

2003

## Robin W. Winks: A History of Civilization, 9ed. Study Guide

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### Recommended Citation

Samson, Steven Alan, "Robin W. Winks: A History of Civilization, 9ed. Study Guide" (2003). *Faculty Publications and Presentations*. 187.

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**ROBIN W. WINKS: A HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION, 9ed**  
**STUDY GUIDE, 1999-2003**  
**Steven Alan Samson**

**Chapter 1: The First Civilizations**

earliest system of writing		earliest Sumerian governments
purpose of the ziggurat	achievements of Babylonian-Assyrian culture	
what Egyptian and Mesopotamian societies had in common	Code of Hammurabi	
reasons for fall of the Old Kingdom of Egypt	character of Egyptian society	
origin of the modern alphabet	development of history writing	
warnings of the Hebrew prophets	influences on Mycenaean culture	
cuneiform	<i>ka</i>	women in ancient Egypt
Mesopotamian rulers		hydraulic societies

**Chapter 2: The Greeks**

government in the <i>poleis</i> of early Greece		Lycurgus
reforms of Solon	Cleisthenes	Pericles
Cleon	Alcibiades	slavery in Greek society
Nicias	Themistocles	treasury of the Delian League
Athens vs. Sparta	Peloponnesian War	Athenian campaign in Sicily
Philip II and the rise of Macedon		conquests of Alexander the Great
Alexander's successor(s)	Oedipus	Aeschylus
Sophocles	Euripides	Aristophanes
Thucydides	Pythagoras	Socrates
Plato and <u>The Republic</u>	Pisistratus	<i>hubris</i>

**Chapter 3: The Romans**

physical geography of Italy	theories of the decline of the Roman Empire	
executive power in the early Roman Republic		Tacitus
political and social classes in the early Roman Republic		Cicero
Punic Wars	Hannibal	Scipio Africanus
<u>Latifundia</u>	Marius	Pompey the Great
Spartacus	Jugurtha	Mithridates
Julius Caesar	Crassus	Lepidus
Octavian	Mark Antony	First and Second Triumvirates
Arminius	limits of Roman Empire	Hadrian's Wall
Rhine River	Nero and his successors	end of the Pax Romana
tetrarchy	Septimius Severus	Diocletian

**Chapter 4: Judaism and Christianity**

explanations for the Roman failure to develop the applied sciences		
what such religious cults as those of Isis, Cybele, and Mithra had in common		
philosophies such as Stoicism, Epicureanism, Neoplatonism		
Dead Sea Scrolls	Edict of Milan	Petrine theory
Nicene Creed	Caesaropapism	Leo the Great
Arius	Athanasius	St. Benedict of Nursia
St. Jerome	St. Augustine	Pelagius
Manichaeism	Edict of Milan	Nicene Creed

Petrine theory  
The Donatists  
*The City of God*

Caesaropapism  
Chalcedon  
influence of Greek thought on Jews

Leo the Great  
the regular and secular clergy  
cult of Mithra

### **Chapter 5: The Early Middle Ages in Western Europe**

early Middle Ages  
Theodoric  
Avars, Bulgars, Magyars  
end of the Roman Empire in the West  
Pepin the Short  
Le Chanson de Roland  
reasons for expansion of Norsemen and where they settled  
gefolge or comitatus  
feudalism  
obligations of the lord-vassal relationship  
Consolation of Philosophy  
Alcuin of York  
slavery  
survival of the Latin language

Alaric  
Clovis  
Romulus Augustulus  
Justinian  
Charlemagne  
precarium  
manorialism  
Venerable Bede  
Beowulf  
tenant-in-chief  
Ostrogoths, Franks, and Visigoths

Odoacar  
Valens  
Poitiers  
mayors of the palace  
Donation of Pepin  
Strasbourg Oaths  
Otto I  
beneficium or fief  
Boethius  
immunity  
Isidore of Seville  
Gregory the Great  
*rois faineants*

### **Chapter 6: Byzantium and Islam**

Justinian  
Constantinople, 1204  
economic life of the Byzantine Empire  
Iconoclastic Controversy  
Nomisma  
Cyrillic alphabet  
demands of the Islamic faith  
Avicenna  
place of women in Byzantine society  
influence of Byzantine artistic culture

Code, Digest, Institutes, and Novels  
Byzantine diplomacy  
caesaropapism  
schism of 1054  
consequences of Turkish victory at Manzikert  
calling of the princes  
Hegira  
Averroes  
Byzantium after Constantine  
influences on Russian culture  
Koran (Qur'an)

Theophilus  
Hagia Sophia  
Shi'ite vs. Sunnite sects

### **Chapter 7: Church and Society in the Medieval West**

industrial expansion in Flanders  
medieval concept of the three orders  
provisions of a charter granted to citizens of a town  
ventures of the counts of Champagne  
interdict  
monastery of Cluny  
Canossa in 1077  
Summa Theologica  
Frederick II  
universitas  
Nominalists  
Marsiglio of Padua  
Canticle of the Brother Sun

auctoritas  
Hildegard of Bingen  
Henry IV  
Decretum  
The Good Wife  
conceptualism  
Augustinians  
Giotto

investiture  
Normans of southern Sicily  
Pope Gregory VII  
Innocent III  
particularism  
Realists  
Dominicans  
St. Francis of Assisi  
features of Gothic churches

### **Chapter 8: The Beginning of the Secular State**

advantages enjoyed by strong medieval monarchs of France and England  
Capetians and dukes of Normandy

