THE POST-CLASSICAL PERIOD, 600 AD - 1450 AD

KEY POINTS SHEET

THEMES

The post-classical era spans the years between 600 AD - 1450 AD, where international exchange and interaction became standard.

ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS

- Religious and philosophical systems develop and often diffuse through trade and conflict.
- Political, economic, and social systems adapt to provide security and order and to meet the needs of
- Trade, war, and migration spread advancements in math, science, and technology.
- Changes and continuities in cultural institutions impact social and political interaction.
- Physical and human geographic factors impact the success of empires and trade.
- Political choices and decisions of groups or individuals have impacted society.

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

- What are the foundations of major world religions?
- 2. To what extent does religion impact society?
- 3. How does the fall of classical empires affect the rise of subsequent societies?
- 4. How are conflicts over differing interpretations of doctrine within a religion and between different religions resolved?
- 5. How do human interactions impact the spread of technology and ideas?
- 6. Which political change impacted society the most? Justify your position.
- 7. To what extent have social and political institutions impacted the role of women?
- 8. Compare the major world belief systems. Have your views shifted? Why or why not?
- 9. Who was the most influential historical figure in this time period? Explain your answer.

KEY TERMS

Allah Hijrah Mosque Muhammad Muslim Qur'an Shari'a Sunni/Shia Umayyads/Abbasids Saladin gold-salt trade Mansa Musa hajj Ghana Mali Sundiata

Ibn Battuta Songhai Hausa Yoruba Benin slave trade medieval Middle Ages Franks monastery secular Carolingian Dynasty

Charlemagne Roman Catholicism St. Thomas Aquinas Byzantine Empire Justinian's Code of Laws

Eastern Orthodoxy Christianity feudalism lord fief vassal knight serf manor tithe manorialism Crusades chivalry tournament troubadour

Black Death Hundred Years' War **Great Schism** Magna Carta limited monarchy

clergy

Eleanor of Aquitane Holy Roman Empire House of Wisdom Iconoclast

Joan of Arc John Wycliffe Reconquista schism

William the Conqueror

Bushido Koryu