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History Alive! The Medieval World and Beyond Timeline

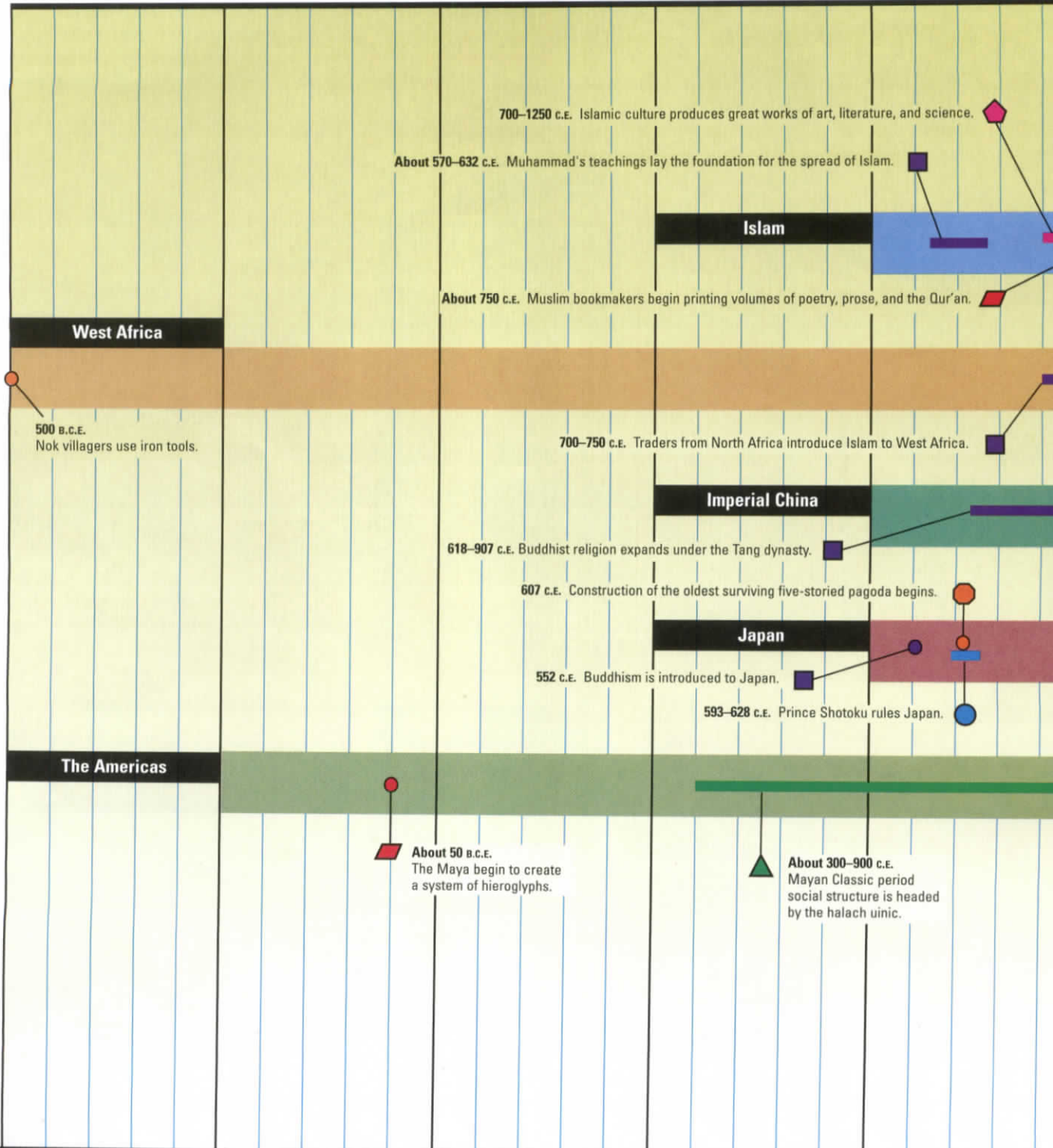
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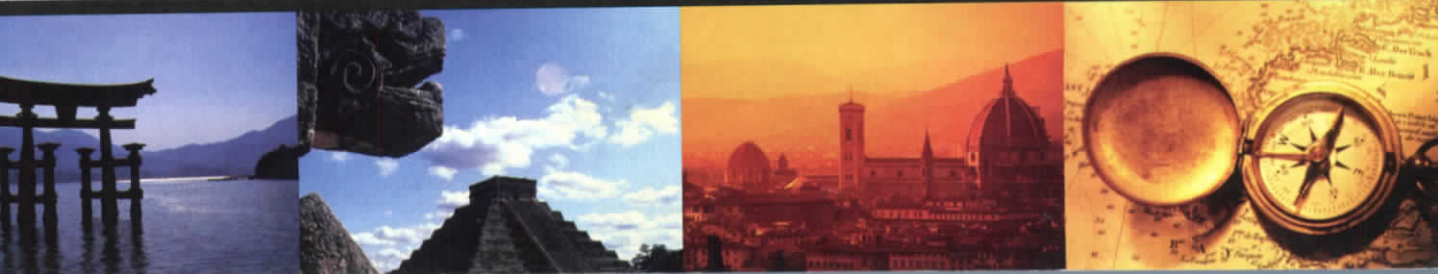
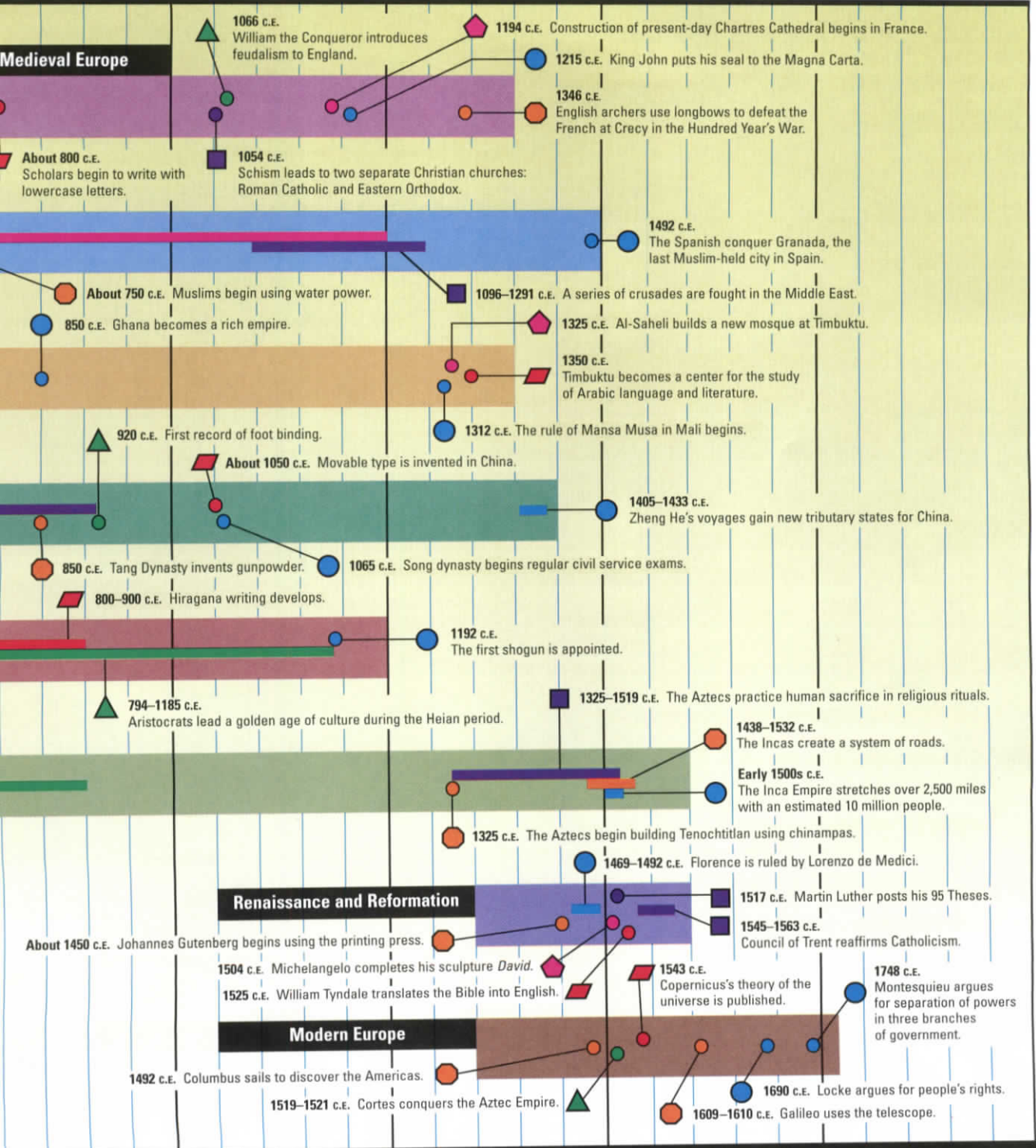
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


