

## **9<sup>th</sup> Grade Work Schedule**

<b><u>Assignment #</u></b>	<b><u>Name</u></b>	<b><u>Due Date</u></b>
<b>#1</b>	<b>Chp.10/Sec. 1 Notes</b>	<b>3/18/20</b>
<b>#2</b>	<b>Chp. 10/Sec. 2 Notes</b>	<b>3/19/20</b>

**(All of the above are from pdf #0313202011583)**

**#3                    Chp 10 The Bzyantine Empire    3/20/20  
and Russia Worksheet**

**#4                    Sec.1/Sec. 2 Worksheet            3/23/20**

**(All of the above are from pdf #03132020120407)**

**#5                    Chp. 11/Sec. 1 Notes              3/24/20**

**#6                    Chp. 11/Sec. 2 Notes              3/25/20**

**#7                    Chp. 11/Sec. 3 Notes              3/26/20**

**#8                    Chp. 11/Sec. 4 Notes              3/27/20**

**#9                    Chp. 11/Sec. 5 Notes              3/30/20**

**#10                  Chp. 10/Chp. 11 Geography      3/31/20**

**#11                  Chp. 11 The Muslim World        4/1/20**

**Worksheet**

**(All of the above are from pdf #03182020094333)**

Smith

**Chapter 10 The Byzantine Empire and Russia**

**Section 1: The Byzantine Empire**

Constantinople would eventually become heir to Rome. Starting with \_\_\_\_\_, who divided the Roman Empire to make it easier to manage, he kept the eastern half because that was where most of the \_\_\_\_\_ was. German invaders were pounding Rome in the west, emperors continued to shift their base of operations to the \_\_\_\_\_. By 330 AD, \_\_\_\_\_ had rebuilt a tiny fishing village into a splendid capital and renamed it from Byzantium to \_\_\_\_\_.

Constantinople commanded the key trade routes linking \_\_\_\_\_ by collecting a \_\_\_\_\_ for everything that went through there. As the heir to Rome, it promoted a brilliant civilization that blended ancient \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ influences with other traditions of the Mediterranean world.

**Justinian the Great:** He ruled from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ AD, where he revived the grandeur of ancient Rome, building magnificent palaces, Hippodromes (\_\_\_\_\_) and an elaborate church (\_\_\_\_\_). Led by his brilliant general \_\_\_\_\_, Byzantine armies reconquered North Africa, Italy and southern Spain, thereby reclaiming the Mediterranean Sea to be a Byzantine \_\_\_\_\_. But what he is remembered for is his reform of law, known as Justinian's Code. He set up a commission to collect, revise and organize all the \_\_\_\_\_ of ancient Rome. The result was the *Corpus Juris Civilis* (\_\_\_\_\_), which was a massive collection of laws passed by Roman assemblies or \_\_\_\_\_ by Roman emperors, as well as legal writings of Roman judges and a handbook for students. Justinian's Code had an impact far beyond the Byzantine Empire. By 1100's, it had reached Western Europe and the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ modeled their laws on its principles. The code thus preserved and transmitted the \_\_\_\_\_ of Roman law. One last thing about Justinian, he was an example of an absolute emperor (\_\_\_\_\_). He ruled with complete authority much like the kings of Western Europe in Chapter 17. Unlike the feudal monarchs of Western Europe who were always fighting with the pope for complete power concerning anything religious, he combined both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ authority.

During the early Middle Ages, the Byzantine Empire served as a buffer, often protecting Europe from the harshest onslaught of invaders from the east, giving the divided kingdoms of Europe a measure of security. In the 600s and 700s, \_\_\_\_\_ armies overran the wealthy Byzantine provinces much of the \_\_\_\_\_ world fell to the Arabs/Ottomans, the Byzantine held onto their heartland in the Balkans. The empire's greatest strengths came from a strong \_\_\_\_\_ and prosperous \_\_\_\_\_ where trade and industry flourished, while in Europe they were

reduced to a \_\_\_\_\_ economy. But all that started to change in \_\_\_\_\_ with the sacking of Constantinople during the Fourth Crusade.

Since early Christian times differences began to emerge over which direction the Church would go in. Although the Byzantine emperor was not a priest, he controlled the Church affairs and not the pope. He would appoint the \_\_\_\_\_ (highest Church official) and supervise the Church's dealings. In other words, Byzantine Christians rejected the \_\_\_\_\_ claim to authority. There were further differences as well that contributed to a schism between the two churches that would be known as the \_\_\_\_\_. Byzantine clergy could \_\_\_\_\_, whereas Catholics could not, Greek instead of \_\_\_\_\_ was the language of choice, in Byzantine circles the most celebrated day was \_\_\_\_\_, in Rome it would be \_\_\_\_\_. There were even disputes over the use of \_\_\_\_\_ or holy images. The Greeks accepted it, but Roman Catholic Church did not. It was not until 1054 where the two leading figures, the pope (Leo IX) and the patriarch, Michael Cerularius, \_\_\_\_\_ each other over the heightened conflict by suppressing Greek and Latin usages in their respective domains, that you have a final split between the two churches. Thereafter, contacts between the two were guarded and distant. They treated each other as rivals rather than branches of the same faith.

This became evident during the Crusades. At first in \_\_\_\_\_ AD the pope was willing to help out the Byzantine emperor to kick out the infidel \_\_\_\_\_, resulting in the First Crusade. During later crusades, the \_\_\_\_\_ rivalry sparked bitter resentment between the Byzantine Empire and \_\_\_\_\_. Venetian merchants convinced knights on the \_\_\_\_\_ to attack Constantinople in 1204, whereas all the other targets were \_\_\_\_\_, which was hundreds of miles to the east. For three days, crusaders burned and plundered (looting and pillaging) the greatest city at that time, sending a crap load of treasure back west and building bitter resentment between the Byzantine Empire and the West.

The fall of Constantinople in \_\_\_\_\_ marked the end of an era. To Europeans, the empire had stood for centuries as the enduring symbol of Roman civilization. For 1,000 years, the Byzantines built on the culture of the \_\_\_\_\_ world mainly on Greek, science, philosophy and literature. They also extended Roman achievements in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. What is **most important** is that Byzantine (\_\_\_\_\_) scholars preserved the classic works of ancient Greece when the Ottoman's invaded and that knowledge brought forth the \_\_\_\_\_ (Chp. 14) and the start of the modern era.

## Chapter 10 The Byzantine Empire and Russia

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## Section 2: The Rise of Russia

Moscow inherited much of the basic principles of the \_\_\_\_\_ stood for when it fell in \_\_\_\_\_. Over many centuries, Byzantine culture greatly influenced the development of Russian society. Before Moscow was the capital of Russia it was \_\_\_\_\_, which later became the capital of another modern day country called \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ had already brought Kiev into the Byzantine cultural sphere of influence. Constantinople later sent Christian missionaries to convert the Slavs, of which \_\_\_\_\_ were the most dominate of the Slavs.

About 863 AD, two Greek monks, Cyril and Methodius, adapted the Greek alphabet so they could translate the Bible into \_\_\_\_\_ languages. This \_\_\_\_\_ alphabet became the written script used in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to the present. In \_\_\_\_\_ AD, Princess Olga, converted to Byzantine Christianity (\_\_\_\_\_) and her grandson, Vladimir, converted to Christianity and had a \_\_\_\_\_ with the sister of a Byzantine emperor.

With Christianity came many changes. The Russians acquired a written language (\_\_\_\_\_) and a class of educated Russian priests. It also set the patterns for close ties between Church and State. Russian rulers, like the Byzantine emperor, eventually \_\_\_\_\_ the Church, making it dependent on them for support. The \_\_\_\_\_ Church would remain a symbol of strength to today.

Kiev, the precursor to Moscow, enjoyed its golden age under \_\_\_\_\_, who ruled from 1019 to 1054 AD. To improve justice, he issued a written code of law just like the \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_ or the \_\_\_\_\_. Unfortunately, Kiev started to decline in the 1100s as Byzantine \_\_\_\_\_ faded. As Russian princes continued to argue amongst themselves, \_\_\_\_\_ invaders from central Asia struck the final blow.

The Mongols were ruled by Chengiss Khan, which meant World Emperor, and his \_\_\_\_\_ of invaders swept across the Russian \_\_\_\_\_ (grassy flat lands). The Mongols were \_\_\_\_\_ rulers, so long as the Russian princes acknowledged Mongol rule and paid their \_\_\_\_\_ on time, the Mongols left the Russians alone. Historians have long debated how Mongol affected Russia. Even though the \_\_\_\_\_ converted to \_\_\_\_\_, the Mongols tolerated the Russian Orthodox Church, which grew more powerful during this time period. The Mongol conquest brought peace to the huge swath of land between China and Eastern Europe, and Russian \_\_\_\_\_ benefited from new trade routes. On the negative side the \_\_\_\_\_ power of the Mongols served as a model for later Russian rulers. Russian rulers came to develop a strong desire to centralize their power without interference form \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_

or wealthy merchants. Perhaps most of all Mongol rule cut Russia off from the rest of \_\_\_\_\_ at a time where they were making advances in the arts and \_\_\_\_\_.

