

Islam Notes:

1. Identify the geographic characteristics of where Islam began and explain their importance to the Islamic faith.
Islam began in the desert which is significant b/c they had to trade to survive and this trade will help spread their religion...this is called cultural diffusion. Plus they were located at a crossroads of three continents.
2. Identify the founder of the Islamic faith and the name of their holy book.
Muhammad and the Qur'an or Koran
3. Formulate a list of the popular trade goods brought by the Muslims to Europe (this doesn't mean they invented these things).
Wool, cotton, and silk textiles, jewelry, perfume, spices, gunpowder, coffee, lemons, and sugar
4. Formulate a list of Islamic cultural (art) and scientific influences on Western Europe.
Islam, school of pharmacy, encyclopedia of drugs, techniques for surgery, hospitals, improved Greek astrolabe and maps for improved navigation, brought "Arabic" numbers to Europe and the use of zero, decimals and algebra, calligraphy and *The Thousand and One Nights*
5. Examine and explain two reasons why this trade was important.
This trade was important so they could survive because they lived in a desert and also it caused their religion and culture to spread more quickly...this is called cultural diffusion.
6. Summarize who the Moors and Turks were.
Moors – Muslims who took over Spain for nearly 400 years;
Turks – Muslims who conquer the Holy Land and Byzantine Empire

Cultural and Commerce Centers Notes:

1. You are responsible for knowing the key points for each of the CCCs we studied. Here is the [answer key](#) for these notes but there are also review games for this topic on my website that would help.

The Crusades Notes:

1. Infer as to why the Muslims would consider Jerusalem their "third-most holy city" and why they would be interested in defeating the Byzantine Empire.
The Islamic holy cities are Mecca and Medina first, but Jerusalem would be holy as well because Islam shares the same god and history as the Jews and Christians. They were interested in the Byzantine Empire because it was the trade center of the Mediterranean Sea.
2. How would you define the Crusades?
A series of wars between Christians and Muslims over the Holy Land. The Holy Land was controlled by Christians and the Muslim invaded it causing the Europeans to organize and come to the Middle East to fight and try to keep control of the Holy Land.
3. In the end, the Europeans ended up losing the Crusades. The article mentions several reasons for their defeat. List as many as you can below.
The Crusaders had to travel long distances, many died on the trip, horses died, men starved, and leaders fought between themselves over how to best defeat the Muslims.
4. One effect of the Crusades was an increase in trade leading to many new goods and ideas arriving in Europe. List as many of these new ideas and goods as you can.
Use of Arabic numbers, zero, decimals, algebra, silk, gunpowder, spices, coffee, perfume, rugs, lemons, and sugar as well as inventions like the astrolabe, quadrant, and the compass.

5. Another effect of the Crusades was that Europeans began moving to trade cities like Venice, Italy. Explain why they were moving to cities like Venice and what two important economic outcomes occurred as a result of this movement.

People moved to trade cities so they could earn more money resulting in a rise of the middle class. Feudalism and the manors collapsed because people moved to the cities. The economy shifted from an agricultural-based barter economy to a market-based money economy because of the increase in trade with culture and commerce centers.

Black Death Notes:

1. Understand that the Bubonic Plague came from Asia along trade routes. Ships carrying the infected rats and fleas would arrive at European trade cities and these busy port cities would be impacted the most by the disease.

Magna Carta Notes:

1. Describe what was happening in Europe politically since feudalism was coming to an end.
Politically nation-states were forming as kings consolidated their power through marriage, war, and diplomacy. These nation-states have distinct borders and shared cultural aspects like language and religion.

2. Describe how the population shifted after the Crusades.
Peasants and serfs moved from rural areas (the manors) to urban areas (the trade cities).

3. Describe what a Charter of Liberty is.
This is a document that guarantees people's rights/freedoms in a given area/town.

4. Trace the path of U.S. law from its start.

Greece's democracy, Rome's Republic, Byzantine Empire (Justinian Code), England's Magna Carta, USA

5. Analyze the cause of the Magna Carta and evaluate what it accomplished.

With feudalism ending the nobles were losing their power to the new stronger kings. King John is an example of a king abusing his power and over-taxing the nobles. The nobles forced him to sign a document limiting his power while ensuring the nobles' rights which is important in the history of democratic governments.

6. Describe the difference between a constitutional and an absolute monarch.
An absolute monarch can do absolutely anything they want. They are all-powerful. In a constitutional monarchy, a king's power is limited by a constitution that serves as the law rather than the king.

7. The Magna Carta also helped create the English and U.S. legislative branches. Describe how these branches are similar to each other.

Both make laws and have checks and balances due to having 2 houses instead of one. These two houses can check the power of each other to ensure that one lawmaking body doesn't become too powerful.

8. Explain ways the Magna Carta is similar to the U.S. Constitution (Bill of Rights).

1. Nobody is above the law...meaning everyone is equal under the law. In the law's eyes, we are all the same. Or put another way, the law is more important than the ruler.
2. Due Process - meaning no man should be imprisoned or deprived of his property except under court order based on laws of the land (Fifth & Fourteenth Amendments).
3. Freedom of religion (First Amendment)...meaning the government can not limit your religious beliefs.
4. Habeas Corpus means that you cannot be held prisoner without cause.
5. Trial by a jury of your peers to determine innocence or guilt (Sixth Amendment)... meaning one person will not determine if you are innocent or guilty; a jury will.
6. No taxes without the consent (OK) of the governed (people) (the reason for the American Revolution). Meaning we the people vote for leaders who tax us. If we do not like the taxes we should vote for other leaders.
7. Right to bear arms (own guns) (Second Amendment). Meaning we have the right to defend ourselves.