1000 C.E. 1250 C.E. 1500 C.E. 1750 C.E. 2000 C.E.



Physical Map of the World



Land Elevation	
Feet	Meters
Over 9,841	Over 3,001
6,581-9,840	2,001-3,000
3,281-6,580	1,001-2,000
661-3,280	201-1,000
0-660	0-200
 Ice-covered land	



Political Map of the World





Physical Map of Africa



Political Map of Africa







Political Map of Asia

Physical Map of Europe



Political Map of Europe



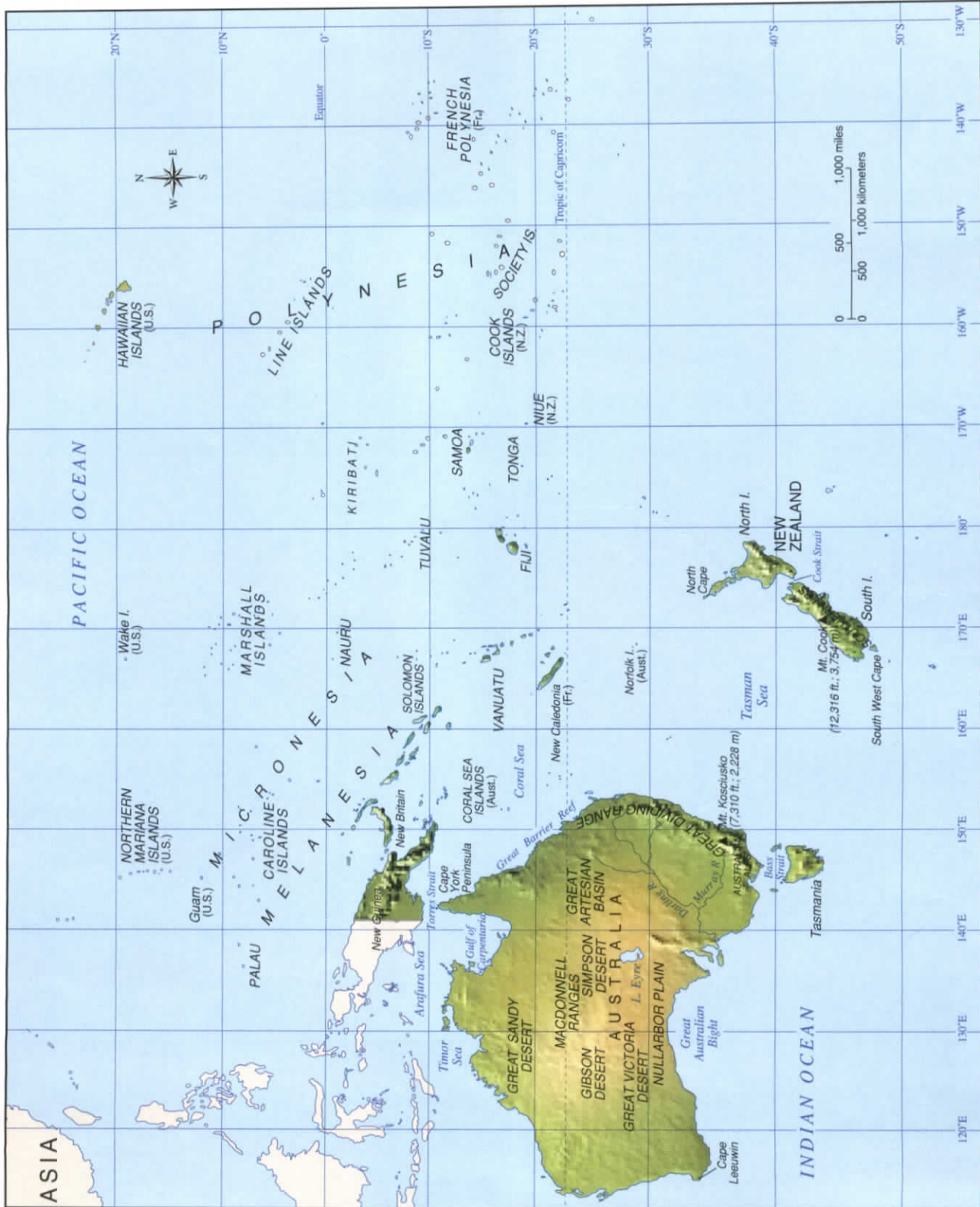
Physical Map of North America

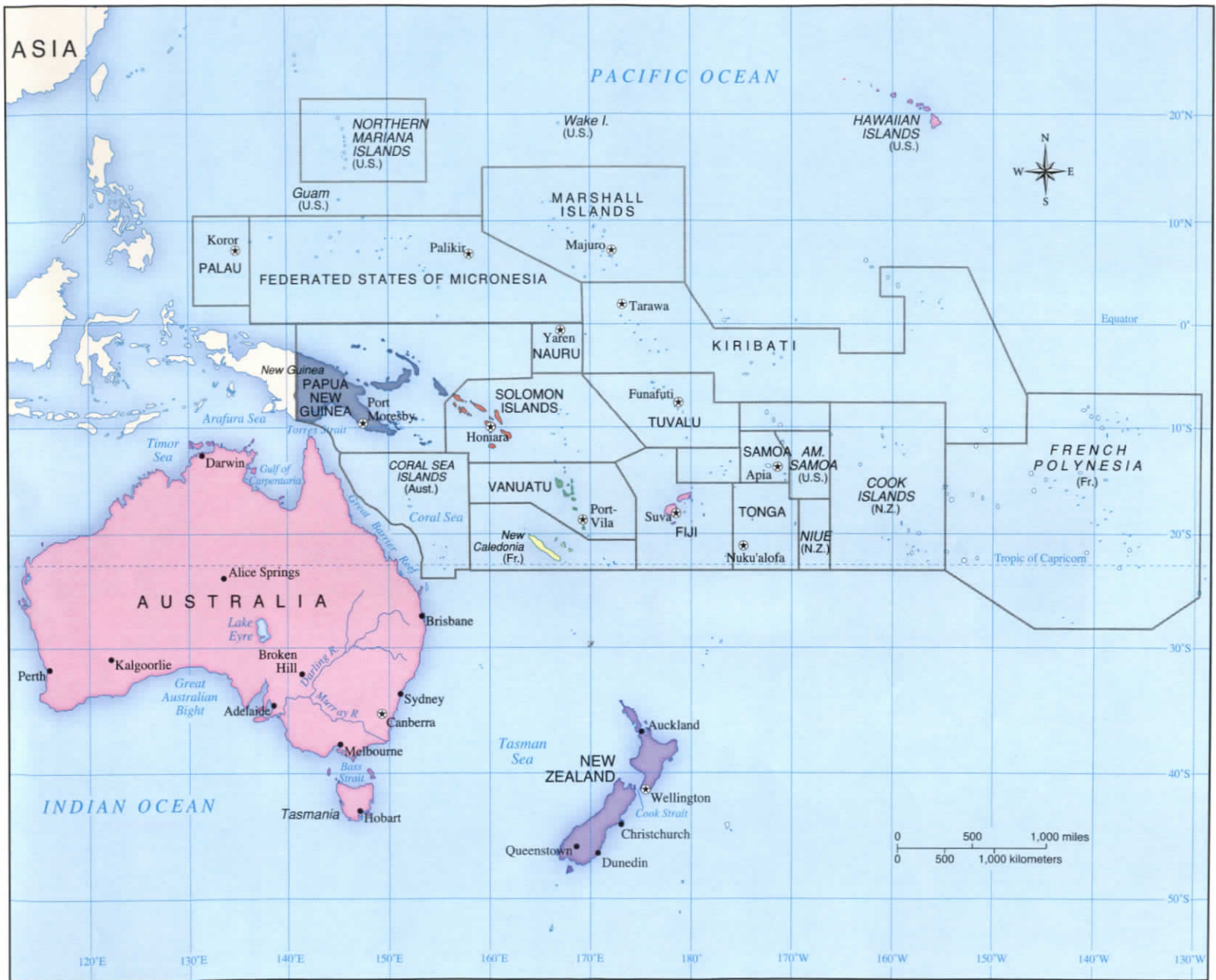


Political Map of North America



Physical Map of Oceania





Political Map of Oceania

Physical Map of South America



Political Map of South America

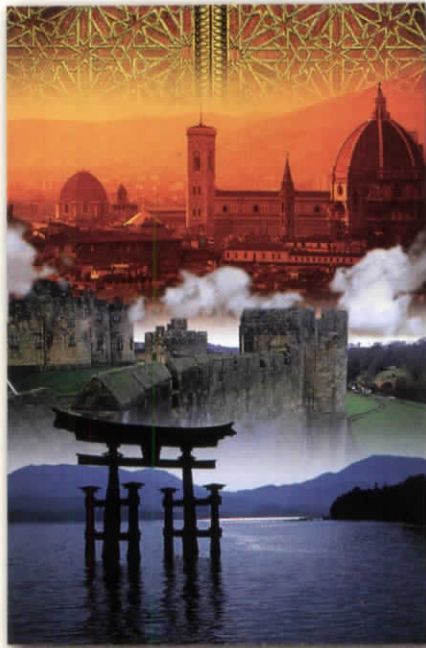


Online Resources

The Online Resources at www.historyalive.com/historyalive provide the following resources and assignments linked to the content of each unit in *History Alive! The Medieval World and Beyond*:

- biographies of people important in the history of each area of the world
- excerpts from primary sources and literature
- Internet research projects and links to related Web sites for more in-depth exploration
- enrichment essays and activities

Below are brief descriptions of the biographies and excerpts from primary sources and literature for each unit.



Unit 1: Europe During Medieval Times

Biography: Empress Theodora (c. 497–548).

A peasant by birth, Theodora became the wife of Justinian I and empress of the Byzantine Empire. She is credited with saving Justinian's dynasty and with creating many laws protecting women's rights. (Chapter 6: The Byzantine Empire)

Primary Source: *Medieval Fairs and Markets*.

This is an account of the Great Fair at Thessalonica, in Greece, as it was in the mid-12th century. (Chapter 4: Life in Medieval Towns)

Literature: *The Canterbury Tales* by Geoffrey Chaucer (c. 1340–1400). During the Middle Ages, religious faith led many people to make a pilgrimage, or journey to a holy site. This work by English writer Geoffrey Chaucer is a book of verse about a group of fictional pilgrims. (Chapter 3: The Role of the Church in Medieval Europe)

Unit 2: The Rise of Islam

Biography: Suleyman I

(c. 1494–1566). The Ottoman Empire reached its peak in the 16th century under Suleyman I. He expanded the empire and was a great supporter of the arts. (Chapter 11: From the Crusades to New Muslim Empires)

Primary Source: *Travels in Asia and Africa* by Ibn Battutah (c. 1304–1368). Ibn Battutah was a Muslim with an incredible passion for travel. His book taught many people about the Muslim world. (Chapter 10: Contributions of Muslims to World Civilization)

Literature: *Shahnama (Epic of Kings)* by Ferdowsi (c. 940–1020). This epic history of Persia, written by poet Ferdowsi, is part legend and part history. (Chapter 10: Contributions of Muslims to World Civilization)

The Rubaiyat by Omar Khayyam (1048–1123). Khayyam, a Sufi mystic, is credited with writing and compiling this collection of poetic verses. *The Rubaiyat* is one of the most widely translated pieces of literature in the world. (Chapter 10: Contributions of Muslims to World Civilization)

Unit 3: The Culture and Kingdoms of West Africa

