

World History Unit 2 Review Guide Answer Key

1. What was the Black death?

The black death was another name for the Bubonic Plague that killed thousands of people in Europe and Asia. The disease was spread by fleas that got the disease from rats. The fleas would bite people and infect them.

2. Where did the Black plague start and how did it spread?

The Black plague started in Asia and was brought to Europe by rats that traveled on Asian boats. The disease was spread by fleas that got the disease from rats. The fleas would bite people and infect them. It could also be spread as an airborne disease.

3. What was the impact of the Black plague?

1/3 of the population died. Trade suffered. Wars were abandoned. New art forms were created. The cost of labor decreased. Led to the decline of feudalism.

4. Where did the Renaissance start? Why?

The Renaissance began in Italy because there was a large, wealthy, merchant class; it was a large center for trade; it was located by the sea.

5. What was a Patron?

Patrons were wealthy people who sponsored artists to create pieces of art.

6. What did a Patron do?

Patrons paid artists to create art for them. They displayed the art in the homes. The more art, the higher your social status.

7. Who created the printing press? What was the first book that was printed?

Johannes Gutenberg created the printing press. The first book printed was the Bible.

8. Why did Henry VIII have so many wives?

Henry VIII had so many wives because none of them could produce a male heir, with the exception of Jane Seymour who died shortly after childbirth. He also married so many women because it allowed him to show off how much power he had over the Pope.

9. Henry VIII left the Roman Catholic Church and declared himself the head of what?

Henry VIII declared himself the head of the Church of England.

10. What was the protestant reformation? Who started it?

The Protestant Reformation was a movement for religious reform that led to the founding of Christian Churches that reject the Pope's authority. The three leaders of the reformation were Martin Luther, John Calvin, and Henry VIII. Martin Luthor wrote his 95 Thesis.

World History Unit 2 Review Guide Answer Key

11. How did the Catholic Church respond to the Protestant Reformation?

The Catholic Church formed the Council of Trent to refute the ideas of Christianity. They wanted to Reaffirmed Catholic views such as: Salvation comes through faith and good works, the Bible is not the only source of God's word, and penalties for clergy who disobeyed. In Spain, the Catholic Church used torture and execution to root out heresy (rebellng against the church).

12. What were the Crusades?

The Crusades were a series of wars between the Christians and the Muslims that Pope Urban demanded. His goal was to recover Jerusalem from the Muslims.

13. Why did peasants want to fight in the Crusades?

Peasants fought in the Crusades because they wanted to gain freedom from their feudal lords. Peasants were given the opportunity to win land if they survived.

14. Were people encouraged to fight in the Crusades?

People were encouraged to fight because they were promised the opportunity to gain wealth, land, and possible salvation.

15. What split people apart during the medieval ages? What brought them together?

Religion both split people apart and brought them together during the medieval ages. Religion forced people to choose sides and it was very divisive. Feudalism also split people apart.

16. What was the Silk Road?

The Silk Road was a trade route that stretched from eastern Asia to Greece and Rome. It was heavily traveled and very well-protected.

17. Where did the Silk Road start? How far did it go?

The Silk Road stretched from eastern Asia all the way to Greece and Rome. The Silk Road connected Asia to the Byzantine Empire.

18. Who had more power, the Pope or the King? Explain.

Answers will vary. Both points can be proven with adequate examples.

19. Religions:

- Muslims worship: Muhammed and Allah
- Christians worship: Jesus and God

20. Define the following terms

- Middle Ages
 - Period of European history from 500 to 1500

World History Unit 2 Review Guide Answer Key

- Feudalism
 - This was the political system in Europe during the Middle Ages in which lords gave land to vassals in exchange for military service and loyalty.
- Henry VIII
 - The King of England who declared himself the head of the Church of England, so he could divorce his wives for not producing a male heir.
- Humanism
 - An intellectual movement at the heart of the Renaissance that focused on education and the classics. The human was more important than the divine (religion).
- Heresy
 - Rebelling against the Catholic Church. They were tortured and executed in Spain.
- Crusades
 - A series of wars between the Christians and Muslims for control of Jerusalem.
- Islam
 - The religion of the Muslims, a monotheistic faith regarded as revealed through Muhammad as the Prophet of Allah.
- Judaism
 - The monotheistic religion of the Jews, follows the Torah.
- Christianity
 - The monotheistic religion based on the person and teachings of Jesus of Nazareth, or its beliefs and practices.
- Sect
 - A subgroup of a major religious group.