Mesopotamia

Revolution  Mesopotamia  City-State  Sumer
Diaspora    Agriculture  Ziggurat   Euphrates River
Tigris River Fertile Crescent Slaves   Laws
Revenge     Empire      Hammurabi
River Valley civilizations

Hammuramibi  Hammurabi  Hebrews  Hittites  Mesopotamia
Monotheism   Persians    Ziggurats
East Asia

Bay of Bengal
Himalayan mountains
Japan
South Korea

China
India
Gangas River
Indonesia
Mekong River
Vietnam

Gobi Desert
Indus River
Sea of Japan
Yellow Sea
Mesoamerica

Tikal
Yucatan Peninsula
Olmecs
Inca Empire
Specialized Professions
Pachacuti

Adobe
Mexico
Architecture
Peru
Terrace Farming
Machu Picchu

Irrigation
Quipu
Mayans
Incan Religion
City of Cuzco

Tenochtitlan
Zapotecs
Aztects
Incan Royals
Sapa Inca
Ancient Greece and Rome Word Search

LYJKHLCJPERICLESROOFYSYSZ
SAWNAISREPKNYCHYPOOKQGJ
XVFYMRFNSACURTERBLZR
LHVALSEAMWSNAICIRTRAPATOC
XNCRZUDSCDIQPIHEFTBCPMMN
DZHNMIOIEUMXPENINSULAREA
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KVROAFKPMOBESVATIONSARO
ZSPFFFAMNSNJDWOWTYJMZIAP

Persian Wars
cuniculus
mountainous
democracy
Thermopylae
republic
pompey
Rome

gladiators
Julius Caesar
Mediterranean Sea
natural law
Etruscans
renaissance
plebeians
Greece

aqueducts
observations
farmland
Alexander the Great
Athen
herodotus
Socrates

arch
peninsula
patricians
Aristotle
Sparta
pericles
Octavian
The Later Middle Ages

Section 1

**MAIN IDEAS**
1. Popes and kings ruled Europe as spiritual and political leaders.
2. Popes fought for power, leading to a permanent split within the church.
3. Kings and popes clashed over some issues.

**Key Terms and People**
- **excommunicate**: casting an offender out of the church
- **Pope Gregory VII**: pope who excommunicated Emperor Henry IV
- **Emperor Henry IV**: Holy Roman ruler who challenged Pope Gregory VII.

**Section Summary**

**POPES AND KINGS RULE EUROPE**

In the early Middle Ages, great nobles and their knights held most of the political power. As time passed, this power began to shift to two types of leaders, popes and kings. The pope had great spiritual power. The kings had political power. Together, the pope and the kings controlled most of European society.

The pope was the head of the Christian Church. Since nearly everyone in the Middle Ages belonged to this church, the pope had great power. Christians believed that the pope was God's representative on earth. Because the pope was seen as God's representative, it was his duty to decide what the church would teach. From time to time, a pope would write a letter called a bull to explain a religious teaching or outline a church policy.

It was also the pope's duty to decide when someone was acting against the church. For the most serious offenses, the pope could choose to **excommunicate**, or cast out, an offender from the church. This much power often put the pope in direct conflict with the kings.

In 1000 Europe was divided into many states that were ruled by kings. Many of the kings did not have...
much power. But the kings of England, France, and the Holy Roman Empire held a lot of power. In France and England, the throne was inherited through family. The Holy Roman Empire got its name because the empire existed with the pope’s approval. In the Holy Roman Empire, the nobles elected the emperor. The pope settled any disagreements among the nobles.

**POPE**ES **FIGHT FOR POWER**
The popes of Western Europe tried to assert their authority over the bishops of Eastern Europe. The bishops of Eastern Europe did not want to answer to the pope. Pope Leo IX excommunicated the bishop of Constantinople when the bishop would not recognize the pope’s authority. This caused a permanent split in the church between the Eastern Orthodox Church and the Roman Catholic Church.