Biography: Askia Muhammad Toure (?–1538). Toure was the ruler of the Songhai empire at its height. (Chapter 14: The Influence of Islam on West Africa)

Primary Source: *Account of Ghana* by Abu Ubayd Al-Bakri. Al-Bakri was a Muslim geographer who wrote about Ghana. (Chapter 13: Ghana: A West African Trading Empire)

Literature: *West African Oral Story*. Oral stories can be very entertaining. They are also used to pass along history and to teach young people morals and values. This one is about a hyena. (Chapter 15: The Cultural Legacy of West Africa)

Unit 4: Imperial China

Biography: Empress Wu Chao (625–705). The first woman to rule as emperor in Chinese history, Wu Chao made many contributions to the Tang dynasty and is known for her ruthless political tactics. (Chapter 16: The Political Development of Imperial China)

Primary Source: *The Travels of Marco Polo* told by Marco Polo (1254–1324). Italian merchant and adventurer Marco Polo was one of the most famous travelers to China. He claimed to have served Kublai Khan, the ruler of the Mongol Empire. (Chapter 19: China’s Contacts with the Outside World)

Literature: *Poetry from the Tang Dynasty*. This explores a poem by Wang Wei, one of the most famous poets of the Tang dynasty. (Chapter 19: China’s Contacts with the Outside World)

Unit 5: Japan During Medieval Times

Biography: Lady Murasaki Shikibu (c. 978–1030). Shikibu is the author of *The Tale of Genji*, often called the first novel ever written. (Chapter 21: Heian-kyo: The Heart of Japan’s Golden Age)

Primary Source: *The Seventeen Article Constitution* by Prince Shotoku (574–622). Japan’s earliest code of law, this work is based on ideas from Chinese philosopher Confucius. (Chapter 20: The Influence of Neighboring Cultures on Japan)

Literature: *Poems About Warriors*. This piece explores a Japanese haiku and an excerpt from *Beowulf*, an English epic poem. (Chapter 22: The Rise of the Warrior Class in Japan)

Unit 6: Civilizations of the Americas

Biography: Pachacuti Inca Yupanqui (1438–1471). This Inca ruler expanded the empire, built roads, and made many reforms. (Chapter 26: The Incas)

Primary Source: Excerpt from *Popul Vuh*. This Mayan document is part mythology and part history and includes a Mayan creation story. (Chapter 23: The Maya)

Literature: Poem by Nezahualcoytl (1402–1472), an Aztec leader and poet. (Chapter 25: Daily Life in Tenochtitlan)

Unit 7: Europe’s Renaissance and Reformation

Primary Source: *Renaissance Children*. This is an excerpt from Hugh Rhodes’ *Boke of Nurture*, a well-known book about child rearing published in 1577. (Chapter 30: Leading Figures of the Renaissance)

Literature: *Don Quixote* by Miguel Cervantes (1547–1616). Cervantes is best known for this comic novel. (Chapter 30: Leading Figures of the Renaissance)

Unit 8: Europe Enters the Modern Age

Primary Source: *Freedom of Thought and Religion* by Baruch Spinoza (1632–1677). This is an excerpt from the Jewish philosopher’s writing. (Chapter 35: The Enlightenment)

Literature: *Robinson Crusoe* by Daniel Defoe (c. 1660–1731). This story of a shipwrecked sailor was published in 1719. (Chapter 33: The Age of Exploration)



Glossary

Teal words are defined in the margins of *History Alive! The Medieval World and Beyond*.

