1. In what respects did Byzantium continue the patterns of the classical Roman Empire? In what ways did it diverge from those patterns?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Continued Patterns (p. 427 and p. 432)</th>
<th>Divergences (pp. 428-429)</th>
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</table>
2. What happened to the Byzantine Empire after 1085?

3. How did Eastern Orthodox Christianity differ from Roman Catholicism?

4. In what political, economic, and cultural ways was the Byzantine Empire linked to a wider world?
   
   Political—
   
   Economic—
   
   Cultural--

5. Who were Cyril and Methodius and what did they do?

6. Why did Prince Vladimir reject Islam and adopt Eastern Orthodox Christianity?

7. What did Kievan Rus extensively borrow from Byzantium?
   
   a.
   
   b.
   
   c.
   
   d.
   
   e.

8. Why did Russian leaders proclaim the doctrine of a “third Rome?”

   **Western Christendom: Constructing a Hybrid Civilization**

9. What happened to trade in Western Europe after the collapse of the Roman Empire in 476 C.E.?

10. What replaced the Roman order in Western Europe?

11. What were some similarities between the Roman Catholic Church and the Buddhist establishment in China?

12. How did the Roman Catholic Church deal with the considerable range of earlier cultural practices, with regard to the conversion of Western Europe to Christianity?

13. In what ways did European civilization change after 1000, during the High Middle Ages?

14. In what ways were women offered new opportunities between the 11th and 13th centuries?

15. What was a reason offered for the change in women’s opportunities by the 15th century?

16. What was the impact of the Crusades on European economies?
17. What were the most famous Crusades aimed at doing?

18. In the long term, the crusading movement by Western Europeans did not bring the Eastern Orthodox and Roman Catholic Christian churches closer together, but the crusading notion was used by the Europeans later to do what?

**The West in Comparative Perspective**

19. By 1500, Europe had caught up with and, in some areas, surpassed China and the Islamic world. What were some technological breakthroughs in agriculture and the arts of war/sea?

Agriculture---

Arts of War/Sea—

20. Why was Europe unable to achieve the kind of political unity that China experienced? What impact did this have on the subsequent history of the European multi-centered political system?

21. How did the struggle among the elites elevate the European urban-based merchant class? How does this compare with China?

22. Who was the 13th century theologian that thoroughly integrated Aristotle's ideas into a logical and systematic presentation of Christian doctrine?

**Explain the significance of the following:**

*Justinian—*

*Caesaropapism—*

*Iconoclasm—*

*Greek fire—*

*Charlemagne—*

*Beguines—*

*Anchoress—*