As Mongol power declined, the rulers of Moscow took on a new role to usurp (overthrow by \_\_\_\_\_ means) their warlords and in 1380, they rallied other Russians and defeated the Golden Horde (\_\_\_\_\_) at the Battle of Kulikovo. The driving force of the Russian rulers behind Moscow's power was \_\_\_\_\_ (Ivan the Great). Ivan built the framework for \_\_\_\_\_ rule when he limited the power of the \_\_\_\_\_ (Russian nobility). Like the Byzantine emperors, he used the double-headed eagle as his symbol and the symbol on the state \_\_\_\_\_. Ivan and his successors took the title of \_\_\_\_\_, which meant \_\_\_\_\_ in Russian.

Ivan IV, the grandson to Ivan the Great, continued to centralize royal power and became the standard in which all successive rulers of Russia are compared to. He undercut the privileges of the old boyar families (\_\_\_\_\_) and granted land to nobles in exchange for \_\_\_\_\_ or other services. By the way what is that called where you exchange land for military service? \_\_\_\_\_. At a time when the manor system had faded in Western Europe, Ivan IV introduced new laws that tied Russian serfs (\_\_\_\_\_) to the land.

\_\_\_\_\_ (Ivan IV) introduced Russia to the tradition of extreme absolute power and about 1560, he became increasingly \_\_\_\_\_, trusting no one and subject to violent fits of rage, to the point where he killed one of his sons when they got into an argument over \_\_\_\_\_ (the belief that all power should be invested in one person in order to rule efficiently). *His son wanted to be lenient and Ivan wanted to be harsher, so he killed his son.*

Looking ahead, disputes over succession, \_\_\_\_\_ and foreign invasions soon plunged Russia into a period of social upheaval called: \_\_\_\_\_. This lasted from 1604 to 1613. The outcome was that Michael Romanov was picked and his lineage lasted for \_\_\_\_\_ years until Nicholas II was executed during the Russian Revolution in 1917.

It is important to remember that the \_\_\_\_\_ Empire helped Russia in so many ways. It helped establish a strong tradition of \_\_\_\_\_ rule and the czars expanded national borders and centralized power to make Russia an emerging power by the 1600s. Authoritarian leaders, such as \_\_\_\_\_, Catherine the Great, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ would shape Russian history and become a hallmark of leadership to this century.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 10: The Byzantine Empire and Russia

### Section 1: Byzantine Empire

1. What was the cause of the revolt that Justinian had to face?
2. What advice does his wife give to Justinian?
3. How many people were trapped and killed inside the Hippodrome?
4. What did Queen Theodora die from?
5. What was the bezant?
6. Why did a Byzantine emperor strike down the use of icons?
7. In the 1200's who was a threat to Byzantine rule?
8. What did Muhammad II name Constantinople when the Ottoman Turks took control in 1453?
9. Who is Anna Comnena?

### Section 2: The Rise of Russia

10. In Russia the capital is Moscow, but in the early history of the Russian people it originated in another present day country. Name the country in which Russia started in and its first capital.
11. What geographic feature separates Europe from Asia?

12. What do the Russians call the Vikings?

13. In 957, Olga converted to Byzantine Christianity. What do we call it today?

14. What do Russians call Mongols?

15. What could husbands do to their wives in Russian upper-class families?

16. The Russians copied a lot of Byzantine stuff over the years. Besides their religion can you name two.

17. Ivan the Terrible granted land to nobles in exchange for military service. What is another name for that?

18. Ivan the Terrible also created a secret police with agents to terrorize the people of Russia and enforce the czar's will. What was it called?

19. What is the difference between a duchy and a principality?

20. When was Poland's greatest age?

**Bonus (3 points)**

In latin, what is the process where a single nobleman can hold a law hostage by declining to accept it called?



**Section 1**

**Quiz**



**The Byzantine Empire** (textbook pp. 238–244)

**A. Key Terms**

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

**Column I**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Appointed by the Byzantine emperor
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Dispute over these divided the Church in the Byzantine empire and in Western Europe
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. After this, the pope and the patriarch excommunicated each other
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Justinian, like earlier Roman emperors, was one of these

**Column II**

- a. autocrat
- b. icons
- c. patriarch
- d. schism

**B. Main Ideas**

Write the letter of the correct ending in the blank provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Of all Justinian's works, he is best remembered for
  - a. his wife Theodora.
  - b. his code of laws.
  - c. his art.
  - d. war with North Africa, Italy, and Spain.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The schism between the Eastern and the Western Church was partly a result of
  - a. the banning of the worship of icons.
  - b. the war with France.
  - c. the battle over the Easter holiday.
  - d. Justinian's Code.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The Byzantine empire collapsed partly due to
  - a. war.
  - b. disease.
  - c. the Church.
  - d. a strong central government.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Byzantine artists made a lasting impact in
  - a. charcoal and watercolors.
  - b. sculpture and painting.
  - c. religious art and architecture.
  - d. carpet weaving and textiles.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Under the Ottomans, Constantinople became
  - a. a city devastated by war.
  - b. a Christian stronghold.
  - c. a center of Islamic culture.
  - d. a monument to Justinian.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Unlike Roman Catholics, Byzantine clergy practiced
  - a. Christmas.
  - b. confession.
  - c. excommunication.
  - d. marriage.

Regional Civilizations  
Unit 3 (Chapters 8–13)

CHAPTER  
10

**Section 2****Quiz****The Rise of Russia** (textbook pp. 244–248)**A. Key Terms and People**

Complete the sentences in Column I with the terms and names in Column II.  
Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank in front of each sentence.

**Column I**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The selection of \_\_\_\_\_ brought the Time of Troubles to an end.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The disorderly years from 1604 to 1613 were called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ organized mass baptisms in Kiev.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Ivan the Great tried to limit the power of the \_\_\_\_\_ (s).
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Ivan the Great claimed the title of \_\_\_\_\_, whom he said had authority like that of God.

**Column II**

- a. boyar
- b. czar
- c. Michael Romanov
- d. Time of Troubles
- e. Vladimir

**B. Main Ideas**

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Which of the following provided a natural highway for Russians?
- a. the southern steppe                      c. the Mediterranean Sea
- b. the Ural Mountains                      d. the northern forests
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. What action of Princess Olga reflected Byzantine influences in Kiev?
- a. She organized an army to defend Constantinople.
- b. She appointed her son king of Kiev.
- c. She converted to Byzantine Christianity.
- d. She married a Byzantine nobleman.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. How did Mongol rule affect Russian women?
- a. They rose to positions of great power.
- b. They lost rights and became subject to male authority.
- c. Their status remained the same.
- d. They became Russian Orthodox priests.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. How did Mongol rule affect Russia's relations with Western Europe?
- a. It isolated Russia from the West.      c. It spread Byzantine Christianity.
- b. It spread Russian learning.              d. It led to war with the West.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. What did Ivan the Great believe about czars?
- a. They had absolute power.              c. They would rule for twenty years
- b. They ruined Russia.                      d. They should give in to the Mongols.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 11: The Muslim World

### Section 1: Rise of Islam

Islam, unquestionably revolves around the prophet \_\_\_\_\_ and his followers would carry the message of Islam to the people on three continents and set off one of the most powerful forces in the world.

It all started in the desert region of the Sinai Peninsula where nomadic herders, called \_\_\_\_\_ lived at the time of Muhammad. The Bedouins would form the backbone of the \_\_\_\_\_ that conquered huge empires in the 600's and 700's. Mecca was located on the \_\_\_\_\_ and was a bustling market town at the crossroads of two main caravan routes. It was here that Muhammad had a vision; the voice of an angel, \_\_\_\_\_, and Muhammad urged his people to give up their false gods and submit to the one true God.

At first, few people listened to Muhammad and why should they. Its like I come in tomorrow and claim I spoke to God last night and He said that half of you will fail social studies for the year. You would think I'm nuts! His rejection of the traditional Arab gods angered \_\_\_\_\_ merchants who feared neglecting their idols and disrupting the \_\_\_\_\_ trade. In 622, faced with the threat of \_\_\_\_\_, Muhammad and his followers left Mecca for Medina (\_\_\_\_\_), a journey known as the \_\_\_\_\_. While in \_\_\_\_\_ (city of the Prophet) the year 622 became the first year of the Muslim calendar. The hijra was a turning point for Islam. In Medina, Muhammad was welcomed by Muslim converts as \_\_\_\_\_, as well as God's prophet. As his reputation grew, thousands of Arabs adopted Islam. In 630, he returned to Mecca where he destroyed the idols in the \_\_\_\_\_ (marketplace), and his death in 632 (\_\_\_\_\_) plunged his followers in grief. It was not even rectified (\_\_\_\_\_) with \_\_\_\_\_ being elected the first \_\_\_\_\_ to Muhammad.

Islam is based on strict monotheism, whose name in Arabic is \_\_\_\_\_. Islam also teaches that people are responsible for their own actions. Each individual will stand before God on the final judgment day and depending on his or her actions, face either \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_. Muslims recognize no \_\_\_\_\_ who mediate between the people and God.

All Muslims accept the \_\_\_\_\_. The first is a declaration of \_\_\_\_\_. Muslim believe that God had sent other prophets; including \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, but that Muhammad was the last and greatest prophet. The second pillar is \_\_\_\_\_. After a ritual washing, Muslims face the holy city of Mecca and pray, often in houses of worship called \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_. The third pillar is giving \_\_\_\_\_. The fourth is \_\_\_\_\_ from sunrise to sunset during the holy month of \_\_\_\_\_. The fifth is the \_\_\_\_\_, or pilgrimage to \_\_\_\_\_ that is required by all Muslims at the Kabaa (\_\_\_\_\_).