Red words are key concepts in the chapter introductions.

A

Abassid member of a Muslim ruling family descended from Abbas, an uncle of Muhammad

absolute monarchy a monarchy in which the ruler's power is unlimited

achievement an accomplishment

adaptation a change in a way of life that allows people to survive in a particular environment

advance improvement

agricultural techniques farming methods

agriculture the business of farming

alchemy a combination of science, magic, and philosophy that was practiced in medieval times

algebra a branch of mathematics that solves problems involving unknown numbers

alliance a group of countries, city-states, or other entities who agree to work together, often to fight common enemies

almsgiving the giving of money, food, or other things of value to the needy

amulet a piece of jewelry or other object used as a charm to provide protection against bad luck, illness, injury, or evil

Anatolia a large peninsula at the western edge of Asia; also called Asia Minor

Anglicanism a Protestant sect of the Christian faith

anti-Semitism prejudice toward Jews

appliqué a technique in which shaped pieces of fabric are attached to a background fabric to form a design or picture

apprentice a person who works for an expert in a trade or craft in return for training

aqueduct a pipe or channel built to carry water between distant places

Arabian Peninsula a peninsula located in southwest Asia, between the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf

architecture the art of designing buildings

aristocracy a ruling class of noble families

armada a large fleet of ships

armor a covering, usually made of metal or leather, worn to protect the body during fighting

art human creations intended to express beauty and convey messages

artist a person who creates art

astrolabe an instrument used to observe and measure the position of the sun and other heavenly bodies

astronomy the science of the stars, planets, and other objects in the universe

aviary an enclosed space or cage for keeping birds

axis an imaginary line drawn through a sphere, or ball, such as Earth

ayllu an Inca clan (group of related families), the basic unit of Inca society

Aztecs a Mesoamerican people who built a vast empire in central Mexico that flourished from 1428 to 1519 C.E.

B

barbarian a person belonging to a tribe or group that is considered uncivilized

barge a long boat with a flat bottom

barometer an instrument used for measuring changes in the pressure of the atmosphere

barter to buy and sell by trading goods or services rather than money

bill of rights a list of basic human rights that a government must protect

blasphemy an act of disrespect toward God

bookmaking the process and art of making books

boycott a refusal to do business with an organization or group

bubonic plague a deadly contagious disease caused by bacteria and spread by fleas; also called the Black Death

bureaucracy a highly organized body of workers with many levels of authority

Byzantine Empire a great empire that straddled two continents, Europe and Asia, and lasted from about 500 to 1453 C.E.

C

caliph a title taken by Muslim rulers who claimed religious authority to rule

call and response a song style in which a singer or musician leads with a call and a group responds

calligraphy the art of beautiful handwriting

Calvinism a Protestant sect of the Christian faith

canal lock a gated chamber in a canal used to raise or lower the water level

capital punishment punishment by death; also called the *death penalty*

capitalism an economic system based on investment of money (capital) for profit

caravan a group of people traveling together for mutual protection, often with pack animals such as camels

caravel a light sailing ship that is easy to maneuver and can sail in shallow water

cartography the art and science of mapmaking

catapult a slingshot-like war machine used for shooting rocks, shells, and other objects

cathedral a large and important church

causeway a raised road built across water or low ground

center of medieval life in western Europe, the Roman Catholic Church

chain pump a pump with containers attached to a loop of chain to lift water and carry it where it is wanted

chapel a room, sometimes inside a larger church, set aside for prayer and worship

charter a written grant of rights and privileges by a ruler or government to a community, class of people, or organization

chivalry the medieval knight's code of ideal behavior, including bravery, loyalty, and respect for women

Christianity a religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ

circulation the movement of blood through the body

circumference the distance around a circle

circumnavigate to travel completely around something, such as Earth

citizenship membership in a community

city a community that is larger than a town

city building the planning and construction of a city

civil service examination a test given to qualify candidates for positions in the government

clan a group of related families

class structure the organization of groups of people within a society

classical art art influenced by the styles and techniques of ancient Greece and Rome

clergy the body of people, such as priests, who perform the sacred functions of a church

coastal plain an area of flat land bordering a sea or ocean

code of conduct rules of behavior

colony a country or an area ruled by another country

comedy an amusing play with a happy ending

Glossary

coming-of-age ceremony a ceremony that celebrates the end of childhood and acceptance into the adult community

commerce the buying and selling of goods

common law a body of rulings made by judges that become part of a nation's legal system

commoner a person who is not of noble rank

communal shared by a community or group

conservatory an advanced school of music

Constantinople city on the eastern edge of Europe that the emperor Constantine made the capital of the Byzantine Empire in 330 C.E.

constitutional monarchy a form of government in which the monarch's power is limited by a basic set of laws, or constitution

convent a community of nuns; also called a *nunnery*

convert a person who adopts new beliefs, especially those of a religious faith

corruption dishonest or illegal practices, especially involving money

cottage industry a small-scale business in which people work mostly at home

Counter-Reformation a movement of the Roman Catholic Church following the Reformation in which church leaders worked to correct abuses, to clarify and defend Catholic teachings, to condemn what they saw as Protestant errors, and to win back members to the Catholic Church

courtier a member of a ruler's court

crime and punishment a community's system of defining crimes and their consequences

criminology the scientific study of crime and punishment

crossbow a medieval weapon made up of a bow that was fixed across a wooden stock (which had a groove to direct the arrow's flight) and operated by a trigger

crusades a series of religious wars launched against Muslims by European Christians

cultural diffusion the spread of cultural elements from one society to another

cultural exchange the sharing, or borrowing, of cultural elements between societies

culture a characteristic of civilization that includes the beliefs and behaviors of a society or group of people

currency the form of money used in a country

D

daily life the elements of everyday existence in a society, including religion, recreation, housing, food and drink, and education

daimyo a local lord in Japan in the era of the samurai

data facts or information

decline of feudalism the weakening of the economic and political system that developed in Europe during the Middle Ages

decorative arts everyday, useful objects created as art such as furniture, ceramics, and textiles

denomination a particular religious grouping within a larger faith; for example, the Lutheran church is a denomination of Christianity

deposit a layer or mass of a material found in rock or in the ground

desert a geographic area with an extremely warm and dry climate

despotism rule by a despot, or tyrant

dialect a regional variety of a language

dike a wall or dam built to hold back water and prevent flooding

discovery something seen or learned about for the first time

disease an illness or medical condition

disease prevention methods to help people avoid getting sick

dissect to cut and separate the parts of a living thing for scientific study

divination the art of telling the future or finding hidden knowledge through religious means

divine right of kings the belief that God gives monarchs the right to rule

doctrine the official teachings of a religion or church

domain the land controlled by a ruler or lord

dome a roof shaped like a half-circle or hemisphere

dowry a gift of money or goods presented to a man or a woman upon marriage

duke the highest type of European noble, ranking just below a prince

dynasty a line of rulers descended from the same family

E

Eastern Orthodox Church a Christian religion that arose in the Byzantine Empire

economy a system of managing the wealth and resources of a community or region

education a system of learning

elements of culture objects, ideas, and customs of a particular culture

empire a large territory in which several groups of people are ruled by a single leader or government

engineering the science of building structures and the like

engraving a print of an image that has been engraved, or etched, in a hard surface, such as metal

Enlightenment a period beginning in the 1600s in which educated Europeans changed their outlook on life by seeing reason as the key to human progress

environment the water, topography (shape of the land), and vegetation (plant life) of an area or region

epidemic an outbreak of a disease that affects many people within a geographic area

everyday object a common item used by most people in their daily lives

evolution the process by which different kinds of animals and other living things develop

excavate in archeology, to carefully dig out an ancient site

excommunicate to formally deprive a person of membership in a church

exploration travel in new areas

explorer a person who travels to unfamiliar places in order to learn what they are like and to describe them with words, pictures, and maps

expulsion removal by force

extended family an immediate family (parents and their children) plus other close relatives, such as grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins

F

family life the daily interaction of members of a family

family-based community a small community in which all the members are related; in early societies, people lived in family-based communities before there were villages and towns

Fatimid dynasty a Muslim ruling family in Egypt and North Africa that was descended from Fatimah, Muhammad's daughter

feudalism the economic and political system that developed in Europe during the Middle Ages

fief land granted by a lord to a vassal in exchange for loyalty and service

Five Pillars of Faith the most basic acts of worship for Muslims: faith, prayer, charity, fasting, and making a pilgrimage to Makkah

folktale a story that is usually passed down orally and becomes part of a community's tradition

Glossary

food something people eat to stay alive and healthy

foreign contacts interaction with people from different cultures or parts of the world

fresco a picture painted on the moist plaster of a wall or ceiling

friar a member of a certain religious order devoted to teaching and works of charity

G

garrison a place where a group of soldiers is stationed for defensive purposes

genealogy an account of the line of ancestry within a family

geocentric having Earth at the center (*Geo* is Greek for "Earth.")

geography the physical features of an area

glyph a symbol or character in a hieroglyphic system of writing

golden age a time of great prosperity and achievement

government the people or groups that rule a particular region

government by foreigners when people from one country have power in another country's government

guild an organization of people who work in the same craft or trade

gunpowder an explosive powder made of saltpeter and other materials

H

habeas corpus the principle that accused persons cannot be held in jail without the consent of a court

hadith accounts of Muhammad's words or actions that are accepted as having authority for Muslims

harrow a farm tool used to break up and even out plowed ground

headdress a decorative covering worn on the head, often as a sign of rank

Heian period a period of Japanese history that lasted from 794 to 1185

heliocentric having the sun at the center (*Helios* is Greek for "sun.")

hereditary passed on from parent to child; inherited

heresy beliefs that contradict the official teachings of a religion or church; one who holds such beliefs is called a *heretic*

heretic a person who holds beliefs that are contrary to the teachings of a church or other group

hierarchy a system of organizing people into ranks, with those of higher rank having more power and privileges

hieroglyphic writing that uses pictures as symbols

hoist a mechanical device used to lift people or heavy objects

Holy Communion in Christian ritual, the sharing of bread and wine that has been consecrated by a priest or minister (also called the Eucharist)

Holy Land the area between Egypt and Syria that was the ancient homeland of Jews and the place where Jesus Christ had lived; also called Palestine

homes and households the buildings and structures where people live

humanism a philosophy that emphasizes the worth and potential of all individuals and tries to balance religious faith with belief in the power of the human mind

Hundred Years' War a series of wars fought by France and England between 1337 and 1453

hypothesis an idea or assumption to be tested in an experiment

I

- Iberian Peninsula** a peninsula in southwestern Europe that today is divided between Spain and Portugal
- icon** a type of religious image typically painted on a small wooden panel and considered sacred by Eastern Orthodox Christians
- illuminated manuscript** a handwritten book decorated with bright colors and precious metals
- imagery** descriptive or imaginative language, especially when used to inspire mental “pictures”
- imam** a leader of prayer in a mosque
- immortal** able to live forever
- immune system** the body’s natural defense against disease
- impact** a lasting effect
- imperial** belonging or related to an emperor
- imperial China** China under the rule of emperors
- Inca Empire** a great society in the Andes Mountains of South America that arose in the 1400s C.E. and lasted until 1532
- individual rights** the privileges of the people in a society
- indulgence** a grant by the Catholic Church that released a person from punishment for sins
- industry** a business that manufactures a particular product
- inflation** an increase in the supply of money compared to goods, resulting in higher prices
- inoculate** to protect against disease by transmitting a disease-causing agent to a person, stimulating the body’s defensive reactions
- Inquisition** a judicial body established by the Catholic Church to combat heresy and other forms of religious error
- invention** a new tool, device, or process created after scientific study and experimentation

irrigate to bring water to a dry place in order to grow crops

Islam the religious faith of Muslims; also the civilization based on the Islamic religion and the group of modern countries where Islam is the main religion

J

- Jew** a descendant of the ancient Hebrews, the founders of the religion of Judaism; also, any person whose religion is Judaism
- jihād** represents Muslims’ struggle with challenges within themselves and the world as they strive to please God
- journeyman** a person who has learned a particular trade or craft but has not become an employer, or master

K

- kingdom** a country or territory ruled by a monarch
- knight** an armed warrior

L

- language** the means of verbal and written communication; an aspect of culture
- latitude** a measure of how far north or south a place on Earth is from the equator
- law** a legal system
- learning** knowledge gained from study or experience
- legend** a popular myth or story passed on from the past
- leisure and entertainment** a time when people are free from work and have fun
- leprosy** a skin and nerve disease that causes open sores on the body and can lead to serious complications and death
- literature** writing in prose or verse that is excellent in form and expresses ideas of interest to a wide range of people; an aspect of culture

Glossary

litter a seat or chair on which a person is carried; a kind of carriage for high-ranking people

liturgy a sacred rite of public worship

longbow a large bow used for firing feathered arrows

longitude a measure of how far east or west a place on Earth is from an imaginary line that runs between the North and South Poles

lord a ruler or a powerful landowner

Lutheranism a Protestant sect of the Christian faith

M

Magna Carta a written agreement from 1512 that limited the English king's power and strengthened the rights of nobles

manor a large estate, including farmland and villages, held by a lord

maritime relating to the sea

market economy an economy in which prices are determined by the buying and selling decisions of individuals in the marketplace

market a place to buy and sell goods

marriage a legal agreement entered into by two people that unites them as family

martial arts styles of fighting or self-defense, such as modern-day judo and karate, that mostly began in Asia

mass the amount of matter in an object

massacre the killing of many helpless or unresisting people

mass-produce to make similar items in quantity by using standardized designs and dividing labor among workers

mathematics the science of numbers

matrilineal based on a woman's family line

Mayan civilization a great civilization that lasted from about 2000 B.C.E. to 1500 C.E. and at its peak included present-day southern Mexico and large portions of Central America

medical treatment some form of medicine provided to cure or control a disease or physical condition

medicine the science of healing the body and preventing disease

meditation a spiritual discipline that involves deep relaxation and an emptying of distracting thoughts from the mind

mercantilism an economic policy by which nations try to gather as much gold and silver as possible by controlling trade and establishing colonies

mercenary a soldier who is paid to fight for another country or group

meritocracy rule by officials of proven merit

Mesoamerica "Middle America," the region extending from modern-day Mexico through Central America

microscope an instrument that uses lenses to make small objects appear larger

middlemen people who fill in for or represent others in business dealings; agents

military related to soldiers and warfare

military technology knowledge and tools used to accomplish military goals

minstrel a singer or musician who sang or recited poems to music played on a harp or other instrument

miracle play a type of religious drama in the Middle Ages based on stories about saints

missionary a person who works to spread a religion and make converts

moat a deep, wide ditch, often filled with water

monarch a ruler, such as a king or queen

monastery a community of monks

monasticism a way of life in which men and women withdraw from the rest of the world in order to devote themselves to their faith

monk a man who has taken a solemn vow to devote his life to prayer and service in a monastery

monotheism belief in a single god

mosaic a picture made up of small pieces of tile, glass, or colored stone

mountain range a single line of mountains that are connected

movable type individual characters made of wood or metal that can be arranged to create a job for printing and then used over again

Muhammad a man born in about 570 C.E. who taught the faith of Islam

mural a painting on a wall

music vocal and instrumental sounds having rhythm, melody, or harmony

Muslim a follower of the Islamic faith

mystery play a type of religious drama in the Middle Ages based on stories from the Bible

mystic a person who is devoted to religion and has spiritual experiences

mysticism a form of religious belief and practice involving sudden insight and intense experiences of God

N

nationalism identification with, and devotion to, the interests of one's nation

natural law the concept that there is a universal order built into nature that can guide moral thinking

natural rights rights that belong to people "by nature," that is, simply because they are human beings

navigation the science of guiding ships and other vehicles of transportation from one place to another

