Ages
 - 2. Skill of writing was lost
 - 3. **Homer**- a blind poet
 - a. wrote **epics- long, heroic poems**
 - i. Iliad and Odyssey
 - 4. **Arete**- an ideal that meant to strive for excellence, courage and to win fame and honor
 - 5. Olympic Games started in 776 BCE to honor **humanlike gods**

iv. **The Rise of the City-States** (750 BCE-350 BCE)

- 1. **Phalanx** emerged as a fighting machine
- 2. **Sparta**
 - a. Ruthless and pursued Military Arts
 - b. Powerful land army
 - c. **Helots**- slaves
 - d. **Code of Lycurgus**- the laws of Sparta given by Lycurgus
- 3. **Athens**
 - a. Democracy
 - i. Citizens voted for leaders
 - b. Solon- reformed Athens’ economy and politics
 - c. Cleisthenes- improved Athens’ democracy

v. **Persian Wars** (520 BCE-470 BCE)

- 1. **Herodotus**- historian
- 2. 1st one ended with the Battle of Marathon (Darius)
- 3. 2nd one ended with the Battle of Thermopylae (300 Spartans) (Xerxes)
- 4. Athenians formed **Delian League** for protection after the wars

vi. **Golden Age of Greece** (470 BCE-430 BCE)

- 1. **Pericles**
 - a. Parthenon and Ampitheatre
 - b. Strengthened democracy
 - c. Strengthened trade
- 2. Drama

- a. Sophocles and Aeschylus (**tragedies-strength led to victory and pride led to defeat**)
- vii. Peloponnesian War and the period afterwards (430 BCE- 400 BCE)
 - 1. Sparta and its allies defeat Athens and its allies
 - 2. **Thucydides**- Historian
 - 3. Drama
 - a. Aristophanes (**Comedy- mocked politics, people and ideas**)
 - 4. Philosophers
 - a. Socrates
 - i. asked questions and was executed
 - b. Plato (Socrates's student)
 - i. Started a school in Athens
 - ii. wrote *The Republic*
 - c. Aristotle (Plato's student)
 - i. Studied everything
 - ii. Syllogism
- viii. **Alexander's Empire (360 BCE- 320 BCE)**
 - 1. **Macedon**- a small kingdom to the north of Greece
 - 2. King Philip II of Macedon expanded the size of the phalanx and invaded and united Greece
 - 3. **Alexander the Great** (a student of Aristotle)
 - a. Son of King Philip II
 - b. Expanded his empire by eliminating Persia and Egypt, and reached the Indus River Valley
 - c. **Alexandria**
 - i. A city in Egypt named after him
 - ii. Had a museum and the world's biggest library at the time
 - iii. When it was destroyed, the library went with it
 - d. Died at 33 and is responsible for spreading **Hellenism** (the blend of Greek and eastern customs)
 - 4. Empire Collapsed after Alexander's death
- c. **Hellenistic Achievements**
 - i. Astronomy and Geography
 - ii. Mathematics and physics (Euclid)
 - iii. Sculpture (Colossus of Rhodes)
- d. **Other Vocabulary and Ideas**
 - i. Western Civilization- The ideas of ancient Greece that spread throughout Europe and America
 - ii. Acropolis- the meeting place for discussion of public matters

VII. **Rome**

- a. Located centrally on a central peninsula in a central location in the Mediterranean
- b. **Early History**
 - i. Romulus and Remus, according to myth, builds Rome
 - ii. The **Latins** were the original inhabitants of the peninsula
 - iii. Greek influenced the growth of Rome (religion)
 - iv. Etruscans gave alphabet to the Romans and were the original rulers
- c. **Roman Republic (500 BCE- 50 BCE)**
 - i. **Plebian**- the common farmers, artisans and merchants of Rome
 - ii. **Patrician**- the nobility of Rome
 - iii. **Tri- Partite Government system**
 - 1. Executive Branch
 - a. 2 Consuls (Patricians, had a term limit)
 - b. Power to **Veto** (to overrule another's decision)
 - 2. Legislative Branch (Bi-cameral)
 - a. Senate (100 Patricians, had more power than assembly)
 - b. Centuriate Assembly (Plebians)
 - 3. Judicial Branch
 - iv. Plebians slowly gained power (**Twelve Tables- code of law**)
 - v. Cincinnatus takes **fascis** (**symbolic of dictatorial rule**) but returns it

