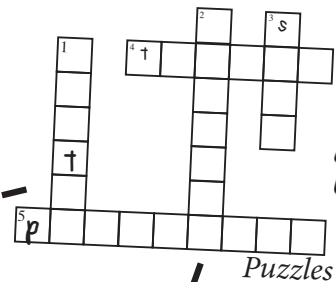
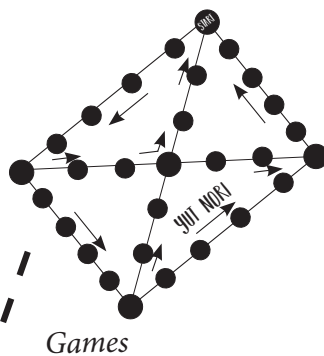
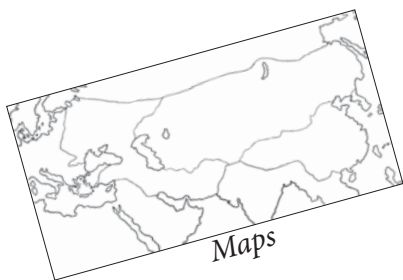


# A Student's Guide to Snapshots of Medieval History

2nd Edition



and more!

BY VIVIAN MEYERS, M.A.

A Student's Guide to  
Snapshots of  
Medieval History  
2nd Edition

WRITTEN BY VIVIAN MEYERS, M.A.

ILLUSTRATED BY MIGUEL SANTOS

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# Draw What You Hear

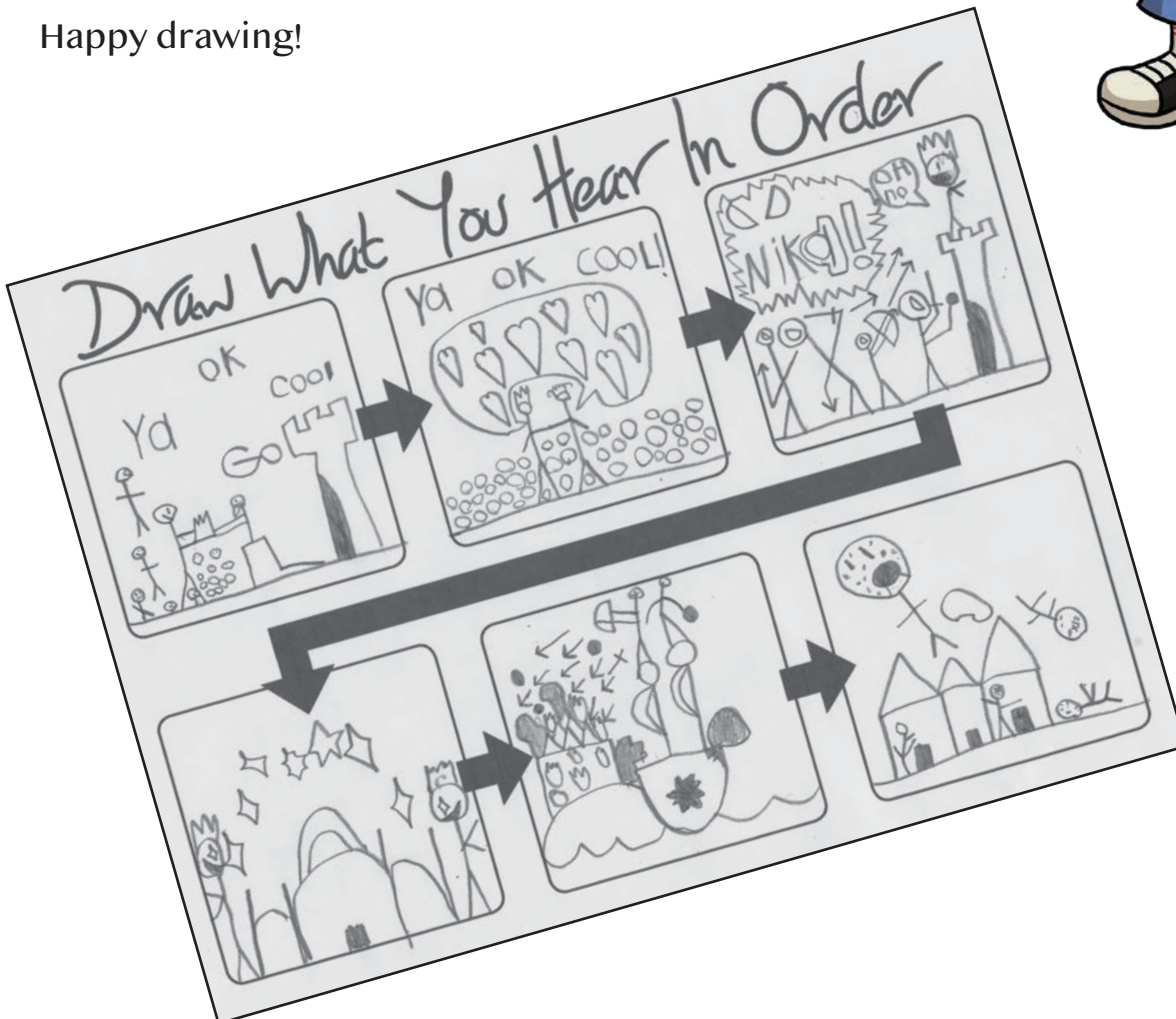
Hey folks! I'm Arty Arthur. I'm a new member of the Curiosity Chronicle Club.