New Testament the second part of the Christian Bible, which includes the Gospels and other writings of the early Christian church

New World the name given by Europeans to the Americas, which were unknown in Europe before the voyages of Christopher Columbus

noble a person of high rank by birth or title

Noh theater a classic form of Japanese drama involving heroic themes, a chorus, and dance

nomad a person who moves from place to place, often in search of water and vegetation

northwest passage a water route through North America connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans

nun a woman who has taken a sacred vow to devote her life to prayer and service to the church

O

oasis a place where water can be found in a desert

observatory a building designed for observing the stars and planets

Old Testament the first part of the Christian Bible, corresponding to the Jewish Bible

oppression cruel or unjust treatment

oracle a person through whom a god or spirit is believed to speak

oral traditions the art of storytelling to record a culture's history

orbit the path that one heavenly body (such as a planet) follows around another (such as the sun)

original sin in Christian belief, the sinful state into which all people are born

P

pagoda a tower-shaped structure with several stories and roofs

painting artwork created with paint on a flat surface such as paper or canvas

papacy the office, or position, of pope as head of the Catholic Church

patriarch in the Eastern Orthodox Church, the bishop of an important city

patrilineal based on a man's family line

Glossary

patron a person who supports the arts or other activities by supplying money for them

peasant in feudalism, a person who worked the land

pen name a name used in place of a writer's real name

persecute to cause a person to suffer because of his or her beliefs

perspective the appearance of distance or depth on a flat surface, as in a painting

pharmacist a person who prepares medications for use in healing

philosopher a scholar or thinker

philosophy the study of wisdom, knowledge, and the nature of reality

pictograph a written symbol that represents an idea or object

pilgrimage a journey to a holy site

plantation a large farm where crops such as sugar, rubber, or tobacco are grown

plateau a raised area of flat land

playwright an author of plays

plaza a public square or other open area in a city where people can gather

pok-a-tok a Mayan ball game that had religious significance

politics the science of government

polygamy marriage in which a man or a woman has more than one spouse

polytheist a person who believes in more than one god

pope the bishop of Rome and supreme leader of the Roman Catholic Church

porcelain a hard, white pottery; also called *china*

porter a person who is hired to carry loads for travelers

predestination the belief that the fate of each soul was decided by God at the beginning of time

projectile an object that is fired or launched, such as a cannonball

prophet a person who speaks or interprets for God to other people

proportion the relative sizes of things, such as the length of an arm compared to the overall size of the human body

Protestant originally, people who broke away from ("protested" against) the Catholic Church

proverb a popular saying that is meant to express something wise or true

province a division of a country or an empire

public works construction projects built by a government for public use, such as buildings, roads, and bridges

pulpit a platform or other structure in a church from which a priest or minister preaches

Puritan a Protestant who wanted to "purify" the Anglican Church of Catholic elements

Q

Qur'an the holy book of the religion of Islam

R

rainforest an area of lush vegetation and year-round rainfall

Ramadan the ninth month of the Islamic calendar, during which Muslims are required to fast

ransom money paid in exchange for the release of prisoners

rationalism belief in reason and logic as the primary source of knowledge

reason the ability to think logically about something

recreation activities people do as hobbies and for relaxation

Reformation a historic movement from the early 1500s to the 1600s that led to the start of many new Christian churches

regent one who rules in the name of another

relations with other peoples the interaction of one culture with another

relic an object considered holy because it belonged to, or was touched by, a saint or other holy person

religion a set of spiritual beliefs, values, and practices

religious beliefs ideas held to be true by a particular religion

religious order a brotherhood or sisterhood of monks, nuns, or friars

religious practices the rites and rituals of a religion

Renaissance a great flowering of culture, toward the end of the Middle Ages, that began in Italy and spread throughout Europe

rhetoric the study of persuasive writing and speaking

ritual a set of actions that is always performed the same way as part of a religious ceremony

Roman Catholic Church the Christian church headed by the pope in Rome

Roman Empire empire that, at its height, around 117 C.E., spanned the whole of the Mediterranean world, from northern Africa to the Scottish border, from Spain to Syria

S

sacrament a solemn rite of Christian churches

sacrifice a gift of an animal for slaughter as a way to honor gods

salon in France, an informal meeting of philosophers during the Enlightenment

samurai a powerful warrior class in Japan

satire a work that uses sharp humor to attack people or society

scaffolding a framework used to support workers and materials during the construction or repair of a building

schism a formal division in a church or religious body

scholarship the act of and knowledge gained through being a scholar

science knowledge of the physical world

scientific method a five-step process of gaining knowledge

Scientific Revolution a major shift in thinking between 1500 and 1700, in which modern science emerged as a new way of gaining knowledge about the natural world

scientist an expert in some aspect of science

scribe a person trained to write or copy documents by hand

scripture sacred writings; in Christianity, the Bible

sculpture the art of creating three-dimensional figures from such materials as wood, stone, and clay

sect a religious group that has its own beliefs and practices

secular relating to earthly life rather than to religion or spiritual matters

sedentary permanently settled in one place

segmental arch bridge a bridge supported by arches that are shallow segments (parts) of a circle

segregation the forced separation of one group from the rest of a community

semidivine more than human but not fully a god

separation of powers the division of powers among separate branches of government

shah a ruler in certain Middle East lands, especially Persia (modern-day Iran)

shari'ah the body of Islamic law based on the Qur'an and the Sunnah

Glossary

shogun the head of the military government of Japan in the era of the samurai

siege an attempt to surround a place and cut off all access to it in order to force a surrender

simony the buying and selling of spiritual or holy things

slash-and-burn agriculture a farming technique in which vegetation is cut away and burned to clear land for growing crops

social contract an agreement in which people give up certain powers in return for the benefits of government

social pyramid a social structure in the shape of a pyramid, with layers representing social classes of different rank or status

solar year the time it takes Earth to travel once around the sun

stele a stone slab or pillar with carvings or inscriptions

strait a narrow body of water that connects two seas

subject a person under the rule of a monarch

succession inheritance of the right to rule

sultan the sovereign ruler of a Muslim state

Sunnah the example that Muhammad set for Muslims about how to live

suspension bridge a bridge whose roadway is held up by cables that are anchored on each end of the bridge

syllable a unit of sound in a word; for example, *unit* has two syllables, "u" and "nit"

synagogue a Jewish house of worship

T

technology the use of tools and other inventions for practical purposes

Tenochtitlan a city built on an island in Lake Texcoco that became the center of the Aztec Empire

terrace a flat strip of ground on a hillside used for growing crops

terra-cotta a baked clay often used to make pottery and sculptures

textile a woven cloth

theocracy a government or state in which God is the supreme ruler and religious officials govern in God's name

theology the study of God and religious truth

thermometer an instrument used for measuring temperature

tolerance the acceptance of different beliefs and customs

Torah the Jewish scriptures, or Bible. The word Torah is often used to mean to the first five books of the Bible, traditionally said to have been written by Moses.

town a community smaller than a city and larger than a village

trade the business of buying and selling or exchanging items

tragedy a serious play with a sad ending

trans-Saharan trade trade that requires crossing the Sahara Desert

travel to journey to other places

trephination a type of surgery that involves penetrating the skull

tribe a social group that shares a common ancestry, leadership, and traditions

tributary a ruler or country that pays tribute to a conqueror

tribute a payment made by one ruler or country to another for protection or as a sign of submission

truce an agreed-upon halt in fighting

U

university a school of advanced learning

urbanization the growth of cities

V

vaccine a substance used to immunize people against a disease

vault an arched structure used to hold up a ceiling or a roof

village a small community

visual arts artforms that are viewed with the eyes, such as paintings and sculpture

W

ward a neighborhood that is a political unit within a city

warlord a military leader operating outside the control of the government

woodcut a print of an image that has been carved in wood

woodland forest an area of abundant trees and shrubs

writer someone who expresses ideas and stories with written words and language

writing letters, words, and symbols formed on a surface, such as paper, using an instrument

written traditions the particular forms of writing used to record a culture's history

Z

zoology the scientific study of animals

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Correlation of History Alive! Materials to State History–Social Science Standards

Below is a correlation of *History Alive! The Medieval World and Beyond* to California Content Standards. For correlations to state standards, go to <http://www.historyalive.com>.