- vi. **Gauls** (peoples from the Po River) sack Rome once in 390 BCE but recover
- vii. **Punic Wars** (264 BCE- 200 BCE)
 - 1. 1st Punic War- Rome defeats **Carthage** (Northern African city)
 - 2. 2nd Punic War- Rome wins
 - a. **Hannibal**
 - i. Attacks from the North and occupies the peninsula for 13 years
 - ii. Forced back when Scipio Africanus attacks Carthage
 - iii. Battle of Zama – Hannibal loses
- viii. Rome makes further conquests of Greece and then destroys Carthage (with no mercy)
- ix. **Tiberius and Gaius Gracchi** attempted reform to help the poor
 - x. Armies started pledging allegiance to individuals rather than the state
- xi. Marius vs. Sulla (1st Civil War)
 - 1. Marius breaks with tradition and runs in absentia and multiple consulships
 - 2. Senate supported Sulla wins
- xii. 1st Triumvate (Crassus, Caesar and Pompei)
- xiii. **Pompeii vs. Caesar** (2nd Civil War)
 - 1. Caesar conquers Gaul and runs for consul in absentia
 - 2. Breaks tradition by crossing the **Pomerium** (a sacred area where the dead are buried) in Northern Italy
 - 3. Plebian supported Caesar wins and makes himself dictator
 - 4. Caesar is then assassinated and the Republic ends
 - 5. **Cicero**, the senate's greatest orator was killed in response
 - 6. **Brutus and Cassius** (the conspirators) lose at the battle of Philippi
- d. **Roman Empire** (50 BCE- 450 CE)
 - i. 2nd Triumvate (Octavian (Augustus, Caesar's son), Antony, Lepidus)
 - ii. **Octavian vs. Antony**
 - 1. Antony aligns with **Cleopatra (An Egyptian Queen)**
 - 2. Octavian with senate and plebian support wins
 - 3. Became emperor and gives him the title of Augustus (divine)
 - iii. **Pax Romana** (27 BCE- 180 CE)
 - 1. Started by Augustus (Octavian)
 - a. Standardized coinage
 - b. **Aqueducts – long bridge-like water carrying structures**
 - c. Improved Roads
 - d. Started Civil Service
 - 2. Four emperors after Augustus (**Julian Emperors**) kept the peace
 - 3. Succession Problems (18 month period saw 4 emperors)
 - 4. **5 Good Emperors (Adopted Emperors)** –chose an able successor
 - iv. **Decline of the Roman Empire** (180 CE- 450 CE)
 - 1. Economic Problems
 - a. Trade disrupted by Barbarians
 - b. Rome's specie disappeared by buying Asian luxuries (silk)
 - c. Inflation
 - 2. Military problems (soldiers fought solely for money)
 - 3. Political problems (unable leaders)
 - 4. **Livy**- Historian
 - 5. **Virgil**- wrote the Aeneid (an epic)
 - 6. **Diocletian's** reforms slow the decline of the empire
 - a. Split the empire into an east and west
 - b. Persecuted Christians
 - 7. **Constantine**
 - a. **Edict of Milan- ends persecution of Christians**
 - b. Byzantium (renamed Constantinople) became the new capital
 - 8. Theodosius makes Christianity the official religion
 - 9. **Germanic Tribes Sack Rome (410 CE-450 CE)**
 - 10. **Attila the Hun** (fierce nomadic group) is stopped by the church
- e. **Philosophies**

- i. Republic philosophies
 - 1. Ideal Roman (like Cincinnatus)
 - a. **Gratitas**- “weightiness or seriousness” emphasis of discipline, strength and loyalty
 - b. **Frugalitas**- to use materials efficiently
 - c. **Pietas**- service to the state is like service to god
- ii. Empire philosophies
 - 1. **Epicureanism**- belief by Epicurus that humans should avoid all excesses
 - 2. **Stoicism**- popular in Rome because it encouraged virtue, duty and endurance
- f. **Christianity**
 - i. **Jesus**- a Jew who was a wandering prophet and teacher
 - 1. known as the Messiah (savior)
 - ii. **Apostle- special messenger**
 - iii. **Paul (Saul)**- an apostle who spread Christianity throughout the empire
 - 1. traveled freely because he was a Roman citizen
 - iv. Spread quickly because of its appeal to the poor and powerless
 - v. **Martyr**- a person who sacrifice their lives for the sake of a cause or belief
 - vi. **Petrine Doctrine** – the belief that Peter was the first **pope** (father of the church) of Rome
 - vii. **Bishop**- a church official who set moral standards and supervised finances
 - viii. **Gospels**- a religious based historical source for the life of Jesus; New Testament
- g. **Other Vocabulary and Ideas**
 - i. Forum- a public meeting place
 - ii. Pantheon- a temple in Rome with a dome
 - iii. Legion- a military unit made of 4,000 to 6,000 soldiers
 - iv. Gladiator- a person who fought other humans or animals for entertainment
 - v. Spartacus- a slave trained as a gladiator that led a rebellion