Art is a great way to keep your brain engaged! Some people are great at just listening, but me, well I need to keep my hands busy—it helps me listen better! So I've created Arthur's handy-dandy "Draw What You Hear" pages to help you get the most out of Curiosity Chronicles.

You could draw what's happening in each Snapshot in order. You could draw your favorite parts. You could draw what you have questions about. Draw whatever you want! Make as many copies of these pages as you need to stay engaged all year long.

I've included a sample of my own "Draw What You Hear" below to give you some ideas.

Happy drawing!



Draw What You Hear In Order

Three empty rectangular boxes with rounded corners, arranged vertically. Each box is intended for a drawing. A thick black arrow points upwards from the bottom box to the middle box, and another thick black arrow points upwards from the middle box to the top box.

Three empty rectangular boxes with rounded corners, arranged vertically. Each box is intended for a drawing. A thick black arrow points upwards from the bottom box to the middle box, and another thick black arrow points upwards from the middle box to the top box.



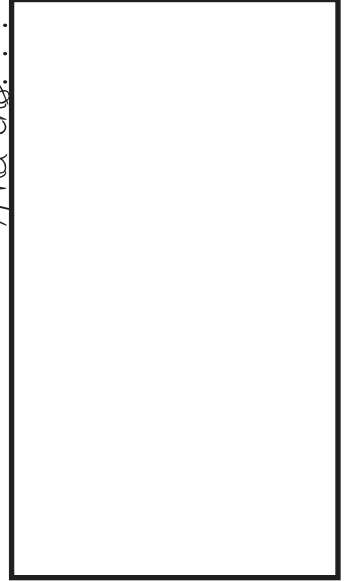


# Draw What You Like

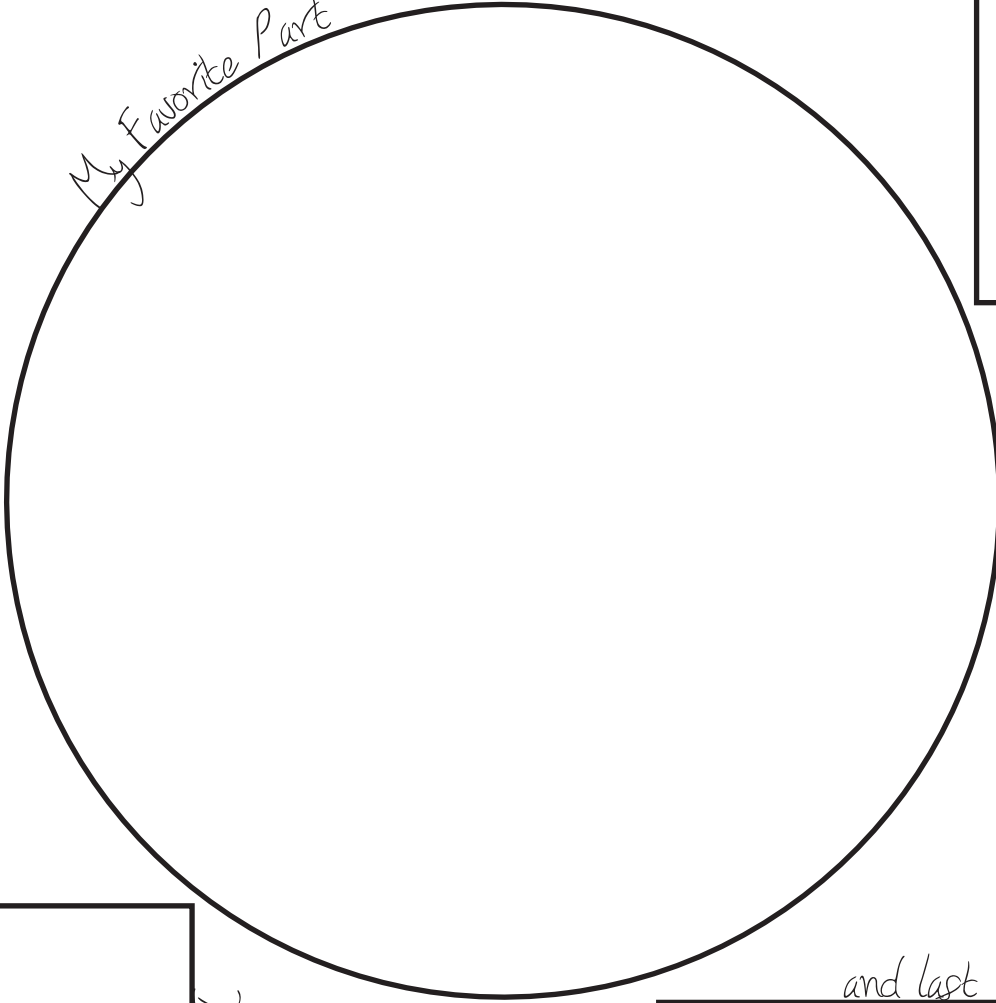
*This was cool too*



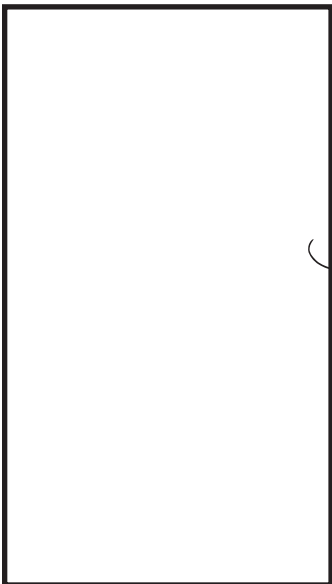
*And this...*



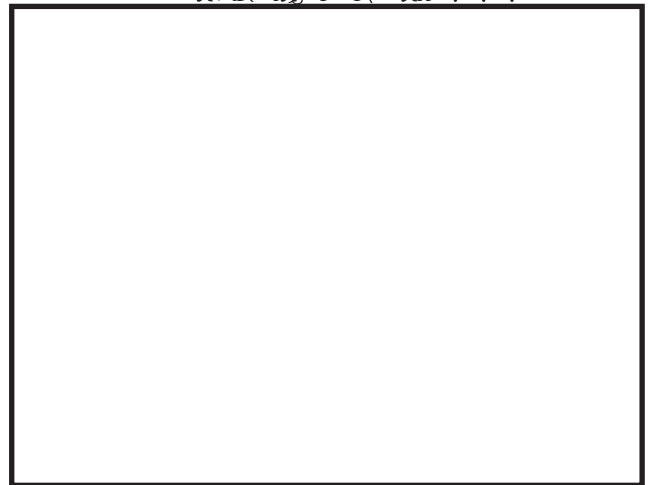
*My Favorite Part*



*Don't forget about...*

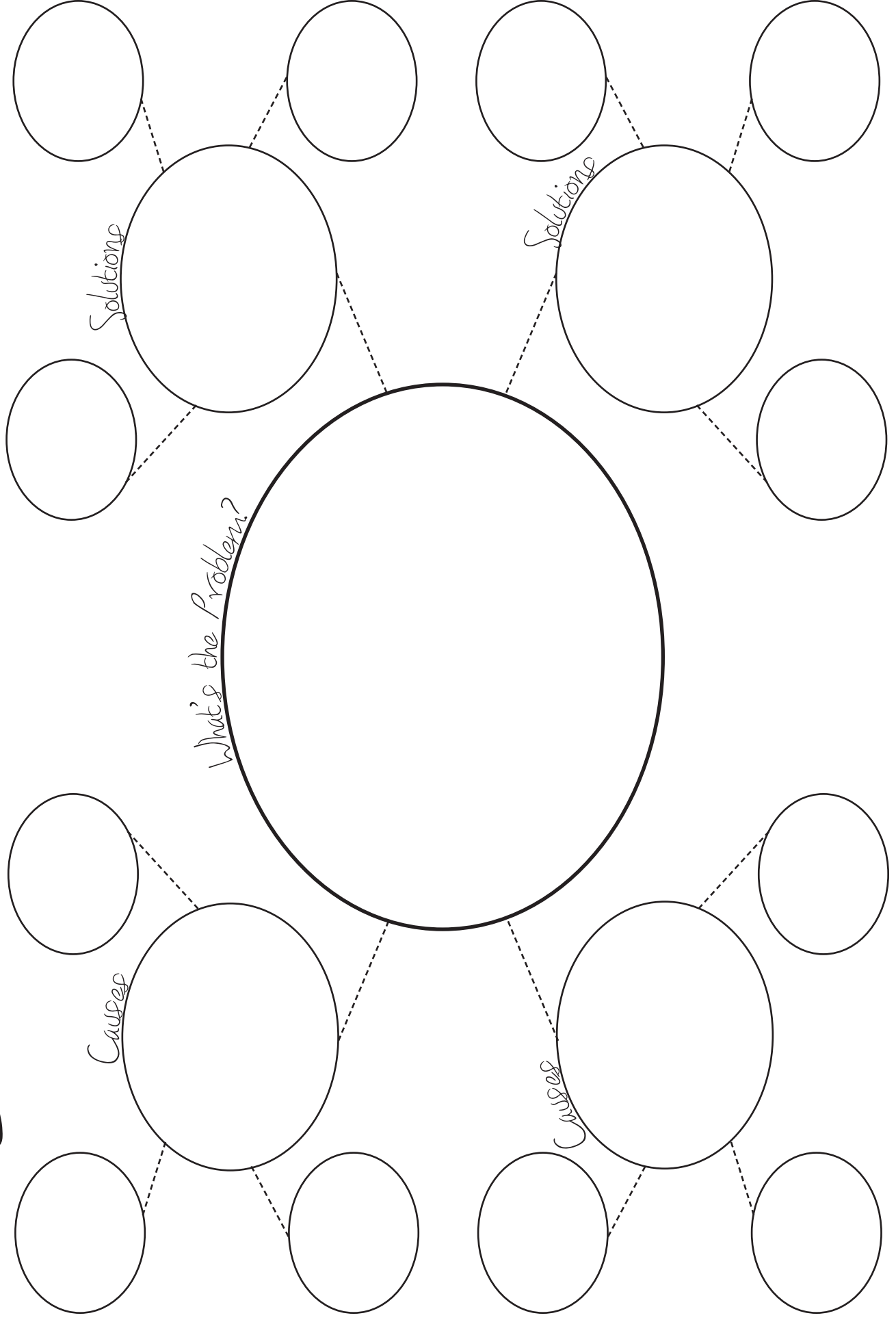


*and last of all...*





# Draw What Caused What



# Draw What You Hear


# CHAPTER I: JUSTINIAN BUILDS A GOLDEN AGE AND GETS THE PLAGUE

## VOCABULARY

Match the following vocabulary words on the left to the correct definition on the right.

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Emperor Justinian    | A. Justinian's top general who helped reclaim Rome and North Africa and make peace with Persia.  |
| 2. Emperor Justin       | B. The capital of the Eastern Roman Empire.  |