California History Social Science Standards, Seventh Grade	Where Standards Are Addressed
7.1 Students analyze the causes and effects of the vast expansion and ultimate disintegration of the Roman Empire.	
1. Study the early strengths and lasting contributions of Rome (e.g., significance of Roman citizenship; rights under Roman law; Roman art, architecture, engineering, and philosophy; preservation and transmission of Christianity) and its ultimate internal weaknesses (e.g., rise of autonomous military powers within the empire, undermining of citizenship by the growth of corruption and slavery, lack of education, and distribution of news).	pp. 7–17, 32 (Christianity)
2. Discuss the geographic borders of the empire at its height and the factors that threatened its territorial cohesion.	pp. 7, 8, 9
3. Describe the establishment by Constantine of the new capital in Constantinople and the development of the Byzantine Empire, with an emphasis on the consequences of the development of two distinct European civilizations, Eastern Orthodox and Roman Catholic, and their two distinct views on church-state relations.	pp. 8–9, 61–67 Online Resources: Ch. 6 Biographies
7.2 Students analyze the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures of the civilizations of Islam in the Middle Ages.	
1. Identify the physical features and describe the climate of the Arabian peninsula, its relationship to surrounding bodies of land and water, and nomadic and sedentary ways of life.	pp. 75–91
2. Trace the origins of Islam and the life and teachings of Muhammad, including Islamic teachings on the connection with Judaism and Christianity.	pp. 83–88, 93–103
3. Explain the significance of the Qur’an and the Sunnah as the primary sources of Islamic beliefs, practice, and law, and their influence in Muslims’ daily life.	pp. 86 (origins of Qur’an), 93–103 Online Resources: Ch. 9 Primary Sources
4. Discuss the expansion of Muslim rule through military conquests and treaties, emphasizing the cultural blending within Muslim civilization and the spread and acceptance of Islam and the Arabic language.	pp. 84, 87–90, 101, 105–106, 127–128, 155–163 Online Resources: Ch. 11 Biographies
5. Describe the growth of cities and the establishment of trade routes among Asia, Africa, and Europe, the products and inventions that traveled along these routes (e.g., spices, textiles, paper, steel, new crops), and the role of merchants in Arab society.	pp. 72–73, 76–79, 106
6. Understand the intellectual exchanges among Muslim scholars of Eurasia and Africa and the contributions Muslim scholars made to later civilizations in the areas of science, geography, mathematics, philosophy, medicine, art, and literature.	pp. 105–117 Online Resources: Ch. 10 Literature

California History Social Science Standards, Seventh Grade	Where Standards Are Addressed
7.3 Students analyze the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures of the civilizations of China in the Middle Ages.	
1. Describe the reunification of China under the Tang Dynasty and reasons for the spread of Buddhism in Tang China, Korea, and Japan.	pp. 180–181, 206–207, 219–220, 222–223 Online Resources: Ch. 16 Biographies
2. Describe agricultural, technological, and commercial developments during the Tang and Song periods.	pp. 187–193, 195–203, 206–207
3. Analyze the influences of Confucianism and changes in Confucian thought during the Song and Mongol periods.	pp. 183–184, 192–193
4. Understand the importance of both overland trade and maritime expeditions between China and other civilizations in the Mongol Ascendancy and Ming Dynasty.	pp. 208–211 Online Resources: Ch. 19 Primary Sources
5. Trace the historic influence of such discoveries as tea, the manufacture of paper, wood.	pp. 188–189 (tea), 190–191 (compass), 195–203 (including more on compass)
6. Describe the development of the imperial state and the scholar-official class.	pp. 179–185
7.4 Students analyze the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures of the sub-Saharan civilizations of Ghana and Mali in Medieval Africa.	
1. Study the Niger River and the relationship of vegetation zones of forest, savannah, and desert to trade in gold, salt, food, and slaves; and the growth of the Ghana and Mali empires.	pp. 134–135, 137–143, 145–153, 156–157 Online Resources: Ch. 14 Primary Sources
2. Analyze the importance of family, labor specialization, and regional commerce in the development of states and cities in West Africa.	pp. 139–142
3. Describe the role of the trans-Saharan caravan trade in the changing religious and cultural characteristics of West Africa and the influence of Islamic beliefs, ethics, and law.	pp. 153, 155–163
4. Trace the growth of the Arabic language in government, trade, and Islamic scholarship in West Africa.	pp. 160–161 Online Resources: Ch. 14 Biographies
5. Describe the importance of written and oral traditions in the transmission of African history and culture.	pp. 166–167 Online Resources: Ch. 15 Literature
7.5 Students analyze the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures of the civilizations of Medieval Japan.	
1. Describe the significance of Japan’s proximity to China and Korea and the intellectual, linguistic, religious, and philosophical influence of those countries on Japan.	pp. 219–227
2. Discuss the reign of Prince Shotoku of Japan and the characteristics of Japanese society and family life during his reign.	pp. 219–221 Online Resources: Ch. 20 Primary Sources

California History Social Science Standards, Seventh Grade	Where Standards Are Addressed
3. Describe the values, social customs, and traditions prescribed by the lord-vassal system consisting of shogun, daimyo, and samurai and the lasting influence of the warrior code in the twentieth century.	pp. 241–251 Online Resources: Ch. 22 Literature
4. Trace the development of distinctive forms of Japanese Buddhism.	pp. 222–223, 247
5. Study the ninth and tenth centuries' golden age of literature, art, and drama and its lasting effects on culture today, including Murasaki Shikibu's <i>Tale of Genji</i> .	pp. 229–239 Online Resources: Ch. 21 Biographies
6. Analyze the rise of a military society in the late twelfth century and the role of the samurai in that society.	pp. 241–249 Online Resources: Ch. 22 Literature
7.6 Students analyze the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures of the civilizations of Medieval Europe.	
1. Study the geography of the Europe and the Eurasian landmass, including their location, topography, waterways, vegetation, and climate and their relationship to ways of life in Medieval Europe.	pp. 4–5, 44
2. Describe the spread of Christianity north of the Alps and the roles played by the early church and by monasteries in its diffusion after the fall of the western half of the Roman Empire.	pp. 20–21, 32–33, 40–41
3. Understand the development of feudalism, its role in the medieval European economy, the way in which it was influenced by physical geography (the role of the manor and the growth of towns), and how feudal relationships provided the foundation of political order.	pp. 9–29, 43–44, 46
4. Demonstrate an understanding of the conflict and cooperation between the Papacy and European monarchs (e.g., Charlemagne, Gregory VII, Emperor Henry IV).	pp. 20–21, 32–33
5. Know the significance of developments in medieval English legal and constitutional practices and their importance in the rise of modern democratic thought and representative institutions (e.g., Magna Carta, parliament, development of habeas corpus, an independent judiciary in England).	pp. 49, 54–55
6. Discuss the causes and course of the religious Crusades and their effects on the Christian, Muslim, and Jewish populations in Europe, with emphasis on the increasing contact by Europeans with cultures of the Eastern Mediterranean world.	pp. 35 (mention), 119–126 Online Resources: Ch. 11 Enrichment Essay 3
7. Map the spread of the bubonic plague from Central Asia to China, the Middle East, and Europe and describe its impact on global population.	pp. 56–57
8. Understand the importance of the Catholic church as a political, intellectual, and aesthetic institution (e.g., founding of universities, political and spiritual roles of the clergy, creation of monastic and mendicant religious orders, preservation of the Latin language and religious texts, St. Thomas Aquinas's synthesis of classical philosophy with Christian theology, and the concept of "natural law").	pp. 31–41
9. Know the history of the decline of Muslim rule in the Iberian Peninsula that culminated in the Reconquista and the rise of Spanish and Portuguese kingdoms.	pp. 123, 340 Online Resources: Ch. 11 Enrichment Essay 3

