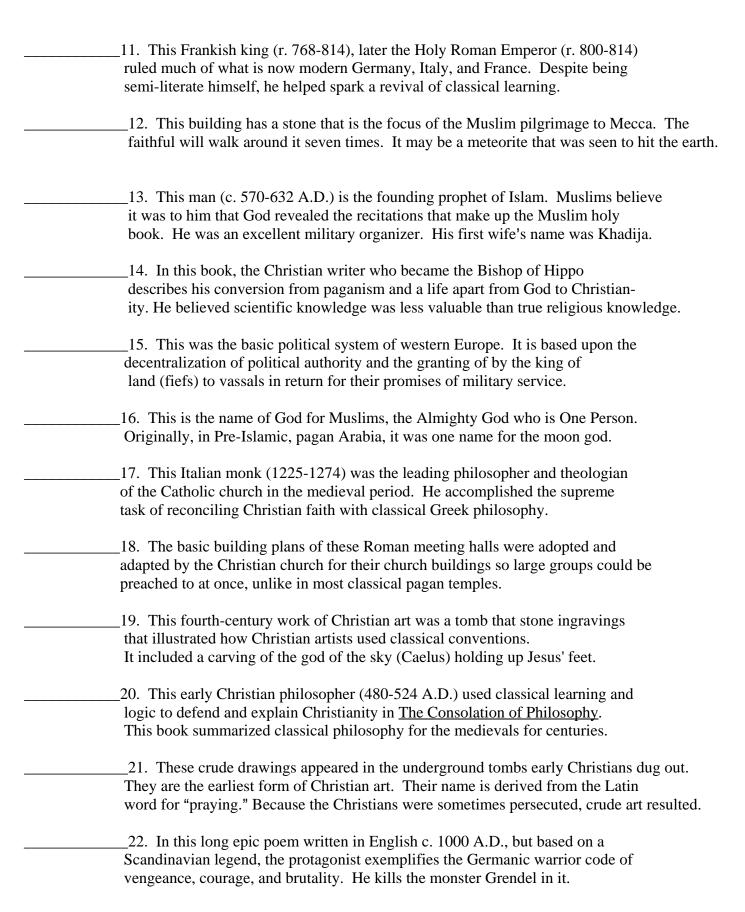
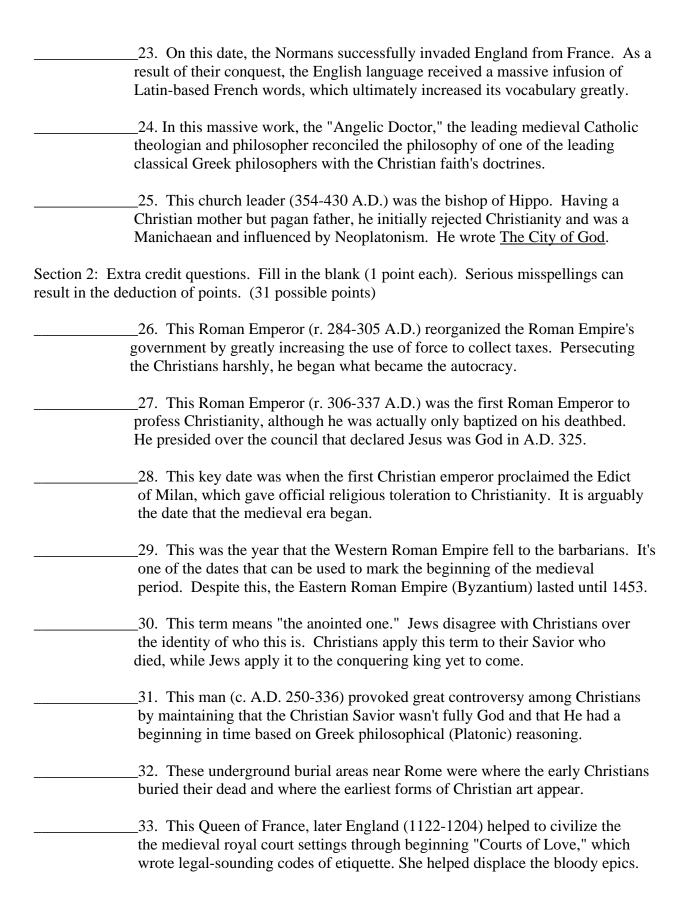
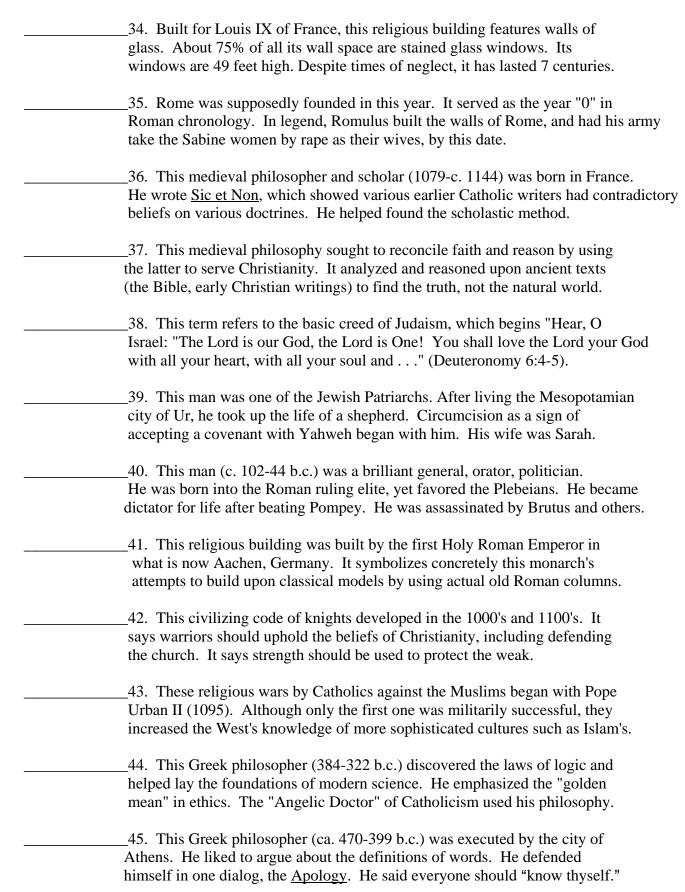
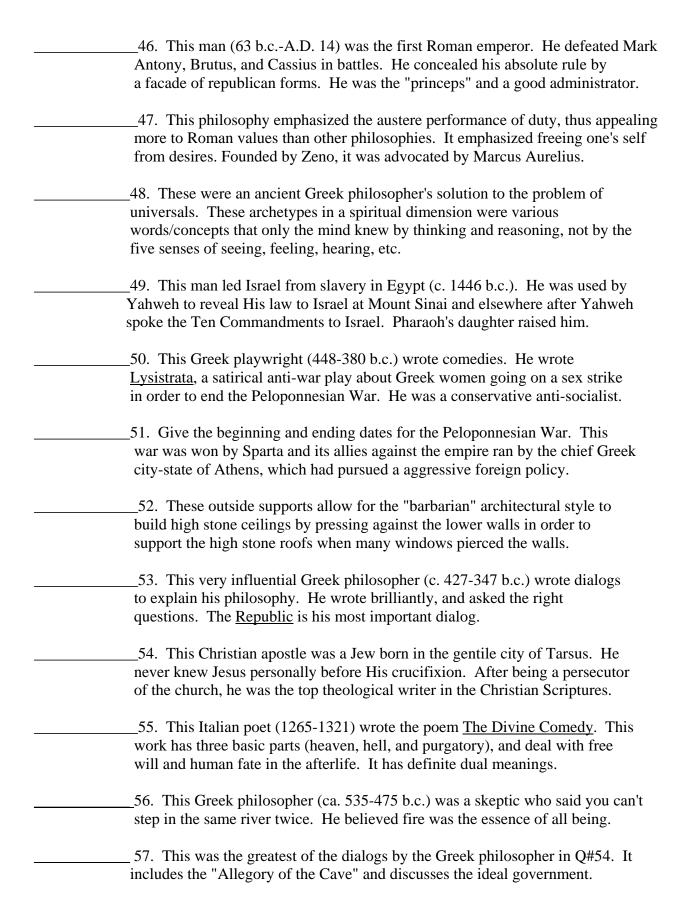
Name:	Date:
Third Test	Medieval Europe Instructor: Eric Snow
	ll in the blanks (2 points each). Serious misspellings can cause a loss of 1 per question. All dates should have b.c. or A.D. added. (50 possible points)
	1. This artist (1267-1337) ultimately revolutionizes Western European art by innovating upon Byzantine art's conventions. He created strong 3-D illusions, and would paint a scene naturalistically, such as in <u>Lamentation</u> .
	2. This woolen embroidery on linen was made by Saxon women. It described in a pictorial narrative the invasion of England by the Normans and the defeat of the Anglo-Saxons under Herod. It has graphic battle scenes.
	3. This Eastern Roman (Byzantine) emperor (r. 527-565) retook many of the areas of the Western Empire that fell to the barbarians, such as Italy. His wife Theodora helped him maintain his nerve when Constantinople had a revolt.
	4. This French poem, written in the 1090's A.D., shows the Germanic Warrior code in action, but it has been superficially Christianized. It tells the story of Christians in the Frankish army being ambushed by Muslims.
	5. The great cathedrals of the High Middle Ages were built in this "barbarian" style. By having a pointed arch for the stone roof and outside supports, this allowed for many more windows and much more light to come in.
	6. This term refers to the basic local economic unit of the medieval period. It tied the peasants to the land as serfs, was almost entirely self-sufficient, and rotated fallow and productive land to maintain soil fertility.