Henry II and Eleanor of Aquitaine

Philip Augustus and John of England (Lackland) crusade against Albigensians  
 bailli seneschal enqueteurs prevots  
 Philip IV the Fair and Boniface III Unam sanctum Domesday Book  
 scutage fealty wergeld common law  
 concept of law in medieval English jurisprudence Thomas a Becket  
 consolidation of power by Henry II lasting importance of the Magna Carta  
 Estates General Statute of Mortmain Song of Roland  
 Divine Comedy Canterbury Tales Geoffrey Chaucer  
 Chretien de Troyes Hugh Capet Babylonian Captivity  
 Bayeux Tapestry Salisbury Oath Constitutions of Clarendon

### **Chapter 9: The Late Middle Ages in Eastern Europe**

events that set the stage for the Western crusades in the Holy Land muftis  
 Gregory VII and the Holy Roman Emperor military thrusts by Suleiman I  
 Peter the Hermit's army the crusader states of the First Crusade  
 the military orders and where they operated Ottoman "capitulations"  
 Third Crusade and the kings who participated the Koprulu  
 beneficiaries of the Fourth Crusade consequences of the Crusades  
 Charles of Anjou and the Sicilian Vespers Seljuk Turks  
 Developments during the last century of the Byzantine Empire Novgorod  
 effects of Tamerlane's invasion factors favoring Moscow's rise to dominance  
 ulema raya millets janissaries  
 subdivisions of the Ottoman ruling class oprichnina Michael Romanov  
 source of major themes of early Russian art and literature Assizes of Jerusalem  
 concept of a third Rome Saladin fall of Constantinople  
 effects of the Mongol conquests Time of Troubles Boris Godunov  
 Kuzma Minin Urban II

### **Chapter 10: The Rise of the Nation**

events that characterized the turning point from medieval to modern Jacquerie  
 rising power of monarchs in the 16<sup>th</sup> century Battle of Crecy  
 origin and causes of the Hundred Years' war Etienne Marcel  
 assassination of Louis, duke of Orleans bastard feudalism  
 Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges Joan of Arc  
 Statutes of Provisors and Praemunire Bannockburn  
 Composition of the House of Commons Peasants' Revolt of 1381  
 John Ball and Wat Tyler Wars of the Roses  
 "Model Parliament" Robin Hood Piers Plowman  
 Henry II Bosworth Field events of 1492  
 ways Ferdinand and Isabella enhanced royal control over Spain the Hansa  
*condottiere* Sir John Hawkwood the Great Schism  
 Guef-Ghibelline conflict *ciompi* The Prince  
 The Golden Bull of 1356 effects of the Black Death  
 wool and woolen commerce between England and the Flemish region  
 election of Holy Roman emperors after 1483 John Wycliffe

### **Chapter 11: The Renaissance**

view of the Renaissance by early 19<sup>th</sup> century scholars *ciompi*  
 reasons for decline of trade in the 1300s Renaissance inventions

extent of the travels of Venetian traders in the 1300s		Venetian arsenal
<i>veillee</i>	Dante's <i>Divine Comedy</i>	humanists
Boccaccio's <i>Decameron</i>	status of women	Lorenzo Valla
Chaucer's <i>Canterbury Tales</i>	Rabelais	Erasmus
Carnival	effects of the Renaissance on the advance of science	
Gargantua and Pantagruel	technology advances adopted from the Chinese	
Brueghel	Bosch	Michelangelo
Dürer	Jacob Fugger	Cosimo de' Medici
Leonardo da Vinci	Baldassare Castiglione	money economy
galleys, caravels, fluyts	banking	Petrarch
Copernicus	Ambrose Pare	Andreas Vesalius

### **Chapter 12: The Protestant Reformation**

Brethren of the Common Life	Thomas a Kempis's <i>Imitation of Christ</i>	
Girolamo Savonarola		Martin Luther and his ideas
indulgences and the reasons behind them		Frederick the Wise of Saxony
response of Charles V Habsburg		League of Schmalkalden
Peace of Augsburg 1555		Teutonic Knights, 1525
Peasants' Revolt of 1624-1525		Reformation in Switzerland
Protestant attitude toward the Eucharist		Ulrich Zwingli
Thomas Cranmer	William Tyndale	John Calvin
doctrine of "consubstantiation"		areas of strong Calvinist influence
dissolution of the English monasteries		Anabaptists
Thirty-Nine Articles	Arminianism	Erastianism
John of Leiden	effect of Inquisition on Protestantism in Northern Europe	

### **Chapter 13: The Great Powers in Conflict**

consolidation of states except in Germany and Italy		composition of armies
dominant states in the early modern period		invasion of Italy by Charles VIII
fall of Rome in 1527		struggle between Charles V and Francis I
Calvinism in the Netherlands		weakening of the Spanish economy
Miguel de Cervantes		alliances in the Wars of Religion in France
Henry of Navarre	Edict of Nantes	views of the politiques
reign of Henry VIII	handling of parliament by Henry VIII and Elizabeth I	
Edward VI	Mary Tudor	Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots
opposition to the Thirty-Nine Articles		revolt by the earl of Tyrone
polders	Baruch Spinoza	Albert of Wallenstein
Cardinal Richelieu		Gustavus Adolphus
nature of the Thirty Years War		Francis Bacon
Isaac Newton	origin of "soldier"	mercantilistic theory

### **Chapter 14: Exploration and Expansion**

Richard Hakluyt	Age of Discovery	James Cook
Timbuktu	origins of African slave trade	Vasco da Gama
exploration and rivalries between European powers		Bartholomew Diaz
reasons for exploration and expansion		early discoverers of the New World
Prince Henry the Navigator		Treaty of Tordesillas
Alfonso de Albuquerque	Ferdinand Magellan	sub-Saharan Africa
Mogul rulers of India	Manchu dynasty of China	castes of India