**KINGS AND POPES CLASH**
Popes also argued with kings, particularly over the king’s right to select bishops. A dispute arose when **Pope Gregory VII** did not like a bishop chosen by Holy Roman Emperor **Henry IV**. Henry tried to remove the pope from office. The pope excommunicated Henry. Henry had to beg for the pope’s forgiveness to remain in power. After their deaths, a compromise was ultimately struck. From then on, the pope would select religious officials, but religious officials must obey the emperor.

**CHALLENGE ACTIVITY**
**Critical Thinking: Drawing Inferences** Would you have rather been a pope or a king during the Middle Ages? Write a one-page paper defending your answer.
The Later Middle Ages

Section 2

MAIN IDEAS
1. The pope called on Crusaders to invade the Holy Land.
2. Despite some initial success, the later Crusades failed.
3. The Crusades changed Europe forever.

Key Terms and People

Crusades: a long series of wars fought between Christians and Muslims over control of Palestine.

Holy Land: the European name for Palestine, the region where Jesus had lived.

Pope Urban II: head of the Roman Catholic Church who started the Crusades.

King Richard I: English king who led the third, ill-fated Crusade to seize Palestine.

Saladin: Turkish leader of the Muslim forces that prevented England from taking Palestine.

Section Summary
CRUSADERS INVADE THE HOLY LAND

The Crusades were a long series of wars between Christians and Muslims in Southwest Asia. The Europeans fought the Muslims to retake Palestine. Christians call the region the Holy Land because it was where Jesus had lived, preached, and died.

For many years Palestine had been ruled by Muslims. In general, the Muslims did not bother Christians who visited the region. In the late 1000s, however, a new group of Turkish Muslims captured the city of Jerusalem. Pilgrims returning to Europe said that these Turks had attacked them.

Before long the Turks began to raid the Byzantine Empire. The Byzantine emperor asked Pope Urban II of the Roman Catholic Church for help. Although the Byzantines were Eastern Orthodox Christians and not Roman Catholic, the pope agreed to help.

Pope Urban called on Christians to retake the Holy Land from the Muslim Turks. Crusaders from
all over Europe flocked to France to prepare to fight. Many peasants set out on the First Crusade. The Crusaders used the holy war as an excuse to kill many Jews along the way to Palestine. Some Christians at the time blamed the Jews for the death of Jesus. The peasant Crusaders were defeated by the professional Turk army. However, the nobles and knights were able to capture Palestine and set up four kingdoms there.

**LATER CRUSADES FAIL**
Within 50 years the Muslims had started taking land back from the Christians. The Europeans launched more Crusades, but these invasions ended in defeat and heavy losses for the Christians. The Third Crusade started as a group effort between the German, French, and English kings. But only King Richard I of England stayed on to fight. His opponent was the brilliant Turkish leader Saladin. Eventually, King Richard left Palestine, which was still under Muslim control. By 1291 Muslims had taken back Palestine. The Crusades were over.

**CRUSADES CHANGE EUROPE**
The Crusades increased trade between Europe and Asia. In some cases, the Crusades increased the power of the kings. But the main impact of the wars was divisive. The Crusades hurt the trust European Jews had developed with Christians. The Crusades also caused a major split between the Muslim and Christian worlds. Those tensions are still felt today.

**CHALLENGE ACTIVITY**
**Critical Thinking: Drawing Inferences** Using what you know, write a brief paper describing how the Crusades continue to have an impact on our society today.
Crusades  Holy Land  King Richard I  Pope Urban II
Saladin  Muslims

**DIRECTIONS** Read each sentence and fill in the blank with the word from the word bank that best completes the sentence.

1. __________________ agreed to help the Byzantines who were attacked by Muslim Turks in the Holy Land.

2. The leader of the Muslim forces who was respected for his kindness toward fallen leaders was __________________.

3. The __________________ were a long series of wars between Christians and Muslims in Southwest Asia.

4. After Christians were defeated during the Second Crusade, __________________ of England stayed in the Holy Land to fight the Third Crusade.

5. Palestine is called the __________________ because it was the region where Jesus had lived, preached, and died.

6. The goal of the Crusades was to take the __________________ away from the Turks.

7. __________________ was called “Lion Heart” for his courage.

8. Following the Crusades, tension between Christians, Jews, and __________________ grew.