	7. In this architectural style, in order to give a stone building a stone roof, it uses the same engineering style that was used to build bridges across rivers. It results in dimly lit interiors for engineering reasons.
	8. This term means "image smashing." This periodically broke out in Christian history, such as in Byzantium (726-843 A.D.) and Puritan England (mid-17th century). It's based on the Second of the Ten Commandments of Ex. 20.
	9. This enormous church (later mosque) in Constantinople has an enormous dome (112 feet in diameter) capping an interior measuring 233 feet by 252 feet. It was built 532-37 A.D. by the Eastern Roman (Byzantine) emperor.
	10. The holy book of Islam. This book has God speaking in the first Person to the prophet who became the founding prophet of Islam. It was written in Arabic.









Section 3: Essay question. Choose <u>ONE</u> of the following two questions to answer. A proper answer will have full essay form, including an introduction, a thesis statement, two or more body paragraphs that explain/defend the thesis, and a conclusion in the last paragraph that restates the thesis. Put the number of the question you're answering at the beginning of what you write. (50 possible points)

1. How did the Celtic-Germanic, Christian, and Greek-Roman (Classical) cultures combine together by the High Middle Ages to create a synthesis of the three combined together? Give specific examples of how two or more of these cultures/belief systems combined together in specific pieces of literature, philosophical/theological works, or individual thinkers, writers, and rulers.

## OR

2. What are the basic teachings of Islam, including its Five Pillars? What is the relationship of Islam and its leading prophet to prior revelations from God? How is Islam like Judaism and Christianity, and how is it different? Cover specific individuals, teachings, and doctrines to make your points clear.