To Muslim, just like the Christians and the \_\_\_\_\_ and the Jews and the \_\_\_\_\_, the Quran (\_\_\_\_\_) contains the sacred word of God as revealed to \_\_\_\_\_. It is the final authority on all matters. The Quran not only teaches about God, but also provides a complete guide to life. Its ethical standards emphasize \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. Because the meaning and beauty of the Quran reside in its original language, there is a unifying aspect to it, in that converts to Islam learn \_\_\_\_\_. This shared language has helped unite Muslims from many regions. Also, Muslims recognize many of the same \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_ teaches that, while Islam was God's final and complete revelation, the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ contained partial revelation from God.

The Islamic system of laws can be found in the \_\_\_\_\_ (regulates moral conduct, family life, business practices, government and other aspects of a Muslim community). Unlike the law codes that evolved in the \_\_\_\_\_, [TEACH CONCEPT OF DIRECTION] the \_\_\_\_\_ does not separate religious matter from the \_\_\_\_\_. It is all the same according to the Quran, because the religion is the \_\_\_\_\_ here on Earth. Thus, Islam became both a \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_.

The last section I'm going to cover is a continuation of what I have been doing throughout the year: \_\_\_\_\_. Before Islam, in some communities, women took a hand in many activities; including \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. Most women were under the control of a male guardian and could not \_\_\_\_\_. Among a few tribes, unwanted daughters were sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ at birth.

Once Islam arrives everything changes in that it affirms a \_\_\_\_\_ of women and a man. The Quran prohibited the killing of daughters and ensured protection of widows. Inheritance laws guaranteed a woman a share of her \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ property. Muslim women had to consent freely to \_\_\_\_\_ and had the right to get a \_\_\_\_\_, although it was much harder for a woman than a man. Muslim women also had the right to an \_\_\_\_\_. Though spiritually equal, men and women had different roles and rights. For example, the amount of an inheritance given to a daughter was less than that given to a son. The Quran permitted a man to have up to \_\_\_\_\_ wives so long as he could provide for all of them.

As Islam spread, Arabs sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ attitudes from the non-Arab peoples they conquered. In \_\_\_\_\_ lands, Arabs adopted the practice of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ them in a separate part of a house, but veilings and seclusions were not so strictly enforced among the \_\_\_\_\_. It was the same for rural areas, peasants women continued to contribute to the economy in many old ways because it was highly \_\_\_\_\_ to do so otherwise.

## **Section 2: Islam Spreads**

When Muhammad died, \_\_\_\_\_ faced an immediate crisis. The loyalty of some Arab tribal leaders had been dependent on Muhammad's personal command. They now withdrew their loyalty for the Muslim state. Bakr's most important contribution was to \_\_\_\_\_ the Arabs on a firmer base of loyalty to \_\_\_\_\_ itself.

In 711, Muslim forces crossed the Strait of \_\_\_\_\_ into Spain and pushed up the \_\_\_\_\_ Peninsula into France. If it were not for the fact that these people had already converted to a monotheistic religion based on the SAME God they would have been converted as well. At the other end of the Mediterranean, they crossed the \_\_\_\_\_ to besiege the Byzantine capital of Constantinople. Later waves of conquest would also expand the Muslim zone much farther, especially in \_\_\_\_\_.

There were a lot of reasons for the Arab success. One reason was the weakness of the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Empires. These longtime rivals had fought each other to exhaustion. Many people in the \_\_\_\_\_ welcomed the Arabs as \_\_\_\_\_ from harsh Byzantine or Persian rule. Bold, efficient fighting methods also contributed to the Arab success. The Arab \_\_\_\_\_ and horse cavalry, with generations of experience in desert warfare, mounted aggressive and mobile offensives that overwhelmed more traditional armies. The common \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in the holiness of their message, with the \_\_\_\_\_ for those who fell in battle spurred the Arab armies to victory as well.

Many \_\_\_\_\_ people of North Africa and central Asia chose Islam immediately. Its message was simple and direct, and they saw its triumph as a sign of \_\_\_\_\_. Moreover, Islam had no religious \_\_\_\_\_ or class of priests. In principle, it emphasized the \_\_\_\_\_ of all believers, regardless of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_. In later centuries, \_\_\_\_\_ converts helped spread Islam far across Asia. In Europe the major areas of Muslim influence were \_\_\_\_\_. The Arabs overran Spain at the beginning of the 700's, but rivalries among princes divided Muslim Spain \_\_\_\_\_, which would eventually allow Spain to regain control of its territories by \_\_\_\_\_.

One thing everyone needs to remember on the Regents Exam is that Islam broke into two separate religions, just like Christianity did between the Catholics and Protestants (Chapter 14). In the Muslim world the split was between the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_. The Sunnis felt that the caliph should be chosen by leaders of the \_\_\_\_\_ and should be a pious Muslim who would be viewed simply as a \_\_\_\_\_, not as a \_\_\_\_\_. Whereas, the Shiites argued that the only true successors to the Prophet were \_\_\_\_\_ of Muhammad's daughter and son-in-law, \_\_\_\_\_. The Shiites believed that the descendants of the Prophet were \_\_\_\_\_ inspired. The Sunnis believed that inspiration came from the \_\_\_\_\_ as recorded by his early followers.

\_\_\_\_\_ became the fourth caliph, but he was assassinated in \_\_\_\_\_ in a struggle for leadership. Later his \_\_\_\_\_ was killed as well. Many other \_\_\_\_\_ died in battle against \_\_\_\_\_, trying to install their candidates for caliph. Shiites grew to admire \_\_\_\_\_ as a demonstration of their \_\_\_\_\_.

Like the schism between Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox Christians, the division between Sunni and Shiite Muslims has survived for more than 1,300 years. Members of both branches believe in the one true God, look to the \_\_\_\_\_ and make the \_\_\_\_\_ to Mecca. But numerous differences have emerged in such areas as religious \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. Traditionally, \_\_\_\_\_ have been the majority branch within Islam. Today,

about \_\_\_% of Muslims are Sunnis. Most Shiites live in \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. The Shiite movement itself has split into several different factions.

After the death of Ali, the \_\_\_\_\_ family set up a dynasty that ruled the Islamic world until 750. From their capital of Damascus, Syria, they directed the conquests that carried Islam from the \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_ (Dar al-Islam). While conquests continued, vast wealth flowed into Umayyad hands. When conquests slowed in the \_\_\_\_\_, economic tensions increased between wealthy Arabs and those who had less. Many Muslims criticized the court at Damascus for abandoning the \_\_\_\_\_ of the early caliphs, much like the \_\_\_\_\_ did in Rome when they started their desire for the worldly aspects of life. \_\_\_\_\_ hated the Umayyads because they had defeated \_\_\_\_\_ and killed his son, dishonoring the \_\_\_\_\_ family. Unrest also festered among non-Arab converts to Islam, who under the \_\_\_\_\_ had fewer rights than Arabs.

Discontented Muslims found a leader in \_\_\_\_\_, who captured Damascus in 750 and invited members of the defeated Umayyad clan to a banquet – and \_\_\_\_\_. Abu al-Abbas then founded the \_\_\_\_\_ dynasty, which lasted until \_\_\_\_\_. The Abbasid dynasty ended \_\_\_\_\_ dominance and helped make Islam a truly universal religion. Under the early Abbasids they enjoyed a golden age with \_\_\_\_\_ (786 to 809 AD) as the greatest of the rulers, who ruled an empire larger than that of his European counterpart, \_\_\_\_\_.

Starting about 850, Abbasid control over the Arab empire fragmented. As the caliph's power faded, civil wars erupted, and \_\_\_\_\_ rulers took over parts of the empire. Between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, a series of invasions added to the chaos. The invaders started with the \_\_\_\_\_ in the 900's, coming from \_\_\_\_\_. They adopted Islam and built a large empire across the Fertile Crescent. By \_\_\_\_\_, a Seljuk sultan controlled Baghdad, but left the Abbasid caliph as a figurehead. The \_\_\_\_\_ then went on to threaten the \_\_\_\_\_ Empire, but lost because of their rules on inheritance.

In \_\_\_\_\_, after a long and bloody siege, Christian crusaders captured \_\_\_\_\_, a city holy to \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. For 150 years, the city passed back and forth between Muslims and Christians. The Muslim general Salah al-Din, or \_\_\_\_\_, ousted Christians from Jerusalem in \_\_\_\_\_. They regained it after his death, holding onto it until \_\_\_\_\_. At the same time \_\_\_\_\_ led the Mongols out of Central Asia across Persia and Mesopotamia in 1216. In \_\_\_\_\_, his grandson burned and looted Baghdad, killing the Abbasid caliph.

As the 1200's drew to a close, the Arab empire had fragmented and fallen. Independent Muslim caliphates and states were scattered across \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, while a \_\_\_\_\_ ruled the Muslim Middle East. After five centuries, the \_\_\_\_\_ (the Islamic Empire) was as politically divided as the Christian world.

### Section 3: Golden Age of Muslim Civilization

Under the \_\_\_\_\_, Islam absorbed traditions from many cultures. In the process, a vital new civilization rose that flourished in cities from Damascus to Cairo to Cordoba and later to Delhi in India. The great works produced by scholars of the Abbassids shaped the Muslim world just as \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ classics shaped western culture.

Muslim society was more \_\_\_\_\_ than that of medieval Europe with everyone living on a feudal manor. Although Arabs had held themselves apart from non-Arab Muslims at first, it \_\_\_\_\_ (faded) under the Abbassids. People would move up in society, especially through religious, scholarly or military achievements.

