

Name: Kennedy Brielle

World Civ.

3 Monotheistic Faiths

Name of Religion	Name of Followers	Leading Figures	Significant Dates	Other important info
Judaism	Jews	Abraham Moses	- Passover - Rosh Hashanah - Yom Kippur	- Holy Book: Torah - Israel - Scattering of the Jews - Diaspora
Christianity	Christians	Jesus	Christmas Day Easter Good Friday	- Holy Book is Bible - In many, many sects of Christianity - Most follow Bible - Jesus - Other religions!
Islam	Muslims	Muhammad	Ramadan	- Mecca - God - Allah - Qu'ran = Holy Book - 5 Pillars of Faith

30/30.

Key Question: What does the word *monotheistic* mean?

Mono = one

theistic = belief in a god

Monotheistic = belief in one supreme god

PART
3.2

Section Summary

THE HIGH AND LATE MIDDLE AGES

When William the Conqueror took the throne of England in 1066, he helped unify England and strengthen the monarchy. Other kings developed the basis for English **common law**, or law that is the same for all people. A jury system also developed. A **jury**, or group of men sworn to speak the truth, determined which cases should be brought to trial. In the early 1200s, a group of nobles forced England's King John to sign the **Magna Carta**, or Great Charter. The Magna Carta contained two basic ideas. First, it said that nobles had certain rights. Second, it made clear that the monarch must also obey the law.

The **Holy Roman Empire** arose from the many Germanic kingdoms that formed after the death of Charlemagne. When a single ruler united these kingdoms, the pope crowned him "emperor." His successors took the title "Holy Roman Emperor." Popes soon clashed with the Holy Roman emperors. Refusal to obey the Church could result in **excommunication**. This meant that someone could not receive the **sacraments**, or sacred rituals of the Church.

In the 1050s, Muslim Turks invaded the Byzantine empire. The Byzantine emperor asked the pope in Rome for help. Soon, thousands of Christian knights left for the Holy Land to fight **crusades**, or holy wars. The Crusades failed in their chief goal—the conquest of the Holy Land. Instead, they left behind a legacy of religious hatred. However, the Crusades increased European trade, papal power, and the power of monarchs. Contacts with the Muslim world also introduced Christians to regions they had not known existed.

A revival of learning took place in the High Middle Ages. Schools sprang up around cathedrals, eventually becoming the first universities. Ideas and texts from ancient Greece reached the universities through the works of Muslim scholars. New writings began to be produced in the **vernacular**, or everyday language of ordinary people.

In the late Middle Ages, bubonic plague, also called the **Black Death**, spread through Europe. One in three people died, and the plague brought social and economic upheaval. Famine and war added to the turmoil of the period.

Review Questions

1. How did nobles in the early 1200s limit the power of the English king?

2. What made excommunication such a serious punishment?

READING CHECK

What is the vernacular?
Everyday language of ordinary people

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *unify* mean in the underlined sentence?
Uni- is a root word meaning "one" and *-fy* is a suffix meaning "make" or "cause to become."
Use these word-part clues to figure out the meaning of *unify*.

READING SKILL

Understand Effects Name five effects of the Crusades.
increased trade
Popes power increased
monarchs power increased
Christians went to new places
Exchange of knowledge

The Crusades Notes:

Name: Wendy Smith

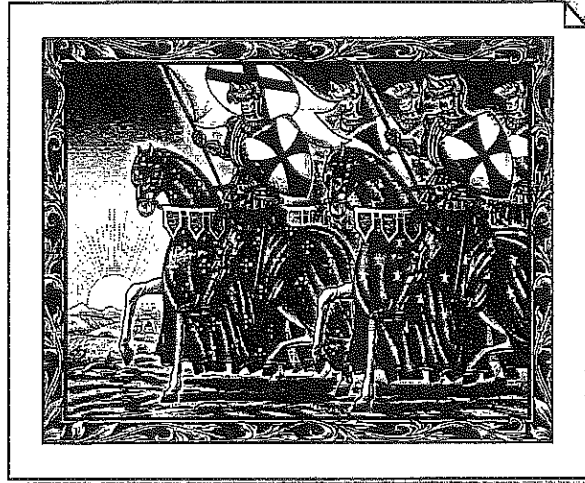
<u>WHO</u>	Christians vs Muslims
<u>WHAT</u>	A series of holy wars for the Holy Land
<u>WHEN</u>	1100-1300
<u>WHERE</u>	Jerusalem
<u>WHY</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The pope wanted the Holy Land. - Fighters were promised a year in heaven.
<u>EFFECTS!</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① A trade ② A religious union ③ A holy war ④ A religious war ⑤ A religious war ⑥ Christians didn't achieve goals of kicking Muslims out of Holy Land

Name: Kennedy Briscoe

<u>What:</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Bubonic Plague or Black Plague
<u>When:</u>	1300s-1400s
<u>How many died:</u>	1/3 to 2/3 of Europe
<u>Where:</u>	Europe, but started in Asia
<u>How did it spread:</u>	Rats, fleas, cough, sneeze, lack of sanitation
<u>What were the effects:</u>	Death Job openings / raises People doubt existence of God Finger at Jews

The Crusades

In the 1060s, the Seljuk Turks, who were Muslims, invaded the Byzantine Empire. The Byzantine army needed help defending the empire, so the emperor asked for help from Pope Urban II. Although Byzantine emperors and Roman Popes were rivals, the Pope said he would send help. He agreed to send help because the Seljuk Turks had also taken over the Holy Land. The Holy Land included Jerusalem and other places in Palestine where Jesus had lived and taught.



Pope Urban II met with a group of bishops and noblemen in 1095. He said, "From Jerusalem and the city of Constantinople comes a grievous report ... An accursed race ... has violently invaded the lands of those Christians." The Pope called for a Crusade to free the Holy Land from the invading Muslims. He said people who joined the Crusades would have all their sins forgiven.

By 1096, thousands of European knights were on their way to the Holy Land. Some knights joined the Crusades because they believed strongly in their religion. Many went because they hoped to win wealth and land. Others traveled to the Middle East because they wanted adventure.

Christian knights captured Jerusalem in 1099. They massacred the Muslim and Jewish people who lived in the city. The Muslim leader Saladin took Jerusalem back in 1187. The Third Crusade tried and failed to take the city back. Crusaders decided to attack other Muslim lands, but these attacks all ended in defeat. During the Fourth Crusade, the crusaders fought against Christians instead of Muslims! The crusaders captured and looted Constantinople, the Byzantine capital.

The Crusades continued off and on for 200 years. Each time the crusaders won, they turned the captured lands into Christian kingdoms. The Muslims took back the lands, which resulted in more knights being sent from Europe. Christians and Muslims committed terrible acts against each other in the Middle East in the name of religion. The Crusades left behind religious hatred that would last for centuries.

In Europe, the Crusades had a major political effect. During the Crusades, European noblemen sold their lands to join the fight. This caused them to lose power in their communities. As the nobles lost power, kings created stronger central governments. By the mid-1400s, there were four strong nation-states in Europe: Portugal, Spain, England, and France.

