

The Middle Ages in Europe: A.D. 500 to A.D. 1453

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 9.

I. Section 1: The Byzantine Empire (pp. 222–225)

A. Leaders

1. Constantine founded _____, and built churches filled with _____
2. _____ was one of the greatest Byzantine emperors because he won back _____ land in the West, put together a code of _____, and made _____ beautiful

B. Causes of Christian Division

1. Some _____ did not want the _____ to control the church
2. Christians fought over the use of _____
3. Riots broke out and the church split into the _____ in the West and the _____ in the East

C. The Empire Declines

1. Because the _____ spread throughout Constantinople
2. Because _____ broke out
3. Because the _____ attacked and took control of the city

II. Section 2: The Russians (pp. 226–230)

A. The Slavs

1. Were greatly _____ by the _____ Empire
2. Were isolated from _____ because they belonged to the _____ Church

B. Russian Ties With the Byzantine Empire

1. _____ married the emperor's sister
2. The Byzantine Empire and Russia _____ with each other
3. The _____ built _____ like Byzantine ones

The Middle Ages in Europe: A.D. 500 to A.D. 1453, continued

C. Kiev

1. Founded by _____ in A.D. _____
2. Located on the _____ River, a main _____ water trade route
3. Fell after the empire was _____ into five separate _____, and then captured by _____ armies from _____

D. Moscow

1. Ruled by _____, the son of _____, or Nevsky, in A.D. 1294
2. Was most _____ city in Russia by the late 1400s
3. Ivan the _____ is known as the _____ of modern Russia because he set up a _____ and rebuilt the _____
4. Ivan the _____ crowned himself the first _____ of Russia, was a good _____ leader, but also a _____ man

III. Section 3 : Europe During the Middle Ages (pp. 231–234)

A. Changes in Western Europe

1. The _____ Empire divided into small _____
2. People no longer learned about _____, _____, or _____
3. This time period is known as the _____

B. European Leaders

1. _____ was the leader of the Franks and became the first Germanic king to become a _____
2. _____ united Germanic tribes into one kingdom with one _____, and was crowned “Emperor of the Romans” by _____
3. Leif Eriksson was a _____ who landed on an island he called _____
4. Another Viking, _____, became ruler of _____ in A.D. 1016
5. _____, the Duke of Normandy, became king of England after the Battle of _____, and the _____ ruled England

What Am I?

Directions: After each sentence, write the correct word from the Word Bank that the sentence describes.

Word Bank		
barbaric	Hippodrome	patriarch
churches	holy	plague
Constantine	icon	principle
Constantinople	Istanbul	relics
Eastern Orthodox	Justinian	saint

- 1) I am a word that means following God's ways. _____
- 2) Constantine called me the "new Rome." _____
- 3) I am a small picture of a saint or Jesus. _____
- 4) I am a leader of the church. _____
- 5) Constantine collected many of me for Christian churches. _____
- 6) With my army, I regained control of Rome. _____
- 7) I am the church of the eastern part of the old Roman Empire. _____
- 8) Like the Colosseum, chariot races are held in me. _____
- 9) I am a person who follows God's ways. _____
- 10) I founded the capital of the Byzantine Empire. _____
- 11) Constantine built many of me in Constantinople. _____
- 12) I am a truth or a law. _____
- 13) Decaying garbage spread me throughout Constantinople. _____
- 14) After the Turks attacked the Byzantine Empire, I became the capital of the Ottoman Empire. _____
- 15) I am a word that means not civilized. _____

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

- 1) What are three things that show Russia's ties with the Byzantine Empire?

- 2) Why was Kiev an important city?

- 3) What are three things Ivan the Great did to help Russia?

- 4) How were the Slavs able to read and understand the Bible?

- 5) Why is Ivan IV known as Ivan the Terrible?

Complete the Description

Directions: Complete the paragraphs below. Choose the correct term from the Word Bank. Some terms may be used more than once.

Word Bank		
Canute	knowledge	Romans
Charlemagne	Leif Eriksson	Rome
Clovis	literature	soldiers
Dark Ages	Newfoundland	towns
Edward the Confessor	Norman	Vikings
Franks	order	villages
Germanic	Paris	William
kingdoms	Roman Catholic	

Western Europe changed after the fall of **1)** _____. Roman **2)** _____ could no longer keep order and **3)** _____ tribes took over Roman lands. The Roman Empire was now hundreds of small **4)** _____.

These small **5)** _____ were always at war with each other. Roads, bridges, **6)** _____, and **7)** _____ fell into ruin. People lost their **8)** _____ of the past and no longer learned about art, architecture, or **9)** _____. Historians call this period of history the **10)** _____ because these things were lost.

The **11)** _____ began a civilization that became modern France and Germany. Their leader was **12)** _____. He united them and made **13)** _____ his capital. He was the first Germanic **14)** _____ king.

Charles the Great, or **15)** _____, united all of Western Europe, and brought back **16)** _____. But the **17)** _____ from northern Europe attacked his empire. The **18)** _____ were explorers who traveled many places. **19)** _____ landed on the coast of North America in **20)** _____, as it is called today.

Another Viking named **21)** _____ became ruler of England after the **22)** _____ left Britain. Later, **23)** _____ became king. When he died, the Duke of Normandy, **24)** _____, won the Battle of Hastings and became king. **25)** _____ rule influenced English language and culture.

The Byzantine Empire True or False

Directions: Read each sentence. Write *T* if the statement is true or *F* if it is false.