Lets not forget trade. Trade/merchants were honored in the Muslim world because \_\_\_\_\_ had been a merchant. Between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, merchants built a vast trading network spreading Islam. As trade spread products and technology, Arab merchants brought \_\_\_\_\_ from India to the western world. Extensive trade and a prosperous money economy led Muslims to pioneer new ways of doing business by setting up \_\_\_\_\_, buying and selling on \_\_\_\_\_ and formed banks to \_\_\_\_\_, much like the Late Middle Ages in Europe. To make the transfer of money easier, Muslims invented the ancestors of today's \_\_\_\_\_.

Concerning manufacturing, handicraft manufacturing in the Muslim world was much like that of medieval Europe. The heads of the \_\_\_\_\_, chosen by their members, often had the authority to regulate \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, methods of \_\_\_\_\_ and maintain the \_\_\_\_\_ of the product. Most labor was done by the \_\_\_\_\_ workers.

**Culture/Arts:** Long before Muhammad, Arabs had a rich tradition of oral poetry, much like the Greeks and \_\_\_\_\_ poetry of the Aryans. In musical verses, \_\_\_\_\_ poets chanted the dangers of desert journeys, the joys of battle, or the glories of their clans. Their most important themes were \_\_\_\_\_ and the romance of nomadic life. Through Muslim Spain, these traditions came to influence medieval European literature and music, such as the story of \_\_\_\_\_ (*The Man of LaMacha*). Later, Arab poets developed elaborate formal rules for writing poetry and explored both religious and worldly themes.

Arab writers prized the art of storytelling. Across their empire, they gathered and adapted stories from \_\_\_\_\_, India, \_\_\_\_\_, Persia, \_\_\_\_\_, and Turkish sources. The best known collection is \_\_\_\_\_, and later versions filtered into Europe, where millions of children thrilled to hear \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

Al-Mamun and later caliphs made \_\_\_\_\_ into the greatest Muslim center of learning. Its vast libraries attracted a galaxy of scholars, who were well paid and highly respected. Other cities, like Cairo, Bukhara, Timbuktu and Cordoba had their own centers of learning. Muslim scholars, such as \_\_\_\_\_, tried to harmonize Greek ideas about reason with religious beliefs based on divine revelation, just like Christian thinkers, such as \_\_\_\_\_.

In the field of math \_\_\_\_\_ pioneered the study of algebra and in the 800's, he wrote a book that was later translated into Latin and became the standard mathematics textbook in Europe. He also developed a set of astronomical tables based on \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ observers. At observatories from Baghdad to Central Asia, Muslim astronomers studied \_\_\_\_\_, observed the Earth's \_\_\_\_\_, and calculated the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Earth within a few thousand feet.

Lastly, the Arabic world was at the cutting edge of the medical world. \_\_\_\_\_ was engaged in serious environmental research, by choosing a site for a new hospital. Building on the knowledge of Greeks, Muslims made remarkable advances in medicine and public health. Under the caliphs, physicians and pharmacists had to pass a \_\_\_\_\_ before they could practice. The government set up hospitals, with separate wards for women. Injured people could get quick treatment at a department similar to today's \_\_\_\_\_. The most original medical thinker was al-Razi, head physician at Baghdad's chief hospital. He wrote many books on medicine, including a pioneering study of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. He also challenged accepted medical practices. Treat the \_\_\_\_\_ as well as the body, if a doctor made \_\_\_\_\_, patients would recover that much faster.

In time European physicians began to attend Muslim universities in Spain and translate Arabic medical texts. For \_\_\_\_\_ years, the works of \_\_\_\_\_ became the standard medical textbooks at European schools.

#### **Section 4: Muslims in India**

The arrival of Islam brought changes to India as great as those caused by the \_\_\_\_\_ migrations 2,000 years earlier. As the two civilizations collided they absorbed elements from each other. The \_\_\_\_\_ Empire fell around \_\_\_\_\_ AD and India again fell into many small kingdoms. Although Arab armies conquered the \_\_\_\_\_ in 711 AD, they advanced no farther into the subcontinent. Then about 1000 AD, \_\_\_\_\_ converts to Islam pushed into India and \_\_\_\_\_, the sultan of \_\_\_\_\_, defeated Hindu armies and he made \_\_\_\_\_ his capital, which lasted from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_. The Delhi sultanate marked the beginning of Muslim rule in northern India.

Muslim rule brought several changes to Indian government and society. Needless to say, \_\_\_\_\_ between India and the Muslim world increased until 1398 when \_\_\_\_\_, invaded India and destroyed Delhi (ask me about the pyramid). Delhi, an empty shell, slowly recovered, but the sultans no longer controlled a large empire, and northern India again fragmented, this time into rival Hindu and Muslim states until \_\_\_\_\_.

At its worst, the Muslim conquest of northern India inflicted disaster on \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ monasteries contributed to the drastic decline of \_\_\_\_\_ as a major religion in India. Hinduism would survive until today in India. It was an \_\_\_\_\_ religion that had evolved over thousands of years. Hindus recognized many \_\_\_\_\_ and prayed before \_\_\_\_\_ representing many gods and goddesses. Islam, by contrast, was a \_\_\_\_\_ with a \_\_\_\_\_ sacred text with a single \_\_\_\_\_ who saw the \_\_\_\_\_ in Hindu temples as an offense to the one true God.



Hindus accepted differences in caste status and honored Brahmans as a priestly caste. Muslims taught the \_\_\_\_\_ of all believers before God and had no religious \_\_\_\_\_. Hindus celebrated religious occasions with \_\_\_\_\_, a practice that many strict Muslims \_\_\_\_\_. Eventually, the Delhi sultans grew more tolerant of their subject population. (This will become a major theme in the 10<sup>th</sup> grade: \_\_\_\_\_).

During the Delhi sultanate, a growing number of Hindus converted to Islam. Some \_\_\_\_\_ Hindus preferred Islam because it rejected the \_\_\_\_\_. Why be an \_\_\_\_\_ cleaning poop out of a sewer by hand if you don't have to? Other converts came from \_\_\_\_\_ but chose to accept Islam because they accepted its monotheistic beliefs or because they served in the Muslim \_\_\_\_\_ (why bite the hand that \_\_\_\_\_ you). Indian \_\_\_\_\_ were attracted to Islam in part because of the strong \_\_\_\_\_ across Muslim lands (why have many gods when you can buy one good God).

This probably won't be on the Regents, but just in case I want to introduce a new religion to you called \_\_\_\_\_. It came from an Indian holy man called \_\_\_\_\_, who sought to blend Muslim monotheism to Hindu beliefs. The Sikhs later organized into \_\_\_\_\_ forces that clashed with the powerful \_\_\_\_\_ rulers of India.

In 1526, \_\_\_\_\_ invaders again poured through the mountain passes in Indian. At the head rode \_\_\_\_\_ who claimed descent from \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. Babur met a huge army led by the sultan Ibrahim. Babur forces were small but he had \_\_\_\_\_, which he put to good use. In no time, Babur swept away the remnants of the Delhi sultanate and set up the \_\_\_\_\_ dynasty, which lasted from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_, when the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ took over.

The chief builder of the Mughal Empire was Babur's grandson \_\_\_\_\_. Akbar was a leader of unusual abilities, although he was a Muslim, he won the support of Hindu subjects through his policy of \_\_\_\_\_. He opened \_\_\_\_\_ jobs to Hindus of all castes and treated \_\_\_\_\_ as his partners in ruling the vast empire. He ended the tax on \_\_\_\_\_ and married himself a Hindu princess. He hoped to promote religious harmony through \_\_\_\_\_. To improve government, he used \_\_\_\_\_ in the place of \_\_\_\_\_ officeholders. He modernized the army, encouraged \_\_\_\_\_ and introduced \_\_\_\_\_ reforms, as well.

## Section 5: The Ottoman and Safavid Empire

**Ottomans:** In the 1300's, the Ottomans expanded across \_\_\_\_\_ (Turkey) and into the Balkans. Their growing forces threatened the crumbling Byzantine Empire. In \_\_\_\_\_, Muhammad II captured Constantinople, which he renamed \_\_\_\_\_. For the next 200 years the Ottoman Empire continued to expand. At its height it stretched from Hungary to Arabia and Mesopotamia across to North Africa. In 1529 and 1683, Ottoman armies besieged \_\_\_\_\_, sending waves of fear through western Europe. Although they failed to take Vienna, Ottomans ruled the largest, most powerful empire in both Europe and the Middle East at the time period for centuries, until \_\_\_\_\_.

The Ottoman Empire enjoyed its golden age under the sultan \_\_\_\_\_ who ruled from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_. He was called Suleiman the Magnificent by westerners, but to his own people he was called the “\_\_\_\_\_”. As sultan, Suleiman had absolute power, but he ruled with the help of a grand vizier and a council (\_\_\_\_\_). As in other Islamic states, Ottoman law was based on the \_\_\_\_\_, supplemented by royal edicts. Government officials worked closely with religious scholars who interpret the law. They divided their \_\_\_\_\_ (people they ruled over) into \_\_\_\_\_ classes, each with its appointed role. At the top was the \_\_\_\_\_. Next, were the \_\_\_\_\_. Then, the \_\_\_\_\_ and lastly, the \_\_\_\_\_ (more on this on the chapter worksheet). The men of the sword and men of the pen were almost exclusively \_\_\_\_\_.