| 3. Empress Theodora     | C. His reign saw many high points such as the recapture of Rome and the buildings of the Hagia Sophia, but also had many low points such as the Nika Riots and the plague. |
| 4. Tribonian            | D. The riots that broke out in Constantinople after Justinian sentenced the leaders of the demes to death, destroying a quarter of Constantinople.                         |
| 5. Belisarius           | E. The new law code passed during Justinian's reign which strongly influenced modern laws.   |
| 6. Constantinople       | F. She was an actress before marrying Justinian. As empress, she helped Justinian run the empire and took over when Justinian had the plague.                              |
| 7. Rome:                | G. The central church in Constantinople built by Justinian after the Nika Riots.   |
| 8. Hagia Sophia         | H. The former capital of the Western Roman Empire.   |
| 9. Corpus Juris Civilis | I. The uncle and adoptive father of Emperor Justinian. He was Emperor of Rome from 518-527. Captain of the Royal Guard for Emperor Anastasius.                             |
| 10. Nika Riots          | J. A legal expert who was in charge of reforming Rome's laws and creating the corpus juris civilis.  |

## COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions either out loud with a partner or by writing your answers here.

1. What were some of the things Justinian did while he was emperor?

---

---

2. What were the Nika Riots?

---

3. What did Theodora do during the plague?

---

4. What were some of the problems the Eastern Roman Empire faced?

---

---

## **WHAT DO YOU THINK QUESTIONS**

Discuss the following questions with a partner. There are no right or wrong answers.

1. Justinian ran into a lot of problems trying to reunite the Roman Empire. Do you think big empires are worth all the problems they cause or are smaller countries a better idea? Why?
2. What do you think it would have been like to live through the Plague of Justinian?

