

Name: _____

3rd-4th grade **Study Guide** for FINAL TEST

Attila the Hun: The Roman Empire was very advanced and powerful. Name 2 things that contributed to the strength of the Roman

Empire. _____
_____.

Name one thing that led to the fall of Rome _____

The Huns were a group of nomads that they attacked and took over pieces of the Roman Empire. Name the King of the Huns: _____

St. Benedict

When the _____ collapsed, disorder and political void was left.

What was the strongest stabilizer during the Middle Ages? _____

St. Benedict founded a _____, that became the center of
_____. The most important task in the monastery that gives us record of
European history: _____.

Pope Gregory

Gregory the Great was a strong _____. What one thing did Pope Gregory get involved in that made the Pope both a spiritual leader and a civic leader? ____

_____.

Justinian- The Western Roman Empire was overrun by Barbarians, The Eastern Roman Empire managed to stay intact and became known as _____

Justinian's Greatest achievement was the collection, organization and publication of the law. This was called: _____.

Mohammed: Mohammed believed he was a _____. He believed that salvation was _____ through good works, not through Jesus. Mohammed did not believe Jesus was _____. The book of Mohammed's teachings is called the _____. The religion of those who follow Mohammed is _____.

Charlemagne: After Rome fell, Europe was divided into _____ pieces. The _____ system was a way for people to defend themselves. Name the three classes of people in the Feudal system: _____.
_____ Charlemagne became king of a group of people and enlarged his kingdom into an area that is now _____.
The Pope crowned Charlemagne with what title? _____

Leif Ericsson: Leif Ericsson was a _____. What was special about the Viking boats? _____. Leif Ericsson was the first person from Europe who landed where? _____.

William the Conqueror:

The Vikings and Normans settled in Normandy and their leader became the _____ of Normandy. William became Duke of Normandy and wanted to become King of England. With the blessing of the Pope, William invaded England. The Battle of _____ is the name of this battle where William invaded England, won, and became the King of England. Because he conquered England, he is known as William the _____. The right to the throne of England has been fought over for many years between France and _____.

King Arthur- Many legends have been told about King Arthur. There **may** have been a King Arthur who ruled during the _____.

Medieval Life- The period of time that started at the fall of the _____Emprie (around 500 AD) to the beginning of the Modern Age (around 1500AD)

Name the 2 stabilizing forces of the Middle Ages:

_____.

Crusades: A series of Wars between _____ and Muslims to win back control of _____ for the Christians. King _____ of England fought in the third Crusade.

King John: King John became King of England when his brother, _____ died. He is remembered as one of the _____ Kings of England. The powerful barons forced him to sign the _____, where King John promised to obey English laws and allow the barons to take part in his _____. The Magna Carta became a very important document, used by the founding fathers of **America** to endure “no taxation without consent”

Giotto was an Italian _____ and architect. His works included detailed paintings depicting stories from the _____.

Genghis Khan: Who was the leader of a powerful clan of horse nomads?

_____. What country did Temujin, the name of Ghenghis Khan,

overtake with his powerful Mongol clan? _____

Kublai Khan- Kublai Khan was Genghis Khan’s grandson, who eagerly encouraged

_____.

Marco Polo: Marco Polo visited _____ during

_____ rule.

His adventures to the far east were written down and influenced whom? _____

_____.

Incas- The Inca Empire was located in _____.

The Inca was what they called their _____. The Inca people had a fine education

system, but did not have a _____ language. They did not use the

_____, but built an impressive and strong system of

_____ and _____.

Black Plague - Plague carrying _____ infected rats, who carried the disease to

_____. The sickness first broke out in Asia, but then widely. $\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ of the population

_____. This changed the world from a feudal system to a _____.

John Wycliffe- Translated the Bible to _____ so people could read it themselves.

Joan of Arc- France and England fought each other over who would rule England for a long time. The

wars over this, from 1337-1453 were known as _____.

Joan of Arc was from _____ and had a vision that _____ wanted her to help

earn freedom from _____. Her constant faith and strong spirit gave the _____

courage to fight and win battles, and beat back _____.