Like earlier Muslim empires, the Ottoman recruited \_\_\_\_\_ for the army and government \_\_\_\_\_ from among the huge populations of conquered peoples in their empire. They levied a “\_\_\_\_\_” on Christian families in the Balkans, requiring them to turn over young \_\_\_\_\_ to the government. The boys were then converted to \_\_\_\_\_ and put into rigorous military training at the palace school. That is how they could keep the \_\_\_\_\_ true to Islam. The best soldiers won a prized place in the \_\_\_\_\_, the elite force of the Ottoman army.

By the \_\_\_\_\_ European advances in commerce and \_\_\_\_\_ were leaving the Ottoman in the dust. Russia and other European powers chipped away at Ottoman lands (\_\_\_\_\_), while local rulers in North Africa and elsewhere broke away from Ottoman control to the point at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century they were called the \_\_\_\_\_ and finally collapsed in \_\_\_\_\_.

**Safavids:** By the early 1500's, the Safavids had been sandwiched between two other expansionist powers, the \_\_\_\_\_ of India and the \_\_\_\_\_ of Asia Minor. The Safavids were \_\_\_\_\_ Muslims, who enforced their beliefs throughout modern day \_\_\_\_\_ and found sympathizers within the Ottoman Empire. The Ottomans were \_\_\_\_\_ Muslims who despised the Shiites as \_\_\_\_\_.

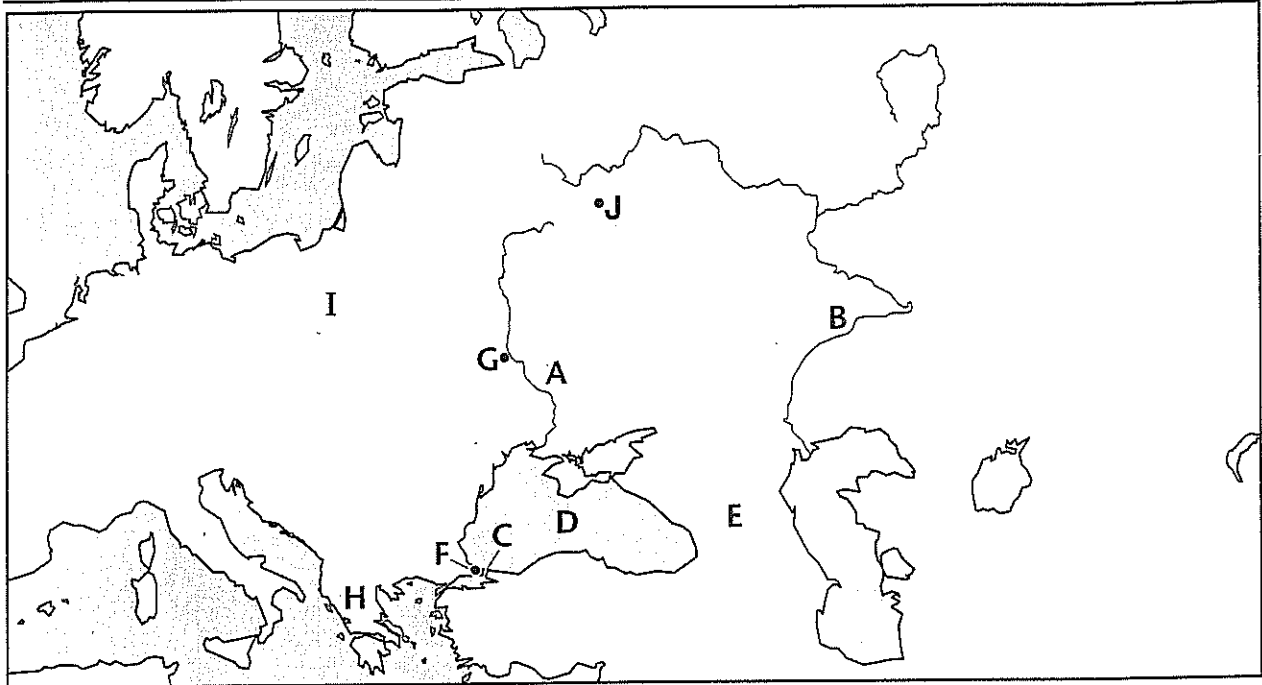
The greatest reign during the Safavid Empire was from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ during the rule of Shah Abbas the Great. He sought alliances with \_\_\_\_\_ states who had reason to fear Ottoman power, as well as, created a central bureaucracy. To strengthen the economy, he reduced \_\_\_\_\_ and herders and encouraged the growth of industries. While earlier Safavids had imposed their faith on the empire, Abbas \_\_\_\_\_ non-Muslims and valued their economic contributions, such as the international silk trade by the \_\_\_\_\_ who were \_\_\_\_\_. The dynasty held onto power until \_\_\_\_\_.

By 1500, Islam had become the dominant faith across a large part of the world and they showed an extraordinary diversity of people answering the \_\_\_\_\_ call to prayer each day. This vast world was not politically united, but the \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_ and a network of cultural and economic ties linked Muslims across the \_\_\_\_\_ (from India to Morocco). Three large states dominated the Muslim world in 1500. The \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ were reaching their peak at the same time. At the same time, however, the nations of \_\_\_\_\_ were awakening from a deep sleep and would soon emerge in a period of dynamic growth. Several of these nations would soon challenge Muslim power.

**Chapter 10 Geography Quiz**



**The Byzantine Empire and Russia** (textbook pp. 236–253)



**A. Location**

Study the map above. Match the letters on the map with the following places.

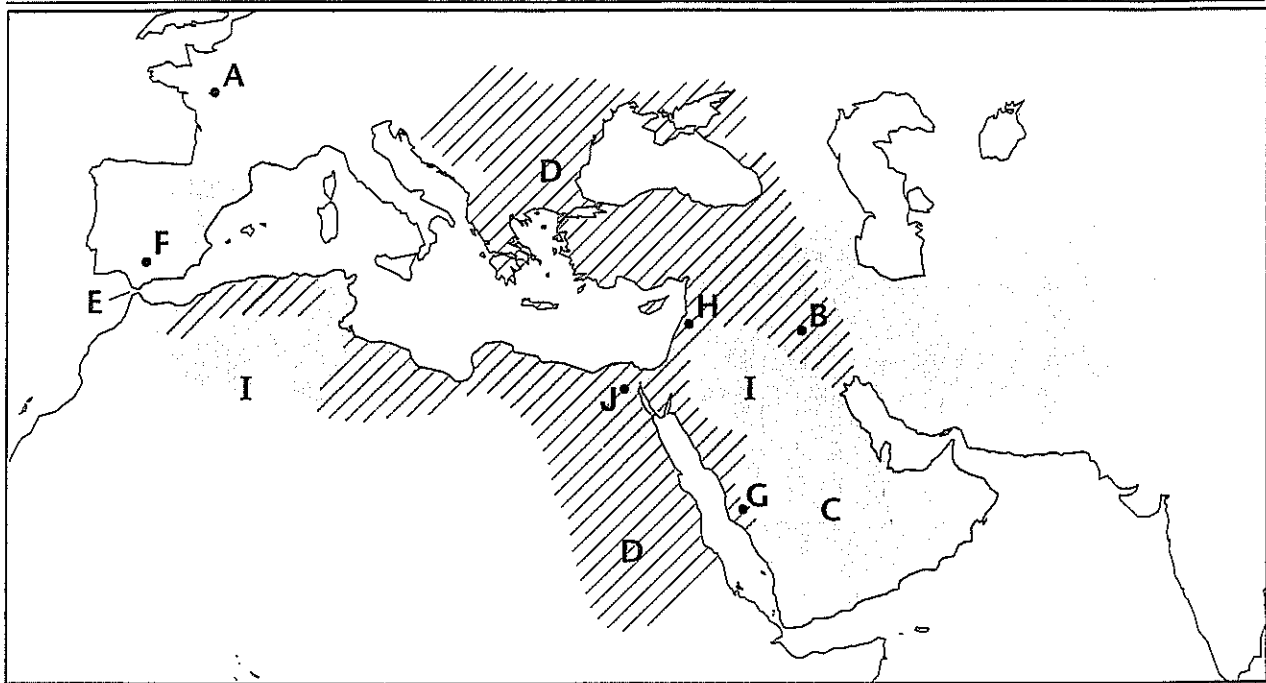
- |                             |                    |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| _____ 1. Dneiper River      | _____ 4. Bosphorus |
| _____ 2. Caucasus Mountains | _____ 5. Black Sea |
| _____ 3. Volga River        |                    |

**B. Geography and History**

Match the letters on the map with the correct description.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Moscow, the city around which a large Russian territory was built between 1300 and 1584
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Kiev, the center of the first Russian state
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Poland, where West Slavs converted to Roman Catholicism in the 900s
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Balkan Peninsula, home of the Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, and other Slavic peoples
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Constantinople, the capital of the Byzantine empire

CHAPTER 10

**Chapter 11 Geography Quiz****The Muslim World** (textbook pp. 254–279)**A. Location**

Study the map above. Match the letters on the map with the following places.

- |                            |                   |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| _____ 1. Gibraltar         | _____ 4. Damascus |
| _____ 2. Cordoba           | _____ 5. Cairo    |
| _____ 3. Arabian Peninsula |                   |

**B. Geography and History**

Match the letters on the map with the correct description.