- _____ 1) The emperor held all the power in the Byzantine Empire.
- _____ 2) An icon is a small picture of a saint or Jesus.
- _____ 3) Constantine founded the city of Istanbul in the eastern part of the Byzantine Empire.
- _____ 4) Justinian put together a code of laws that was a complete record of Roman legal customs.
- _____ 5) A relic is a truth or law.
- _____ 6) Some Christians in the Byzantine Empire did not want an emperor to control the church.
- _____ 7) After the Christian church split, the church in the East became known as the Roman Catholic Church.
- _____ 8) Patriarchs are leaders of the church.
- _____ 9) One reason the Byzantine Empire declined was because civil war broke out.
- _____ 10) When Justinian's armies won control of Rome, the city was in ruins.
- _____ 11) Barbaric tribes are civilized and have good government.
- _____ 12) Constantine called his capital city the "new Empire."
- _____ 13) Constantinople was located on an important trade route between Europe and Asia.
- _____ 14) Diocletian made Constantinople more beautiful.
- _____ 15) Goods are things that have been grown or made for sale or trade.

Identifying People and Terms

A. Directions: Match each item in Column A with a detail in Column B.
Write the letter of each correct answer on the line.

Column A

- _____ 1) Cyril
- _____ 2) Augustus Caesar
- _____ 3) Vladimir
- _____ 4) Ivan the Great
- _____ 5) Prince Rurik
- _____ 6) Sophia
- _____ 7) Ivan the Terrible
- _____ 8) Daniel
- _____ 9) Alexander
- _____ 10) Olga

Column B

- a) married the sister of the Byzantine emperor
- b) helped invent an alphabet for the Slavs
- c) became ruler in A.D. 862
- d) son of Nevsky
- e) Russia's first woman ruler
- f) greatly influenced Ivan the Great
- g) Ivan the Terrible believed this person was his ancestor
- h) founder of modern Russia
- i) Russian prince who defeated the Swedes at the Neva River
- j) crowned himself first czar of Russia

B. Directions: Read each clue. On the line beside each clue, write the term that the clue describes.

- 1) A group of monks who live and work together. _____
- 2) Russian nobles who owned land. _____
- 3) Russian title that means "caesar." _____
- 4) Assembly which had the power to accept or remove a prince. _____
- 5) The center of the Russian church and the Russian government. _____

Write the Correct Answer

Directions: Fill in each blank with the correct term. Choose your answer from the terms in parentheses.

- 1) Western Europe underwent important changes after the fall of _____ (Constantinople, Rome, Istanbul).
- 2) Written works that have lasting influence are known as _____ (architecture, art, literature).
- 3) After the Roman Empire fell, small _____ (kingdoms, city-states, provinces) took its place.
- 4) The _____ (Vikings, Franks, Normans) were one of the largest German tribes.
- 5) During the _____ (Dark Ages, Renaissance, New Ages) in Europe, civilization lost its knowledge of the past.
- 6) _____ (Charlemagne, Clovis, Canute) united the Franks in A.D. 481.
- 7) The _____ (Roman, Saxon, Norman) victory at the Battle of Hastings had lasting influence on the English culture.
- 8) The _____ (Vikings, Normans, Franks) came from northern Europe and were skilled ship-builders.
- 9) Law and order were brought back to Western Europe under _____ (Edward's, Charlemagne's, William's) rule.
- 10) The _____ (emperor, czar, pope) is the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

Chapter 9 Mastery Test A

Part A Read each sentence. Write *T* if the statement is true or *F* if it is false.

- _____ 1) The Byzantine Empire had things in common with the Roman Empire.
- _____ 2) Most historians call Justinian the greatest Russian emperor.
- _____ 3) Kiev was located on an important trade route.
- _____ 4) The Turks captured Constantinople and renamed it Istanbul.
- _____ 5) The Slavs belonged to the Roman Catholic Church.
- _____ 6) The Veche represented all free, adult male citizens in Russia.
- _____ 7) Ivan the Great freed Russia from foreign rule.
- _____ 8) Charlemagne ordered a code of all Roman laws.
- _____ 9) The Vikings could sail their ships in deep oceans and on shallow rivers.
- _____ 10) William's victory at the Battle of Hastings meant that the Normans would rule England.

Part B Circle the word in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

- 1) Historians call (Constantine, Justinian, Charlemagne) the greatest Byzantine emperor.
- 2) A name that shows what a person does is a (title, icon, relic).
- 3) (Charlemagne, Clovis, Alexander) united the Franks and made Paris his capital.
- 4) Leaders of the Russian church are called (patriarchs, boyars, icons).
- 5) The (Vikings, Normans, Franks) were a large German tribe.

Chapter 9 Mastery Test A, continued

Part C Match each item on the left with the correct item on the right.
Write the correct letter on each blank.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| _____ 1) Kremlin | a) one of the world's most beautiful churches |
| _____ 2) pope | b) group of monks |
| _____ 3) relics | c) Constantine held chariot races here |
| _____ 4) Hippodrome | d) Russian nobles who shared power with princes |
| _____ 5) principles | e) rebuilt by Ivan the Great |
| _____ 6) icons | f) small pictures of a saint or Jesus |
| _____ 7) religious order | g) Leo III |
| _____ 8) Cyrillic alphabet | h) objects that have something to do with God |
| _____ 9) Hagia Sophia | i) laws or truths |
| _____ 10) boyars | j) invented by monks |

Part D Write the correct answer on the blank for each question.

- 1) What area did Charlemagne unite? _____
- 2) Princes of what city took the name "Grand Prince of All Russia"? _____
- 3) Who made the Russian kingdom three times larger during his rule? _____
- 4) Literature is what kind of works with lasting influence? _____
- 5) What Russian title means "caesar"? _____