VIII. Byzantine Empire, Islamic Empire and the Turks

- a. **Byzantine Empire** (450 CE- 1450 CE)
 - i. Geography- Constantinople controlled all trade from Asia (the Black Sea) and Europe (the Aegean Sea)
 - ii. Byzantine Empire was the eastern remains of the old Roman empire
 - iii. Leaders held both political and religious authority
 - iv. **Justinian**
 - 1. Procopious wrote a negative *Secret History* on him
 - 2. Conquered old Roman lands in the West, but ends up destroying Rome
 - 3. Simplified the laws – **Corpus Juris Civilis**
 - 4. Massive building projects- **Hagia Sofia** (religious)
 - v. **Split of the church**
 - 1. The West became the **Roman Catholic Church**
 - a. belief that the pope is the **patriarch** (leader) of the church
 - b. wanted to keep **icons** (small art objects that depict Jesus, etc.)
 - 2. The East became the **Eastern Orthodox Church**
 - a. belief that the bishop of Constantinople was the patriarch (accepted the emperor’s authority)
 - b. wanted to destroy the icons (**iconoclasts**)
 - vi. Both sides **excommunicated** (to cut off from the church) each other
 - 1. labeled each other as **heretics** (person who’s ideas are incorrect)
 - vii. **Collapse – fell to the Ottoman Turks** (1450 CE)
- b. **Islamic Empire** (600 CE- 1000 CE)
 - i. Location- Arabian Peninsula, Palestine, Syria, Egypt, North Africa and Spain
 - ii. Bedouins- nomadic people who settled down in the Arabian peninsula
 - iii. **Beliefs**
 - 1. **Muhammad**
 - a. Early life- trader and businessman
 - b. Took an interest in religion and was told he was God’s prophet
 - c. His flight to Mecca (**Hegira**) starts the Islamic calendar (622 CE)
 - 2. **Koran**- the holy book

3. **Allah**- God
4. **Five Pillars of Islam**- major rules of Islam
 - a. Fasting at Ramadan
 - b. Pilgrimage to Mecca at least once
5. **Jihad**- holy war
6. **Kabba**- a shrine that holds the Black Stone of Mecca
- iv. Tolerant rule allowed expansion of the empire
- v. **Orthodox Caliphate** (632-661 CE)
 1. First four **caliphs** (“successors to the prophet”) were ancestors to the prophet
 2. Collapse- violence, assassinations
- vi. **Umayyad Caliphate** (661-750 CE)
 1. Killed the prophet’s grandson **Husayn** which would later be responsible for the split of the religion
 2. Captured Spain and were able rulers
 3. Collapse- rebellion because of Husayn’s death
- vii. **Abbasid Caliphate** (750-1055 CE)
 1. Descendants of the prophet’s uncle
 2. Collapse – fell to the **Persian Empire**
 3. **Sultan**- became the new political leader
- viii. **Split of Islam**
 1. **Shi’ites**- belief that Husayn was the rightful caliph
 2. **Sunni**- “orthodox” muslims
- ix. Islamic Achievements
 1. Science
 - a. Alchemy
 - b. Astrolabe (to find one’s position on Earth)
 - c. Algebra
 2. Literature
 3. Architecture (**Mosques**- Islamic temples)
- c. **Turks and Slavs** (700 CE- 1900 CE)
 - i. **Slavs** – nomads from the plains of Asia
 1. were converted to Eastern Orthodox Christians
 2. formed Russia and Eastern European countries
 - ii. **Seljuk Turks** (750 CE-1250 CE)
 1. Nomads from central Asia
 2. Eliminate the Persians in Baghdad and the rest of the Islamic empire and convert to Islam
 3. Capture Asia Minor from the Byzantine Empire
 - iii. **Ottoman Turks** (1250 CE- 1900 CE)
 1. A new group of nomadic, Islamic Turks, that eliminate the Byzantine empire