- |   |
|---|
| _____ 6. Mecca, a Muslim pilgrimage center                        |
| _____ 7. The Arab empire under the Umayyad caliphs                |
| _____ 8. The Ottoman empire under Suleiman the Magnificent        |
| _____ 9. Tours, where Arab forces were defeated                   |
| _____ 10. Baghdad, capital of the Arab empire under the Abbassids |

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## **Chapter 11: The Muslim World**

### **Section 1: Rise of Islam**

1. What is the expression that represents all of Islam geography wise? [You will find the answer in the forward to the chapter.]
2. Who became the first convert to Islam?
3. What does AH stand for in the Muslim calendar?
4. All Muslims are expected to visit the Kaaba at least once during their lifetime and wear simple clothes. Why?
5. What is a jihad?

### **Section 2: Islam Spreads**

6. Under the first four caliphs who did the Arabs armies defeat?
7. Although Muslims placed a tax on non-Muslims they allowed who to practice their own religion?
8. How many types of Muslims are there and what are their names?
9. The caliph Harun al-Rashid wanted to have Charlemagne as an ally against who?
10. Who did Tamerlane invade and conquer?

### **Section 3: The Golden Age of Muslim Civilization**

11. According to the Sharia, a Muslim could not be enslaved by another Muslim, but what would happen if a Muslim had a slave who converted to Islam?

12. How else could a person get out of slavery according to Muslim law? [I found three ways on page 267.]

13. Although Muhammad had an appreciation for learning he could not \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

14. Where does the word algebra come from and who created it?

15. How did Muslim eye surgeons develop a way to treat cataracts?

#### **Section 4: Muslims in India**

16. Why did the Muslim invaders win against the larger forces of India? [Three answers]

17. Urdu was a blending of what languages?

18. What does Mughal mean?

19. Why did the Shah Jahan build the most beautiful tomb in the world?

\*20. **COMPUTER RESEARCH:** According to the book it states, "She [Nur Jahan] was the most powerful woman in Indian history until this century [20<sup>th</sup> century]." Who is the book referring to?

#### **Section 5: Ottoman and Safavid Empires**

21. What new military technology allowed the Ottomans and Safavids to dominate their enemies?

22. Identify the type of person with its correct class: judges, farmers, soldiers and tax collectors.

23. The word slave is derived (comes from) from what language?

24. The Safavids come from what modern-day country?

25. Why did the Safavids ultimately fail as an empire?

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## CHAPTER 12: KINGDOMS AND TRADING STATE OF AFRICA

### Section 1: Early Civilization of Africa

Africa's geography is immensely varied, ranging from tropical \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_. The rain forest only makes up \_\_\_% of the land and is unsuitable for \_\_\_\_\_, whereas, the savanna is the most \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of the types of terrain. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the most famous of all of the savannas that border the southern part of the Sahara desert. Its \_\_\_\_\_ are good for farming or cattle herding. Then there are the deserts. The \_\_\_\_\_ (the world's largest), Kalahari and the Namib are three of the worst places on earth to end up on. People traveled across the \_\_\_\_\_ to the Red Sea and the \_\_\_\_\_ Ocean linked East Africa to the Middle East and other Asian lands, while \_\_\_\_\_ formed the southern rim of the \_\_\_\_\_ world.

By 5500 B.C., \_\_\_\_\_ farmers had learned to cultivate (\_\_\_\_\_) the Nile Valley and to \_\_\_\_\_ animals. Farming spread across North Africa. By about (\_\_\_\_\_) 2500 B.C. a climate change slowly dried out the Sahara. As the region dried out, people retreated. Some moved \_\_\_\_\_ to the Mediterranean coast, while others migrated south to the \_\_\_\_\_ or rain forest.

**Nubia:** The ancient kingdom of Nubia (\_\_\_\_\_) was located in a present day Sudan. From time-to-time, ambitious Egyptian pharaohs conquered Nubia, only to find out that Nubia was too strong and regained their independence. As a result of conquest and trade (\_\_\_\_\_), Nubian rulers adopted many Egyptian traditions. They built palaces and pyramids after them. They used Egyptian titles and worshipped deities like \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. In \_\_\_\_\_ B.C. Nubia conquered Egypt and for a century kings like Taharqa ruled Egypt. But Taharqa's armies could not match the iron weapons of the invading \_\_\_\_\_. Remember those guys. Forced to retreat from \_\_\_\_\_, the Nubians returned south.

Fast forward to the end, after the joint ownership of King \_\_\_\_\_ and Queen Amanitere in the first century A.D., Nubia's golden age dimmed. \_\_\_\_\_ may have engulfed Nubian farmlands. Finally, circa \_\_\_\_\_ AD, armies from the kingdom of \_\_\_\_\_ on the Red Sea overwhelmed Nubia.

Lastly, the spread of \_\_\_\_\_ was very important to the development of Africa. In the 600's AD, when Arab armies carried Islam into North Africa, is how it started. They occupied the cities and battled the \_\_\_\_\_ (Moors) in the desert, in time though, the Berbers and Arabs joined forces to conquer Spain. Islam replaced Christianity as the dominate religion of North Africa and \_\_\_\_\_ replaced \_\_\_\_\_ as its language.

North Africa benefited from the blossoming of Muslim civilization. Cities like Cairo, Fez and Marrakesh were famous for their \_\_\_\_\_ and libraries. Linked into a global trade network,



North African ports did a lot of business trading grain, wine, fruit, ivory and gold. Along with their goods, \_\_\_\_\_ traders carried Islam into West Africa.

Side Note: Camels revolutionized trade by carrying loads up to \_\_\_\_\_ pounds per camel and could plod along at \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ miles a day. The camel caravan brought great profits to merchants on both sides of the Sahara.

## Section 2: Kingdoms of West Africa

Between 800 and 1600, several powerful kingdoms won control of the prosperous Sahara trade: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. Two products in this region dominated the Sahara trade, one because it made you rich, and the other because it kept you alive. \_\_\_\_\_ was plentiful in present-day \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. In return, West Africa received an equally valuable commodity, \_\_\_\_\_. 'People needed salt in their diet to prevent \_\_\_\_\_. But in the savanna for several hundred miles southward salt was scarce. A block of salt was easily worth its weight in \_\_\_\_\_. As farming and trade increased, cities developed on the northern edges of the savanna (the southern edge of the \_\_\_\_\_).

\_\_\_\_\_ came first by controlling the gold-salt trade routes across West Africa. The two streams of trade met in the marketplaces of Ghana, where the king collected \_\_\_\_\_ on all goods entering or leaving his land. So great was the flow of gold that Arab writers called Ghana "\_\_\_\_\_". The king was seen as a semi-divine (\_\_\_\_\_) figure dispensed justice and kept order, but \_\_\_\_\_ in Ghana were held in a high status, unlike most of the other civilizations we have studied. They played an active role in the economic life of the empire and some held positions in the \_\_\_\_\_. The ruler himself inherited the throne through his \_\_\_\_\_, the previous king's sister.

\_\_\_\_\_ spread slowly at first in Ghana, primarily through Muslim military technology and ideas about government. It further expanded because of their \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and styles of architecture all helped promote Islam. In time, a few \_\_\_\_\_ accepted Islam, but most people of Ghana (Soninke) continued to follow their own traditional beliefs. It was not until \_\_\_\_\_, when the \_\_\_\_\_ up along the \_\_\_\_\_ coast in North Africa launched a campaign across the \_\_\_\_\_ to spread their form of Islam.

The start of the Mali Empire was anything but glorious. It all started with a \_\_\_\_\_ thought to present no harm to a rival chieftain, was allowed to live while everyone else was \_\_\_\_\_. By 1250 \_\_\_\_\_ had crushed his enemies, won control of the \_\_\_\_\_ trade routes and founded the empire of Mali, and each succeeding king (\_\_\_\_\_) expanded their influence over both the gold-mining regions to the south and the \_\_\_\_\_ supplies of \_\_\_\_\_. Where caravan routes crossed, towns like Timbuktu mushroomed into great trading cities.

The greatest emperor of Mali was \_\_\_\_\_, who came to the throne circa 1312. Musa expanded Mali's borders westward to the Atlantic Ocean and northward to conquer the Berber

cities on the \_\_\_\_\_. Musa converted to Islam and based his system of justice on the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. At the same time, he did not adopt all customs associated with some nearby Muslim societies. For example, women of Mali wore no \_\_\_\_\_ and were not \_\_\_\_\_ in the home. In \_\_\_\_\_, Mansa Musa fulfilled one of the \_\_\_\_\_ with a pilgrimage to Mecca.

He went with 500 slaves, each bearing a \_\_\_\_\_. His caravan boasted \_\_\_\_\_ camels heavily laden with gold. He showed his devotion to Islam by forging new trading and diplomatic ties with Muslim states such as Egypt and Morocco. Musa also returned home with \_\_\_\_\_ and artists who introduced Arab styles in the palaces and mosques in Mali.

As a result of Musa's \_\_\_\_\_, word of Mali's wealth spread across the Muslim world and into Europe. The news sparked the interest of European rulers in Africa's gold, especially since they had recently begun to use \_\_\_\_\_.

In the 1400's, disputes over \_\_\_\_\_ weakened Mali and by \_\_\_\_\_, the wealthy trading city of Gao had emerged as the capital of the next power in West Africa, \_\_\_\_\_. Between 1464 and 1492, the soldier king Sonni Ali used his powerful army to forge the largest state that had ever existed in \_\_\_\_\_. Ali brought key trade routes and wealthy cities like Timbuktu under his control.