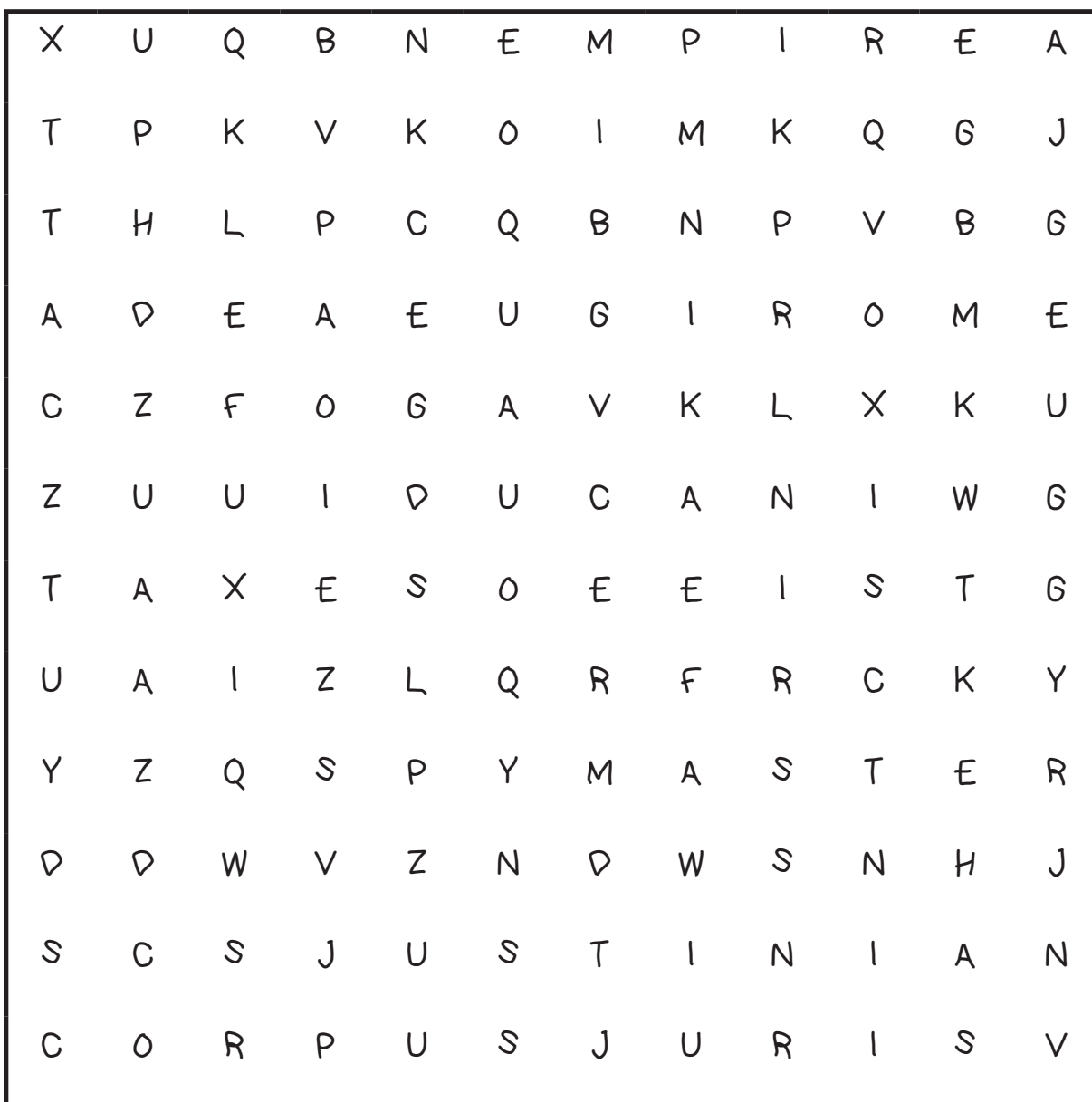
## **TIMELINE**

- 518 — Justin I crowned emperor
- 527 — Justinian crowned emperor
- 529 — Corpus Juris Civilis passed
- 532 — Nika Riots
- 536 — Byzantine Empire recaptures Rome
- 537 — Hagia Sophia completed
- 542 — Plague of Justinian
- 548 — Theodora dies
- 565 — Justinian dies

## **MAP WORK**

1. Color the land that was part of the Byzantine Empire at the beginning of Justinian's reign red (see map on *Snapshots of Medieval History* page 6).
2. Color the land Justinian added to the Byzantine Empire purple (North Africa, the Italian Peninsula, and southern Spain).
3. Label the dots for Constantinople and Rome.