IX. **Early Middle Ages / Medieval Age / Dark Ages** (450-1000 CE)

- a. Location: the term **Middle Ages** refers to Western Europe after the collapse of Rome (Byzantine and Islam thrive in the East)
- b. Effects of the collapse of Rome
 - i. Urban population plummets (no reason to stay in the city, moved to grow own food)
 - ii. Trade declines
 - iii. **Loss of literacy, common language and knowledge**
 - iv. Church gains more influence (secular and religious power)
 1. The pope believed he was responsible for the well-being of all believers (**Christendom** - belief established by Pope Gregory I)
- c. Allegiance to individual leaders rather than a centralized king
- d. Numerous Frankish, Saxon and Germanic tribes take the former land of Rome
- e. **Chronological History**
 - i. **Frankish Empire** (500 CE-850 CE)
 1. **Clovis**, a Frankish tribal leader converts to Christianity
 2. **Merovingian Kings** (510 CE- 715 CE)
 - a. Successors of Clovis who virtually had no power

3. **Carolingian Kings** (715 CE- 850 CE)
 - a. **Charles Martel**
 - i. defeated Muslims at **Battle of Tours**
 - b. **Pepin the Short**
 - i. Martel's son
 - ii. **Anointed King by the pope** in exchange for protecting the church against the Lombards
 - c. **Charlemagne**
 - i. Pepin's son
 - ii. United most of Western Europe and set his capital at **Aachen**
 - iii. **Missi Dominici** (personal governors) helped rule the empire
 - iv. Revived learning
 - d. Unable leaders follow Charlemagne
4. **Treaty of Verdun** breaks empire into 3 parts
- ii. **Vikings**
 1. Raiders from Scandinavia that terrorized Europe with its longboats that could sail in shallow waters
 2. Settled Iceland
 3. **Erik the Red** (A Viking who sailed East to discover Greenland)
 4. **Leif Erikson** (A Viking who reached the Americas (Newfoundland))
 5. Causes for the Vikings to settle down
 - a. Fiefs of land were given to leaders
 - b. Many were converted to Christianity
 - c. A warming trend in climate made farming easier on Scandanavia
- f. **Monasteries**
 - i. Religious communities that attempted to “fix” a population to a certain area
 - ii. **The Benedictine Rules**
 1. **Benedict** (the **abbot**, or head of a monastery) wrote a book of rules to guide monastic life
 - iii. Achievements
 1. “Islands of stability in a sea of chaos”
 2. Education
- g. **Feudalism**
 - i. Causes of Feudalism
 1. Local protection, government and self sufficiency
 - ii. A socio-economic system based on the ownership of land
 - iii. **Lord**- a person who gives out **fiefs** (a piece of land) to a **vassal** (person receiving the fief from a lord) in exchange for military service, possible financial aid, and a percentage of crops
 - iv. A vassal may give out fiefs as well
 - v. **Knight**- held a piece of land that could not be divided any further (each plot of land must have what a manor requires)
 - vi. **Investiture**- a ceremony between a vassal and a lord after a fief is given
 - vii. A King held the most land and clergymen and women could also be lords
 - viii. **Manors** – self sufficient economic units
 1. **serfs**- workers of the manor who could not leave the land
 2. **free peasants**- workers who were free to leave
 3. Peasants and serfs were required to give a certain percentage of crops to their lord

THE END! GOOD LUCK!

Sources: Perspectives on the Past Textbook, Mr. Valentin's Lesson Notes and Handouts, Mr. Valentin's classes' mindmap online (<http://www.mindmeister.com/37645124/h1g-final-exam-review>) , and the History Department official H1G review sheet (<https://writer.zoho.com/public/stuvh1g/stuvh1g-FinalExamReviewSheet>)

Notes: This guide covers all the topics displayed on the official H1G review sheet and other major topics. Accuracy is not guaranteed, so if I had made a mistake or did not include a topic that should have been included, I express my apologies. If you do not do well, I do not hold responsibility for it. All dates are approximate and may have errors. The “Study of History” topic has not been discussed in this guide, and the “Monotheism” topic is spread throughout. The Gupta Empire has not been included, because the H1G official review sheet did not cover it.