Soon after Ali's death, \_\_\_\_\_ made a pilgrimage to \_\_\_\_\_ that led to Songhai to become a Muslim state. Scholars and poets flocked to his court in \_\_\_\_\_. In towns and cities across Songhai, Muhammad built mosques and opened schools for the study of the \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Section 3: Trade Routes of East Africa**

About \_\_\_\_\_ AD, King Ezana of Axum conquered and absorbed the ancient kingdom of \_\_\_\_\_. Located southeast of Nubia, Axum extended from the mountains of modern \_\_\_\_\_ to the sun-bleached shores of the \_\_\_\_\_. The port of Adulis was a major trading city. From about 200 BC to 400 AD, Axumites commanded a triangular trade network linking \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ world. In these great centers of \_\_\_\_\_ trade; Greek, Egyptian, Arab and Jewish merchants mingled with African, Indian and other traders.

Unlike other African people the people of \_\_\_\_\_ did not convert to Islam, they instead converted to Christianity in the 300's. As \_\_\_\_\_ was dominating North Africa it left Axum as an isolated island of Christianity in what is today known as \_\_\_\_\_. Weakened by civil war and cut off from its harbors, \_\_\_\_\_ slowly declined.

While Axum declined, a string of commercial cities gradually rose along the East African coast. Since ancient times, \_\_\_\_\_, Greeks, \_\_\_\_\_ and Indian traders had visited this coast. In the \_\_\_\_\_'s, Arab and Persian merchants set up \_\_\_\_\_ communities under the protection of local African rulers. Later, Bantu speaking peoples migrated into the region and

adopted \_\_\_\_\_. Other waves of Asian immigrants from as far as away as \_\_\_\_\_ added to the rich cultural mix.

By \_\_\_\_\_ AD, trade across the Indian Ocean had begun to become highly profitable by riding the \_\_\_\_\_ winds; merchant vessels sailed northeast to \_\_\_\_\_ between April and August, and returned to \_\_\_\_\_ between December and March. International trade created a rich mix of cultures in the East African city-states. Bantu speaking Africans mingled in the streets with traders from Arabia and southeast Asia. With the spread of Islam, \_\_\_\_\_ influences grew stronger.

#### **Section 4: Many People, Many Traditions**

The \_\_\_\_\_ tribe gradually migrated across Africa, bringing farming skills and knowledge of iron working to its many regions. Wherever they settled, they adapted to local environments and absorbed ideas from the people they encountered. Trade or other contacts brought additional changes (\_\_\_\_\_). As a result, the ways of life of African societies varied greatly from place to place.

The Khoisan people, for example, adapted to the harsh \_\_\_\_\_ conditions of the \_\_\_\_\_ by gathering edible \_\_\_\_\_ and hunting small game. Because food was scarce, these \_\_\_\_\_ people lived in small bands numbering only about 20 or 30. Some people raised herds of cattle and because of limited grass for grazing, these people were often \_\_\_\_\_. They sound just like the \_\_\_\_\_ people we studied back in September.

Along the coasts and rivers, fish was the basic food source for some people. They traded any surplus fish for grain, animal skins and other products made by people who lived in-land. \_\_\_\_\_ communities raised a variety of crops like bananas. Most farming communities practiced a method called \_\_\_\_\_. Because the land lost its fertility within a few years, villagers would \_\_\_\_\_ on to clear other land. Eventually, after giving the soil time to renew its \_\_\_\_\_, they might return to the abandoned fields.

Political patterns varied, depending mostly on the size that the land could support. Most village governments had similar features. In these pre-urban (\_\_\_\_\_) societies, power was usually shared among a number of people rather than \_\_\_\_\_ in the hands of a single ruler. In some villages, a chief had a good deal of authority (\_\_\_\_\_), but in many others, \_\_\_\_\_ made the majority of decisions. Sometimes, \_\_\_\_\_ men would supervise religious ceremonies, while younger men made decisions about \_\_\_\_\_. In some places, especially in parts of West Africa, \_\_\_\_\_ took the dominant role in the market place or acted as official \_\_\_\_\_ in the village.

In Kongo many villages that were grouped into districts and provinces and governed by officials who were appointed by the king. Each village had its own chief, a man chosen on the basis of the descent of his mother's family (\_\_\_\_\_). In theory the king of Kongo had \_\_\_\_\_ power, but in reality that power was limited. The king was chosen by a \_\_\_\_\_ and had to govern according to traditional laws. Unlike rulers of West African states, who had to maintain standing armies, in Kongo they depended on a system of military service that called upon

men to fight only in times of \_\_\_\_\_, much like our militias ( minute men ) in the beginning. Through local governors, the king collected taxes either in goods ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) or in cowrie shells ( \_\_\_\_\_ ).

In regards to religion it can be a topic that is vast and varied. To keep it simple what you have to remember is that they are all based upon the idea of a supreme being (s). Africans worshipped many \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ and often associated with this idea, was the fact they identified the forces of \_\_\_\_\_ with divine spirits ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) and tried to influence those forces through the rituals and ceremonies that they practiced in their favor.

Many African peoples believed that a single, unknowable supreme being stood above all the other gods and goddesses. This supreme being was the creator and ruler of the universe and was helped by the \_\_\_\_\_ spirits, who were closer to the people. Just like the \_\_\_\_\_ in medieval Europe called upon the saints or angels for help, people of Africa turned to the spirits of their \_\_\_\_\_. Much like the \_\_\_\_\_, many African peoples believed that the spirit of their ancestors were present here on \_\_\_\_\_. Converts often associated the God of Christians and Muslims with their traditional supreme being. In this way, \_\_\_\_\_ absorbed many local practices and beliefs.

Lastly we come to literary traditions. Ancient Egypt, Nubia and Axum left written records of their past. Later, \_\_\_\_\_ provided a common written language for peoples in parts of Africa influenced by Islam. African Muslim scholars gathered in cities like Timbuktu, Kilwa and Cairo to offer invaluable evidence about \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. In West Africa their \_\_\_\_\_ preserved both histories and traditional folktales in the same fashion that the epics of Homer or Aryan \_\_\_\_\_ did in India, were passed orally from generation to generation. Oral literature, like religion or the art of folktales describing heroic deeds of famous ancestors, fostered a sense of \_\_\_\_\_ and common values among peoples of Africa.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## **CHAPTER 12: KINGDOMS and TRADING STATE of AFRICA**

### **Section 1: Early Civilization of Africa**

1. What illness was caused by the tsetse fly?
- \*\*2. Why did Europeans want to gain control of Africa in the 1800's and today?
  
3. Where did all civilizations come from?
4. When did people learn to farm and control animals?
5. How do we know that the Sahara desert was like every place else at one time?
6. There are a whole bunch of languages spoken in Africa today. What language are most of them associated with?
7. Who was Apademak?
  
8. Name one benefit and one hindrance to the Nubian form of communication.
  
9. How is St. Augustine, the most influential Christian thinker of the Roman world, associated with Africa?

### **Section 2: Kingdom of West Africa**

10. What are houses made out of in Taghaza?
11. What does Ghana mean and what language gave it that meaning?
  
12. Which people did the Mali kingdom come from?

13. What set back did the Mandike people face before they could create the Mali Empire?

14. What does Mali mean and where does it come from?

15. Who was the African traveler who traveled 75,000 miles during the same time period as Marco Polo, who has been on the Regents Exam?

16. Name one of the women rulers of Hausa and what did she do?

### **Section 3: Trade Routes of East Africa**

17. Who was the first emperor of Ethiopia?

18. Name one tradition absorbed by Ethiopian Christians?

19. What is Swahili? [BE SPECIFIC]

20. What is the Great Zimbabwe?

21. **COMPUTER RESEARCH:** Who was the last emperor of Ethiopia?

### **Section 4: Many People, Many Traditions**

22. How could power be shared according to age?

23. Explain the differences between patrilineal and matrilineal culture?

24. What was the purpose of a lineage?

25. What were certain responsibilities or duties by village elders?

**Section 1 Quiz**



**Early Civilizations of Africa** (textbook pp. 284–288)

**CHAPTER 12**

**A. Key Terms, People, and Places**

Complete the sentences in Column I with the terms, names, or places in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank in front of each sentence.

**Column I**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The root language shared by West Africans is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The most influential Christian of the late Roman empire, \_\_\_\_\_, was born in present-day Algeria.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The process of \_\_\_\_\_ continues today, drying out thousands of acres of the Sahara every year.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ commanded wide trade routes and was rich in iron ore.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Africa's most populated climate zone is the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Column II**

- a. Rantu
- b. desertification
- c. Meroë
- d. St. Augustine
- e. savanna

**B. Main Ideas**

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The lack of these presented a barrier to the movement of people and goods in Africa.
 

a. oceans	c. rivers
b. harbors	d. camels
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Africa's trade has always been spurred by this.
 

a. its geography	c. its mineral wealth
b. its people	d. its economy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Meroë lasted for hundreds of years in part due to this.
 

a. its location along a vast trade network
b. its strong army
c. its supply of slave labor
d. its lack of enemies
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The wealth of Carthage arose from this.
 

a. iron ore	c. camels
b. trade	d. elephants
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Trade across the Sahara was revolutionized by this.
 

a. camel caravans	c. horse-drawn chariots
b. desertification	d. new roadways

**Section 2** **Quiz**



**Kingdoms of West Africa** (textbook pp. 289–293)

**A. Key People**

Complete the sentences in Column I with the names in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank in front of each sentence.

