

“Themes in World History” Matching

1. During the Middle Ages, a new heavier plough and the use of the three field system increased agricultural production.
 - a. Innovation
2. Frankish kings bestowed fiefs, or estates with peasants to warriors. These warriors could then raise the money they needed to fight.
 - a. Innovation
3. From the Muslims Christians learned how to build better ships, make more accurate maps and use magnetic compass.
 - a. Cultural diffusion
4. Gavin Menzies claims that Ming era Chinese had the naval technology to circumnavigate the globe.
 - a. Innovation
5. General Batu leads Mongols in to Kiev.
 - a. Movement
6. Genghis Khan and his army ‘steal’ Chinese siege technology such as gunpowder siege ladders and battering rams and then use it against them in taking Beijing.
 - a. Cultural diffusion
7. Genghis Khan’s portrait reveals Chinese features.
 - a. Cultural diffusion
8. How did their geographical position affect the means by which the Vikings, Mongols and Ming China conducted exploration and conquest What technological advancements were developed to assist in these endeavors.
 - a. Relation to environment
9. In the Middle Ages, merchant guilds emerge to gain a monopoly, restrict foreigners and enforce uniform pricing. Craft guilds create rule concerning pricing, wages and employment.
 - a. Diversity/uniformity
10. Ming China destroys its treasure fleet and adopts a policy of reclusiveness rather than exploration.
 - a. Change
11. Mongol tribes bestow the title ‘khan’ on Genghis and then embark on a campaign of territorial conquest.
 - a. Cooperation/conflict
12. Mongols learn Chinese lettering and adopted Islam.
 - a. Cultural diffusion
13. Norsemen settle on west coast of France and within three generations, these ‘Normans’ are indistinguishable from the French.
 - a. Cultural diffusion
14. Returning crusaders brought home spices, sugar, melons, tapestries, silks resulting in a heightened demand for these products in Europe.
 - a. Cultural diffusion

15. Rise of the middle class, burghers – people who made money in the developing money economy such as merchants, bankers, artisan who no longer had to rely on the land to make a living.
 - a. Change, economic
16. Rise of the money economy – banks and currency – led to the decline in feudalism
 - a. Change, economic
 - b. Innovation – using money instead of barter system
17. Rurik the Rus adopts Christianity and all of people follow him into baptism.
 - a. Change
18. The clash of European Crusaders and Arab Muslim unifies both sides under a banner of faith and nationalism.
 - a. Regionalism/nationalism
19. The extent of the Mongol empire, from China to Hungary, brought peace, albeit temporarily, to these regions for the first time.
 - a. Change, political
20. The lords and peasants were mutually dependent upon one another, the peasants for land and protection and the lords for labourers.
 - a. Cooperation/conflict
21. The Mongols develop the stirrup.
 - a. Innovation
22. The relationship of a lord and his vassal - lord promised fief, vassal promised knights for battle, support lord in court and even pay ransom if needed.
 - a. Cooperation
23. Traders along the Silk Road had to prepare for extreme temperature changes and rough terrain.
 - a. Relation to environment
24. Trading nations involved in what Shaffer calls 'southernization' were responsible for the movement of goods as well as ideas.
 - a. Movement
25. Viking raids isolated communities and severely weakened authority local governments.
 - a. Movement
26. Vikings exchange pillaging for 'negotiating' and become richer than ever before.
 - a. Change
27. Vikings had different designs in ships; one made for open water travel, and others with shallow bottoms for river navigation.
 - a. Innovation
28. Vikings leave Scandinavia and venture out into the Atlantic in search of riches, adventure and land.
 - a. Movement
29. Vikings use the sun compass to navigate open seas.
 - a. Innovation

Matching Terminology

Place the correct term with its description or definition.

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|---------------------|----------|---|
| 1. "1421" | ___11___ | What you would need to know to find out that "Jarlabanke had these stones raised in memory of himself" |
| 2. <i>crusade</i> . | ___4___ | Ruins of farms and churches are all that is left here from its original settlers. |
| 3. Feudalism | ___16___ | One who lurks in a bay |
| 4. Greenland | ___12___ | One of the two written sources available from which to learn of the Norsemen. |
| 5. Iceland | ___5___ | Leif the Lucky's first location of asylum; history repeats itself. |
| 6. <i>Jihad</i> | ___10___ | Land given to Rollo to appease him and stop his people from raiding. |
| 7. Khanate | ___19___ | Kublai Khan's Dynasty in China. |
| 8. Lindisfarne | ___15___ | If you can't beat them, join them. The pay, and life expectancy are better. |
| 9. Ming Voyages | ___1___ | If true, history books would need to be re-written. |
| 10. Normandy | ___14___ | How to make money with out even trying. |
| 11. runes | ___8___ | Helpless monks slaughtered and monastery sacked; the start of a successful career! |
| 12. Sagas | ___18___ | A sacred body of rules that brought previously warring clans under one rule. |
| 13. southernization | ___7___ | A new state that derived its name from its ruler. |
| 14. The Danegeld | ___3___ | A form of government that stressed alliances of mutual protection |
| 15. Varangian guard | ___9___ | 1405-1433 |
| 16. <i>Viking</i> | ___2___ | "marked with the cross" |
| 17. Vineland | ___13___ | "Developments that occurred in Southern Asia and later spread to other areas, which then underwent a process of change" |
| 18. Yasa | ___6___ | "a holy struggle" |
| 19. Yuan Dynasty | ___17___ | 'discovered' by happenstance then briefly settled around 1000 AD. |

People Sorting Activity

Place each person under its proper heading

Charlemagne	Harald Hardrada	Saladin
Charles the Simple	Harold II of Britain.	Seljuk Turks
Count Odo	King Baldwin	Siegfried
Emperor Zhu Di	King Richard I	Vladmir the Wise
Erik the Red,	Kublai Khan	William, Duke of
Fra Mauro map	Nicolo di Conti	Normandy
Gavin Menzies	Pope Urban II	Yaroslav the Wise
General Batu	Raynald of Chatillon	Zhenge He
Genghis Khan	Rollo.	
Godfrey	Rurik of the Rus	

<p>The Vikings</p> <p>Erik the Red, Count Odo Siegfried Charles the Simple Rollo. William, Duke of Normandy (the Conqueror) Harald Hardrada of Norway Harold II of Britain. Rurik of the Rus Vladmir the Wise Yaroslav the Wise</p>	<p>The Mongols</p> <p>Genghis Khan Kublai Khan General Batu</p>
<p>"1421"</p> <p>Zhenge He Emperor Zhu Di Nicolo di Conti Fra Mauro map Gavin Menzies</p>	<p>Medieval Europe and the Crusades</p> <p>Charlemagne Pope Urban II Seljuk Turks King Richard of England Saladin Godfrey King Baldwin Raynald of Chatillon</p>