# WORD SEARCH



Corpus Juris  
 Empire  
 Justinian  
 Nika  
 Nobility

Plague  
 Rome  
 Spymaster  
 Taxes  
 Theodora

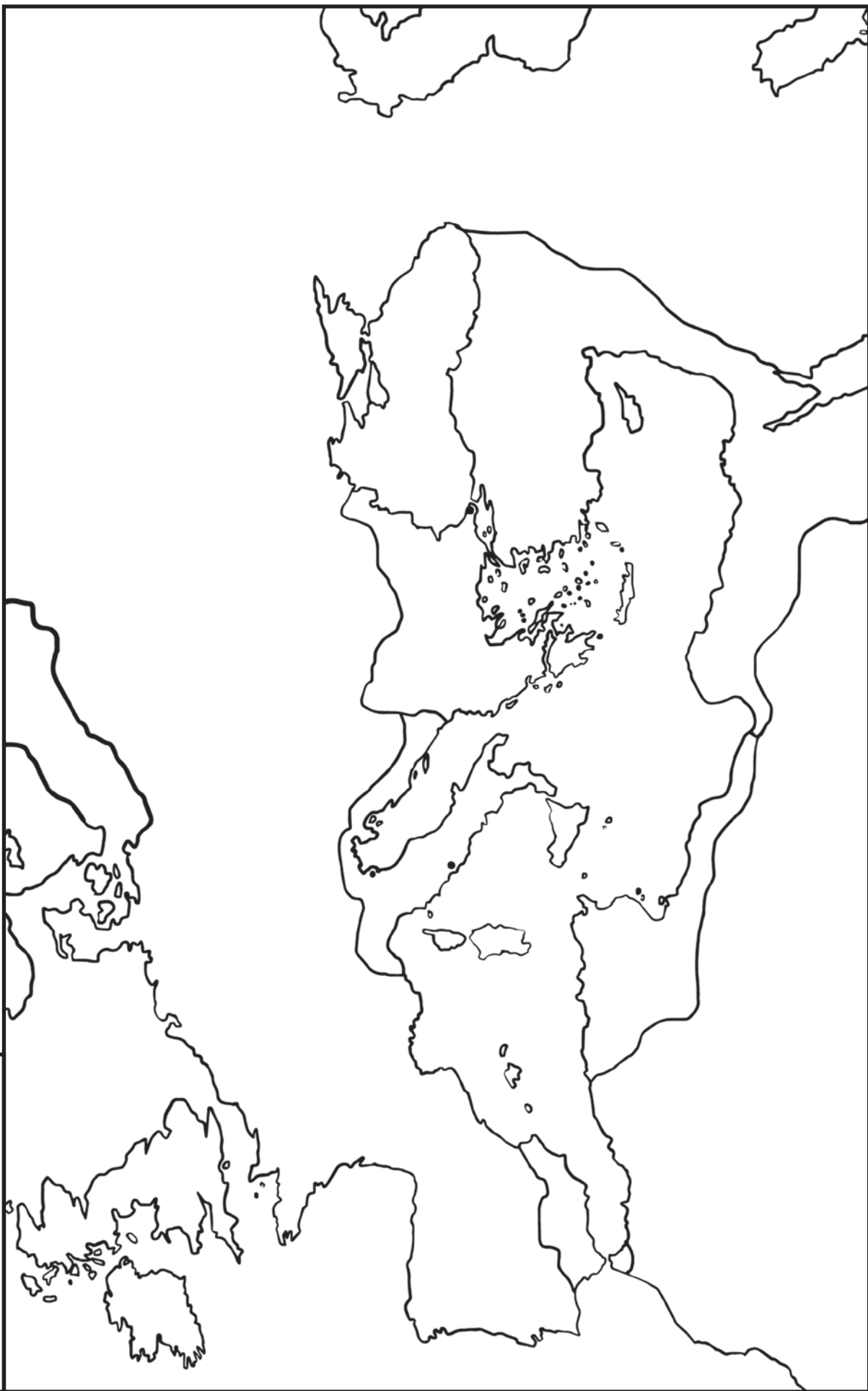
