Section I pp. 109-116

1. The Eastern Roman Empire became known as the A. Byzantine Empire  B. Russian Empire  C. Constantine Empire

2. This culture was a blending of the ancient Greece and the cultures of  A. the Far East  B. The Near East  C. Russia

3. Constantine called the city of the eastern empire “New Rome”, but it became known as  A. Romany  B. Emperor City  C. Constantinople

4. What was the Justinian’s primary objective?

5. He did this by military victories in what three areas of the world?

6. The systematic arrangement of laws that clarified Roman legal principles and preserved the legal system is known as the ________________ ________________.

7. Justinian left the empire financially drained due to two things. What were they?

8. Constantinople became one of the five patriarchal cities. The bishop (later called pope) became the most important leader in the west, while the patriarch of Constantinople became the most powerful in the  A. north  B. south.  C. east

9. How did the church of the East and the church of the West differ?
   a. Celebrating E ________________
   b. Whether parish priests should m__________________________
   c. Whether the church should use i__________________________

10. What are icons?

11. What city in Italy became a commercial rival of the Byzantine trade?

12. The Byzantine emperor asked the Christians in the West to help defeat the Muslims. These military expeditions became known as the C__________________________.

13. Who brought the end to the Byzantine Empire? A. Mongols  B. Huns  C. Ottoman Turks
14. Read the article called *The Fall of Constantinople*. Summarize how the city fell to the Ottoman Turks.

15. The Slavic written language was created largely in part by two Byzantine missionaries, ________________________ and ________________________.

16. Byzantine artwork that inlays tiny pieces of glass or stone in wet cement or plaster to form patterns and pictures is called A. a collage. B. Mosaic C. diorama

17. The most famous of Byzantine architecture that was copied around the world is called the H___________________ S_______________________.

Section II Early Russia pp. 116-118

18. The largest ethnic group that played a major role in establishing Russia are known as the A. Slavs B.Serfs C.Serbs

19. Kiev was chosen for two main reasons to become the early center of Russian state. These are:
   a. location: (name of river) __________________________
   b. major route for __________________________

20. What does the slavic name for Russia mean?

21. Under whose leadership did the city of Kiev reach the height of its power and prestige?

Section III The Islamic Civilization pp.118-127

22. Where did Islam originate? A. Egypt B. Iraq C. Arabia
23. Arabs are descendants of what biblical character? A. Jacob B. Ishmael C. Isaac
Define the following terms:

24. Muhammad

25. Allah

26. Islam (give the meaning too)

27. Muslims

28. Mecca was an important city in Muhammad’s lifetime because it was a major ________________ center.

29. Who was said to have given Muhammad the writings of the book of Koran?

30. What two doctrines of Christianity did Muhammad reject?

What are the Five Pillars of Islam? Define them and give examples.

31. Shahadah-

32. Salat: prayers

33. Zakat: purification-

34. Sawm:

35. Hajj:

36. What two critical contradictions does the shahadah lead to in Islam?

Define the following:

37. mosque -

38. minaret -

39. muezzin -