Jeopardy Ch 9, 10

1. Under the emperors after Justinian, the chief concern of the Byzantine state was the defense against the ----,-----, & ----- invaders
2. W/in the Byzantine state, as had been the case w/ gov in most of china dynasties, chief pwr & influ was Emperors & trained -----
3. Unlike monarchs in the Catholic W. euro, but like the Muslim caliphs, the Byzantine emperor headed both----- and -----; there was no separation of pwr.
4. Byzantine life often centered on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (secular) aspects of classical Hellenism.
5. Contacts with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ led the Byzantines to attack the use of icons as graven images.
6. Although Byzantine society was patriarchal, elite, and educated, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_enjoyed considerable influence because they could inherit the imperial throne and own aristocratic estates
7. The Byzantine’s greatest contribution to post-classical (Medieval) civilization was to protect Eastern Europe before the Europeans were strong and developed enough to resist \_\_\_\_\_\_ rule.
8. Christianity spread to the Balkans and Russia through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ activities, which converted the ruling elites of regional states.
9. Unlike the Roman Catholic Church, Byzantine Orthodox missionaries permitted people to use local \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in religious services and literature.
10. The first state in Russia arose due to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ traders and warriors, who set up a state to protect trade routes.
11. The period known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_ in Europe began with the fall of Rome and ended with the decline of the feudal and religious institutions.
13. During much of the early Middle Ages, the literate population was confined to the clergy and monasteries of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
14. During the Middle Ages, effective political and military power in Europe was local in nature with regional \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_holding the greatest influence.
15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ differed from slaves in that they could not be bought or sold, and owned some of the land they farmed.
16. After the collapse of Charlemagne’s empire, the pattern of political life in Western Europe consisted of regional \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with strong \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
17. Clovis was the Frankish King responsible for the conversion of his people to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
18. Medieval universities and schools trained middle class townspeople largely in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and law.
19. West European feudalism inhibited the development of strong central monarchies, but did reduce local \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
20. The major lasting result of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the establishment of cultural and economic contacts between Western Europe and the Middle East.
21. Most religious reforms during the Middle Ages fought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the clergy and feudal interference in church affairs.
22. When scholars began to study the classics, most early West European intellectuals and scholastics found the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ notion of reason troubling because it questions faith.
23. Increased attempts by nobles in the Middle Ages to assert control over peasants and serfs led to increased \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
24. The Commercial Revolution in late Medieval western Europe encouraged the growth of trade, (this occupation) and trading alliances.
25. Although western society was not as tolerant of (this group of people) as were Muslim and Indian societies, weak governments allowed them to assert considerable power in semi-independent trading cities.
26. Although later civilizations in (this region) borrowed from previous ones, they rarely surpassed previous intellectual predecessors.