Write a sentence using three of the words above.

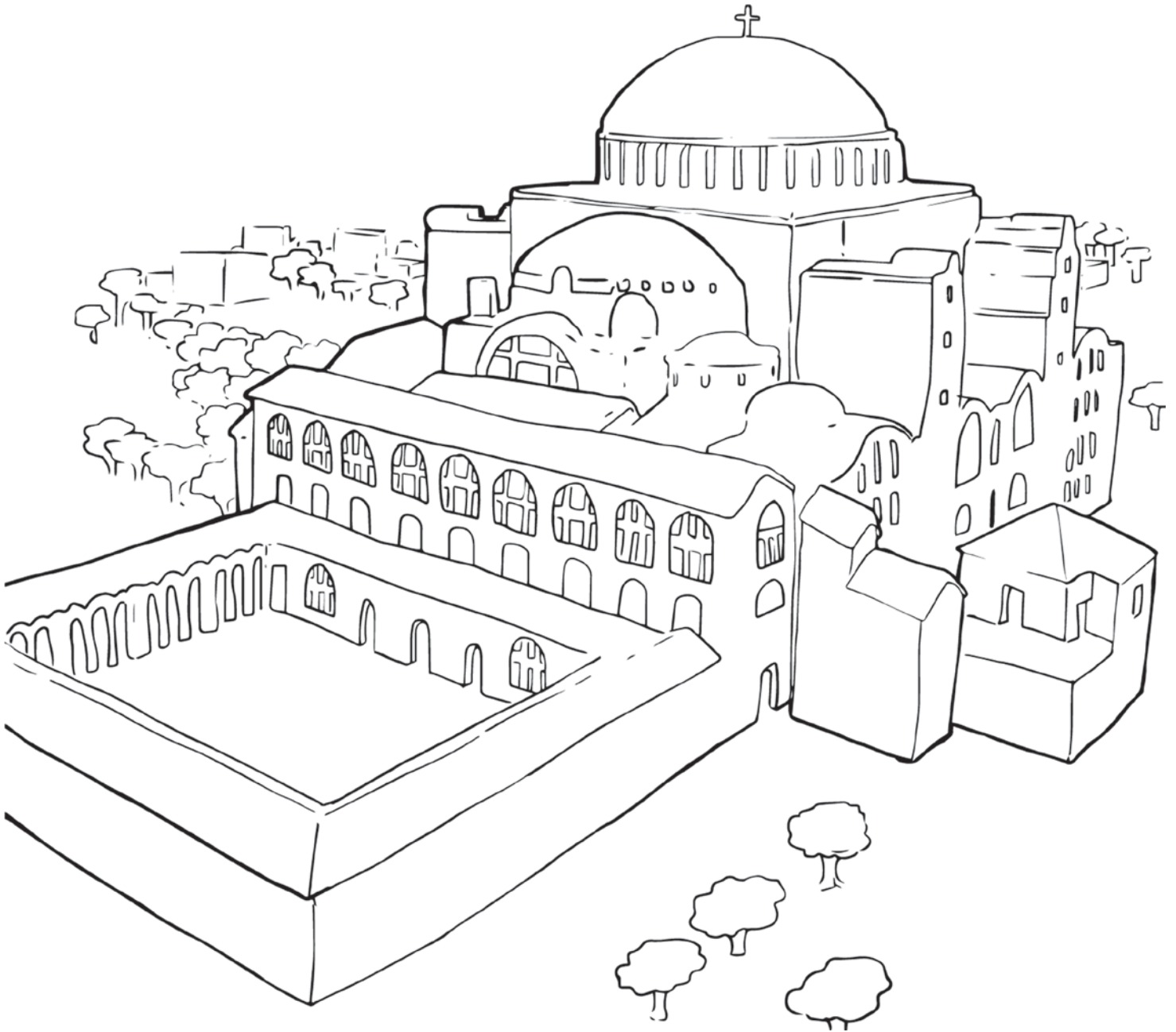
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**THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE**