California History Social Science Standards, Seventh Grade	Where Standards Are Addressed
7.7 Students compare and contrast the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures of the Meso-American and Andean civilizations.	
1. Study the locations, landforms, and climates of Mexico, Central America, and South America and their effects on Mayan, Aztec, and Incan economies, trade, and development of urban societies.	pp. 256–257; 260–263, 268–269 (Maya); 272–275 (Aztecs); 290–291 (Incas)
2. Study the roles of people in each society, including class structures, family life, warfare, religious beliefs and practices, and slavery.	pp. 259–269 (Maya); 276–277, 279–287 (Aztecs); 292–299 (Incas)
3. Explain how and where each empire arose and how the Aztec and Incan empires were defeated by the Spanish.	pp. 260–261 (Maya); 272–273, 276–277, 304–305 (Aztecs); 290–291, 299 (Incas); 382–383 Online Resources: Ch. 26 Biographies
4. Describe the artistic and oral traditions and architecture in the three civilizations.	pp. 260–261, 302–303 (Maya); 274–275, 304–305 (Aztecs); 306–307 (Incas) Online Resources: Unit 6 Primary Sources; Unit 6 Literature
5. Describe the Meso-American achievements in astronomy and mathematics, including the development of the calendar and the Meso-American knowledge of seasonal changes to the civilizations’ agricultural systems.	pp. 260–261, 266–269, 302–303 (Maya); 304–305 (Aztecs)
7.8 Students analyze the origins, accomplishments, and geographic diffusion of the Renaissance.	
1. Describe the way in which the revival of classical learning and the arts fostered a new interest in humanism (i.e. a balance between intellect and religious faith).	pp. 315–317, 320–321, 324–330
2. Explain the importance of Florence in the early stages of the Renaissance and the growth of independent trading cities (e.g., Venice), with emphasis on the cities’ importance in the spread of Renaissance ideas.	pp. 318, 319, 323–331
3. Understand the effects of the reopening of the ancient “Silk Road” between Europe and China, including Marco Polo’s travels and the location of his routes.	pp. 187, 208–209, 318 Online Resources: Ch. 19 Primary Sources
4. Describe the growth and effects of new ways of disseminating information (e.g., the ability to manufacture paper, translation of the Bible into the vernacular, printing).	pp. 334; 350–355 (Bible)
5. Detail advances made in literature, the arts, science, mathematics, cartography, engineering, and the understanding of human anatomy and astronomy (e.g., by Dante Alighieri, Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo di Buonarroti Simoni, Johann Gutenberg, William Shakespeare).	pp. 325–329, 335–339, 342–345, 376–377 (cartography) Online Resources: Ch. 30
7.9 Students analyze the historical developments of the Reformation.	
1. List the causes for the internal turmoil in and weakening of the Catholic church (e.g., tax policies, selling of indulgences).	pp. 347–349
2. Describe the theological, political, and economic ideas of the major figures during the Reformation (e.g., Desiderius Erasmus, Martin Luther, John Calvin, William Tyndale).	pp. 350–355, 358–363
3. Explain Protestants’ new practices of church self-government and the influence of those practices on the development of democratic practices and ideas of federalism.	pp. 366–367 Online Resources: Ch. 32 Enrichment Essay 4

California History Social Science Standards, Seventh Grade	Where Standards Are Addressed
4. Identify and locate the European regions that remained Catholic and those that became Protestant and explain how the division affected the distribution of religions in the New World.	pp. 366–367
5. Analyze how the Counter-Reformation revitalized the Catholic church and the forces that fostered the movement (e.g., St. Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits, the Council of Trent).	pp. 364–365
6. Understand the institution and impact of missionaries on Christianity and the diffusion of Christianity from Europe to other parts of the world in the medieval and early modern periods; locate missions on a world map.	pp. 366–367 Online Resources: Ch. 32 Enrichment Essay 5
7. Describe the Golden Age of cooperation between Jews and Muslims in medieval Spain that promoted creativity in art, literature, and science, including how that cooperation was terminated by the religious persecution of individuals and groups (e.g., the Spanish Inquisition and the expulsion of Jews and Muslims from Spain in 1492).	pp. 106, 114–115, 123, 340, 365
7.10 Students analyze the historical developments of the Scientific Revolution and its lasting effect on religious, political, and cultural institutions.	
1. Discuss the roots of the Scientific Revolution (e.g., Greek rationalism; Jewish, Christian, and Muslim science; Renaissance humanism; new knowledge from global exploration).	pp. 106, 108–112, 390–391
2. Understand the significance of the new scientific theories (e.g., those of Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, Newton) and the significance of new inventions (e.g., the telescope, microscope, thermometer, barometer).	pp. 391–396
3. Understand the scientific method advanced by Bacon and Descartes, the influence of new scientific rationalism on the growth of democratic ideas, and the coexistence of science with traditional religious beliefs.	pp. 395
7.11 Students analyze political and economic change in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries (the Age of Exploration, the Enlightenment, and the Age of Reason).	
1. Know the great voyages of discovery, the locations of the routes, and the influence of cartography in the development of a new European worldview.	pp. 372–373, 375–385
2. Discuss the exchanges of plants, animals, technology, culture, and ideas among Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and the major economic and social effects on each continent.	pp. 375–387 Online Resources: Ch. 33 Enrichment Essay 6
3. Examine the origins of modern capitalism; the influence of mercantilism and cottage industry; the elements and importance of a market economy in seventeenth-century Europe; the changing international trading and marketing patterns, including their locations on a world map; and the influence of explorers and mapmakers.	pp. 386–387
4. Explain how the main ideas of the Enlightenment can be traced back to such movements as the Renaissance, the Reformation, and the Scientific Revolution and to the Greeks, Romans, and Christianity.	pp. 399–401
5. Describe how democratic thought and institutions were influenced by Enlightenment thinkers (e.g., John Locke, Charles-Louis Montesquieu, American founders).	pp. 402–409 Online Resources: Ch. 35 Primary Sources
6. Discuss how the principles in the Magna Carta were embodied in such documents as the English Bill of Rights and the American Declaration of Independence.	pp. 403, 407

Historical and Social Science Analysis Skills

In addition to the content standards, students demonstrate the following intellectual reasoning, reflection, and research skills, which are reinforced throughout the program.

Chronological and Spatial Thinking

1. Students explain how major events are related to one another in time.
2. Students construct various time lines of key events, people, and periods of the historical era they are studying.
3. Students use a variety of maps and documents to identify physical and cultural features of neighborhoods, cities, states, and countries and to explain the historical migration of people, expansion and disintegration of empires, and the growth of economic systems.

Historical Research, Evidence, and Point of View

1. Students frame questions that can be answered by historical study and research.
2. Students distinguish fact from opinion in historical narratives and stories.
3. Students distinguish relevant from irrelevant information, essential from incidental information, and verifiable from unverifiable information in historical narratives and stories.
4. Students assess the credibility of primary and secondary sources and draw sound conclusions from them.
5. Students detect the different historical points of view on historical events and determine the context in which the historical statements were made (the questions asked, sources used, author's perspectives).

Historical Interpretation

1. Students explain the central issues and problems from the past, placing people and events in a matrix of time and place.
2. Students understand and distinguish cause, effect, sequence, and correlation in historical events, including the long- and short-term causal relations.
3. Students explain the sources of historical continuity and how the combination of ideas and events explains the emergence of new patterns.
4. Students recognize the role of chance, oversight, and error in history.
5. Students recognize that interpretations of history are subject to change as new information is uncovered.
6. Students interpret basic indicators of economic performance and conduct cost-benefit analyses of economic and political issues.

Chapter 8

p. 86: Ammer Ali, *The Spirit of Islam* (London: Christopher Publishing, 1922), 52.

Chapter 10

p. 113: Huston Smith, *The Illustrated World's Religions: A Guide to Our World's Traditions* (San Francisco: Harper San Francisco, 1994).

Chapter 13

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Chapter 14

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