THE STORY OF EUROPE FROM THE FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE TO THE REFORMATION

Chapter 1: How did the “barbarians” bring down the Roman Empire and how did the Europeans manage to expel the Huns?

Chapter 2: How did the Popes and the Kings of France develop an alliance?

Chapter 3: Describe the reign of Theodoric.

Chapter 4: What was the one great contribution made by Justinian to civilization?

Chapter 5: How did Pope Gregory lay the foundation for papal power?

Chapter 6: Describe the appeal of this new religion.

Chapter 7: Why were the Arabs successful in the conquest of Spain and what did they contribute to Spanish civilization?

Chapter 8: How did Pepin pave the way for the “divine right” of kings and what was his “donation?”

Chapter 9: What was the “donation of Constantine” and how did Charlemagne come to be crowned Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire?

Chapter 10: How did we come to call some languages “Romance” and what is the significance of the Treaty of Verdun?

Chapter 11: Describe the origins of the Norsemen.

Chapter 12: How did the Northmen impact France and England?

Chapter 13: Explain how Russia became Christian.

Chapter 14: How did the Northmen conquer Italy and durable was their rule there?

Chapters 15 & 16: Analyze why this area was difficult to unite.

Chapter 17: In five sentences, describe how feudalism worked.

Chapter 18: Describe the purpose of tournaments and why castles started being built.

Chapter 19: Explain why unlike France, the Holy Roman Empire was difficult to unite.

Chapter 20: Explain the political and religious significance of what occurred at Canossa in 1077 known as the “walk to Canossa” and define investiture.

Chapter 21: Explain how France emerged more united under Philip.

Chapter 22: In five sentences, describe the military culture of chivalry.

Chapter 23: In five sentences, describe the origins of the “Crusades.”

Chapter 24: Explain the conditions by which the three religious orders of knighthood came to be formed.

25. Compare and contrast the 3rd, 4th, and 5th Crusades.

26. Why did Constantinople fall?

27. What support does Marshall cite for her claim that Frederick Barbarossa was the “best emperor who has ever ruled over Germany?”

28. What was the cause of the Hundred Years’ War?

29. Was the Treaty of Bretigny successful? Why or why not?

30. Did Charles IV have a positive or negative impact on Germany? Defend your position.

31. What made Louis XI a “modern” king of France?

32. What role did Ferdinand and Isabella have in the placement of Spain among the nations of Europe?

33. How did the discovery of new trade routes affect European nations?

34. What evidence does Marshall provide that shows that Ivan the Terrible left his empire stronger and more advanced?

35. What was the most important event in the rise of Switzerland? Why?

36. What impeded the existence of a unified Italy?

37. What were France and Spain so interested in Italy? What did each want?

38. Why did the printing press change the European world?

39. Why was Galileo given such a hard time in Europe?

40. What is an indulgence? Why did Martin Luther have such an issue with the sale of them?

41. What is the significance of the Peace of Augsburg? Why did Charles V feel the need to abdicate?

42. What are the similarities and differences between Zwingli and Calvin?

43. After breaking with Rome, what actions did Henry VIII take to solidify the Reformation in England?

44. Why did devout Catholics want a Counter-Reformation? What role did Ignatius Loyola play in it?

45. Why did the discovery of gold and silver from the New World not make Spain richer?