# JUSTINIAN'S LAW VS. MODERN LAW

The *Corpus Juris Civilis* reformed Rome's laws and tried to create a more just legal system. These laws have influenced many future laws and are still influencing our laws today. Yet, ideas about justice and right and wrong have changed quite a lot since Justinian's day. Compare these laws from the *Corpus Juris Civilis* to the laws where you live to see what's stayed the same and what's changed.

## PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LAW

- **Roman Law:** The law was divided into two large categories: public and private law. Public law had to do with the running of the Roman government. Private law was about individuals.
- **Today's Law:** \_\_\_\_\_

## CRIMINAL INTENT

- **Roman Law:** In the case of more serious crimes, a distinction was made between crimes committed intentionally or accidentally. A lesser penalty was given for crimes committed accidentally.
- **Today's Law:** \_\_\_\_\_

## ACCUSATIONS

- **Roman Law:** Certain people were forbidden from accusing others of a crime. Women could not accuse anyone unless it is about the death of her parents, children, or master. Children could not make accusations. People who had been convicted of crimes or who had previously lied in court could not make accusations.
- **Today's Law:** \_\_\_\_\_

## FORGERY

- **Roman Law:** It was illegal to forge a will or other document. It was also illegal to make or use a false seal.
- **Today's Law:** \_\_\_\_\_

## CAPITAL CRIME PUNISHMENTS

- **Roman Law:** Certain crimes, such as murder, treason, and espionage were considered capital crimes. The most severe penalty for capital crimes was death by hanging or burning alive. In less severe cases, the criminal could be sentenced to labor in the mines or be banished to an island.
  - **Today's Law:** \_\_\_\_\_
-

## NON-CAPITAL CRIMES PUNISHMENTS

- **Roman Law:** In the case of non-capital crimes, the criminal was punished with either a fine or physical punishment, such as whipping. Physical punishment was only applied to men of low social standing.
- **Today's Law:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## SLAVERY

- **Roman Law:** Roman law made a distinction between natural law (laws created by nature) and civil laws (laws created by the Roman government). Natural law said all people were born free and equal; however, since slavery had been invented and become part of Roman society, civil law declared slavery to be legal.
- **Today's Law:** \_\_\_\_\_

## EVIDENCE

- **Roman Law:** Physical evidence had to be considered during a criminal case. Physical evidence was considered equal to a witness's testimony.
- **Today's Law:** \_\_\_\_\_

## CONTRACTS

- **Roman Law:** Contracts that were not contrary to the law and which were not entered into under false claims had to be followed.
- **Today's Law:** \_\_\_\_\_

# CHAPTER 2: CLOVIS BECOMES CATHOLIC

## VOCABULARY

Match the following vocabulary words on the left to the correct definition on the right.