**Column I**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. \_\_\_\_\_ was the woman ruler of Zarin who expanded its border to the Niger River.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The empire of Mali was founded by \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ made Timbuktu a leading center of learning.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The soldier-king \_\_\_\_\_ rejected Islam.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. As emperor of Mali, \_\_\_\_\_ converted to Islam and traveled to Mecca to complete the hajj.

**Column II**

- a. Sonni Ali
- b. Amina
- c. Mansa Musa
- d. Askia Muhammad
- e. Sundiata

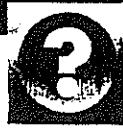
**B. Main Ideas**

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The Sahara trade was dominated by what two products?
  - a. copper and gold
  - b. salt and pepper
  - c. gold and salt
  - d. diamonds and iron ore
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. How did the ruler of Ghana profit from the trade routes that met in his empire?
  - a. by ambushing merchants and stealing their goods
  - b. by bribing merchants for a percentage of their profits
  - c. by collecting a toll on all goods entering or leaving Ghana
  - d. by allowing trade on only certain days of the week
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. What did the king of Ghana gradually absorb from Muslim traders?
  - a. ideas about education
  - b. the Islamic religion
  - c. military technology
  - d. clothing styles
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. How did Mansa Musa forge new trading and diplomatic ties with Muslim states?
  - a. by conquering them
  - b. by paying tribute to their leaders
  - c. by sending ambassadors to their courts
  - d. by completing the hajj
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. What is one way in which Askia Muhammad improved the government of Songhai?
  - a. by introducing Islam
  - b. by strengthening the economy
  - c. by establishing separate government departments
  - d. by banning trade



**Section 3 Quiz**



**Trade Routes of East Africa** (textbook pp. 294–297)

**CHAPTER 12**

**A. Key Terms and People**

Answer the questions in Column I with the terms or names in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

**Column I**

**Column II**

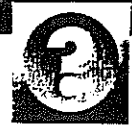
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>_____ 1. What language resulted from the introduction of the Hebrew religion to Axum?</p> <p>_____ 2. What language resulted from the blending of East African and Muslim cultures?</p> <p>_____ 3. Which Ethiopian king built churches?</p> <p>_____ 4. Which king of Axum converted to Christianity?</p> | <p>a. Ezana</p> <p>b. Geez</p> <p>c. Lalibela</p> <p>d. Swahili</p> |
|---|---|

**B. Main Ideas**

Write the letter of the correct ending in the blank provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Axum profited from its
- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. strategic location. | c. excellent harbors. |
| b. fertile soil.       | d. prosperous mines.  |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Axum's conversion to Christianity was
- |                |                                       |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| a. beneficial. | c. first beneficial, then a drawback. |
| b. a drawback. | d. first a drawback, then beneficial. |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Over the centuries, Ethiopian Christians
- |                              |                                       |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a. remained isolated.        | c. converted to Islam.                |
| b. absorbed many traditions. | d. sent missionaries to other states. |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The spread of Muslim culture in East African city-states was furthered by
- |  |
|--|
| a. the invasion of Arabians.                           |
| b. the decline of Christianity.                        |
| c. marriages between Africans and non-African Muslims. |
| d. the increase in slave trade.                        |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Evidence of Zimbabwe's importance as a trading center
- |                                   |                                |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. has not been found.            | c. was destroyed in the 1500s. |
| b. includes porcelain from China. | d. is difficult to interpret.  |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. One reason Zimbabwe declined was
- |                              |                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. a decrease in population. | c. the mines ran out of gold. |
| b. poor government.          | d. overfarming.               |

**Section 4 Quiz**



**Many Peoples, Many Traditions** (textbook pp. 297–301)

**A. Key Terms**

Complete the sentences in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank in front of each sentence.

**Column I**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. \_\_\_\_\_ leaves ash that can be used for fertilizer.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a group of households who claim a common ancestor.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Families that are \_\_\_\_\_ pass kinship ties through the father's side of the family.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. African \_\_\_\_\_ (s) preserved ancient history.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The \_\_\_\_\_ was typical in hunting and gathering societies.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. In \_\_\_\_\_ families, inheritance is traced through the mother's side.

**Column II**

- a. griot
- b. lineage
- c. matrilineal
- d. nuclear family
- e. patrilineal
- f. slash-and-burn agriculture

**B. Main Ideas**

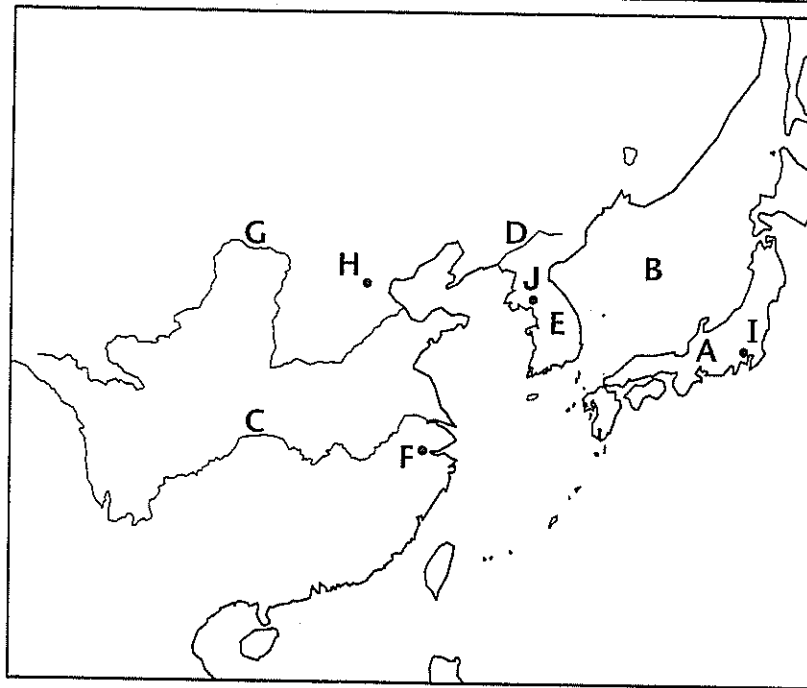
Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Africans identified \_\_\_\_\_ with divine spirits.
  - a. griots
  - b. nature
  - c. clans
  - d. village elders
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. In dry desert areas, people adapted by practicing \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. slash-and-burn agriculture
  - b. herding and fishing
  - c. hunting and gathering
  - d. ancestor worship
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Art in Africa was closely tied to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. literature
  - b. lineages
  - c. economics
  - d. religion
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Families in Africa might be either \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. extended or confined
  - b. hunters or gatherers
  - c. traders or merchants
  - d. matrilineal or patrilineal

**Chapter 13 Geography Quiz**



**Spread of Civilizations in East Asia** (textbook pp. 306–333)



CHAPTER 13

**A. Location**

Study the map above. Match the letters on the map with the following places.

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| _____ 1. Huang He River | _____ 4. Japan        |
| _____ 2. Yangzi River   | _____ 5. Sea of Japan |
| _____ 3. Yalu River     |                       |

**B. Geography and History**

Match the letters on the map with the correct description.

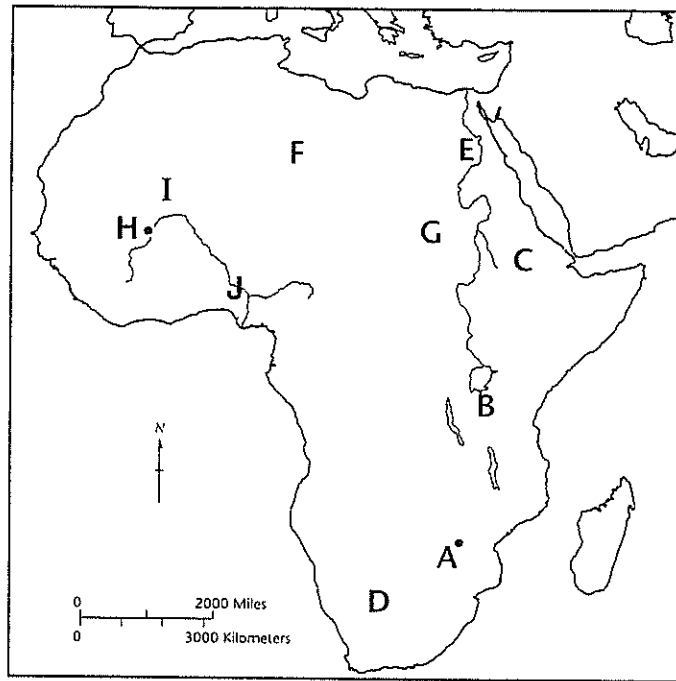
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Korea, a cultural bridge linking China and Japan
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The Song capital of Hangzhou
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Beijing (Cambulac), Kublai Khan's capital
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Kaesong, capital of the Koryo dynasty
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Edo (Tokyo), the capital of the Tokugawa shogunate

**Chapter 12 Geography Quiz**



**Kingdoms and Trading States of Africa** (textbook pp. 282–305)

**CHAPTER 12**



**A. Location**

Study the map above. Match the letters on the map with the following places.

- |                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| _____ 1. Kalahari Desert | _____ 4. Nile River  |
| _____ 2. Sahara          | _____ 5. Niger River |
| _____ 3. Great Zimbabwe  |                      |

**B. Geography and History**

Match the letters on the map with the correct description.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Axum, a kingdom that controlled a trade network linking Africa, India, and the Mediterranean
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The Great Rift Valley, home of the earliest people
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Nubia, an early kingdom in Africa
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Timbuktu, a trading city and leading center of learning
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Mali, a kingdom that controlled both the gold and salt trade routes