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 1. Franks        | A. Became the capital of the Frankish Kingdom in 491; still the capital of France today.   |
| 2. Clotilde      | B. The main branch of Christianity in Rome and the type of Christianity that Clovis converted to.  |
| 3. Catholicism   | C. Burgundian princess who married Clovis and pushed him to convert to Catholicism.  |
| 4. King Clovis I | D. A branch of Christianity that believed God the Father, Jesus Christ, and the Holy Spirit are all separate beings. They were considered heretics by the Roman Catholic Church. |
| 5. Arianism      | E. The highest class of people in society who had large amounts of money and held important positions in the government.   |
| 6. Nobility      | F. The lowest class of people in society. They worked on land owned by nobles and had very little freedom.   |
| 7. Paris         | G. A person who believes in something that their church has declared is incorrect.   |
| 8. Pagan         | H. A group of tribes that rose to power in modern-day Belgium and northern France following the fall of the Roman Empire.  |
| 9. Heretic       | I. A person who doesn't believe in Christianity OR a person who believes in multiple gods.   |
| 10. Serfs        | J. The king who united the Franks. He also converted to Catholic Christianity.   |

## COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions either out loud with a partner or by writing your answers here.

1. Who was King Clovis I?

---

2. What is a pagan?

---

3. What religion did Clovis convert to?

---

4. What is feudalism?

---

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### **WHAT DO YOU THINK QUESTIONS**

Discuss the following questions with a partner. There are no right or wrong answers.

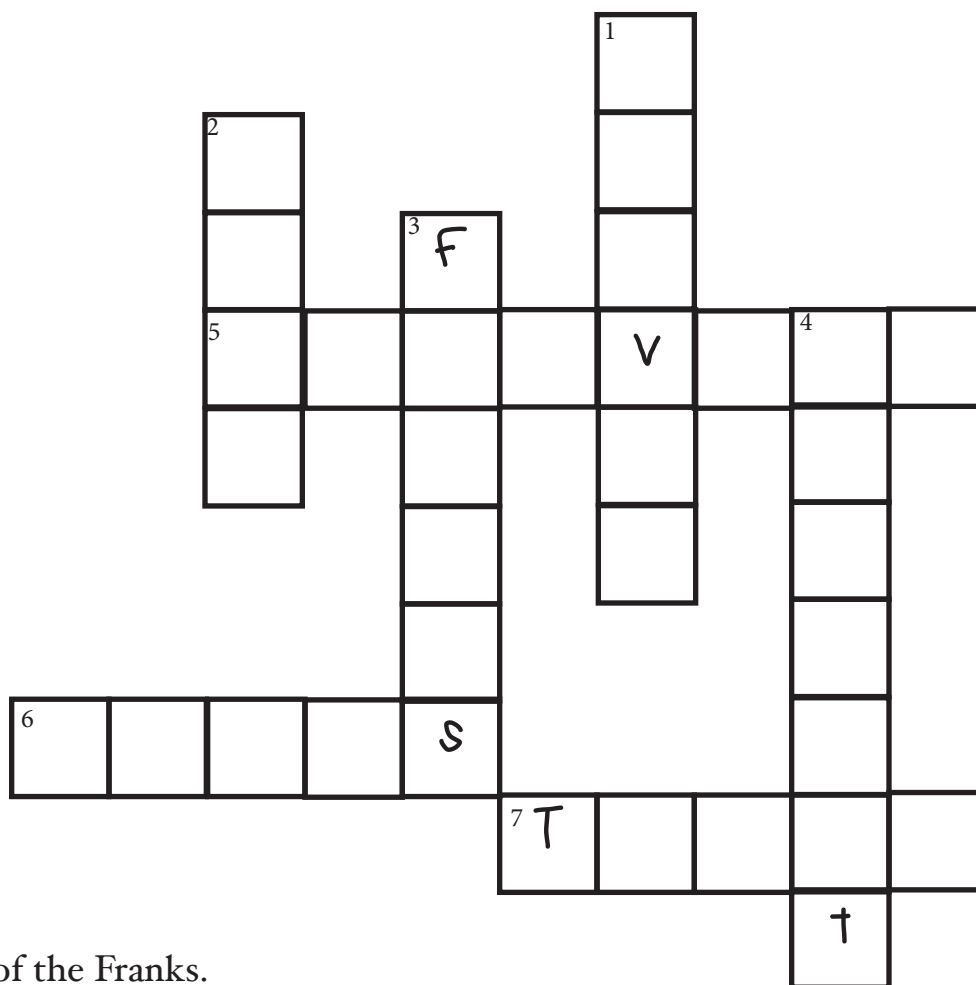
1. If you lived in medieval Europe, what job would you want to have?
2. What do you think it would be like to be a peasant living in Clovis' kingdom?

### **TIMELINE**

- 481 — Clovis crowned king
- 491 — Paris becomes capital
- 493 — Clovis marries Clotilde
- 508 — Clovis baptized a Catholic
- 509 — Clovis unites the Franks
- 511 — Clovis dies

### **MAP WORK**

- Color Clovis' kingdom at the beginning of his reign dark green (see map on *Snapshots of Medieval History* page 17).
- Color the lands Clovis added to his kingdom light green (see map on *Snapshots of Medieval History* page 22).
- Label the dot for Paris.



*Down*

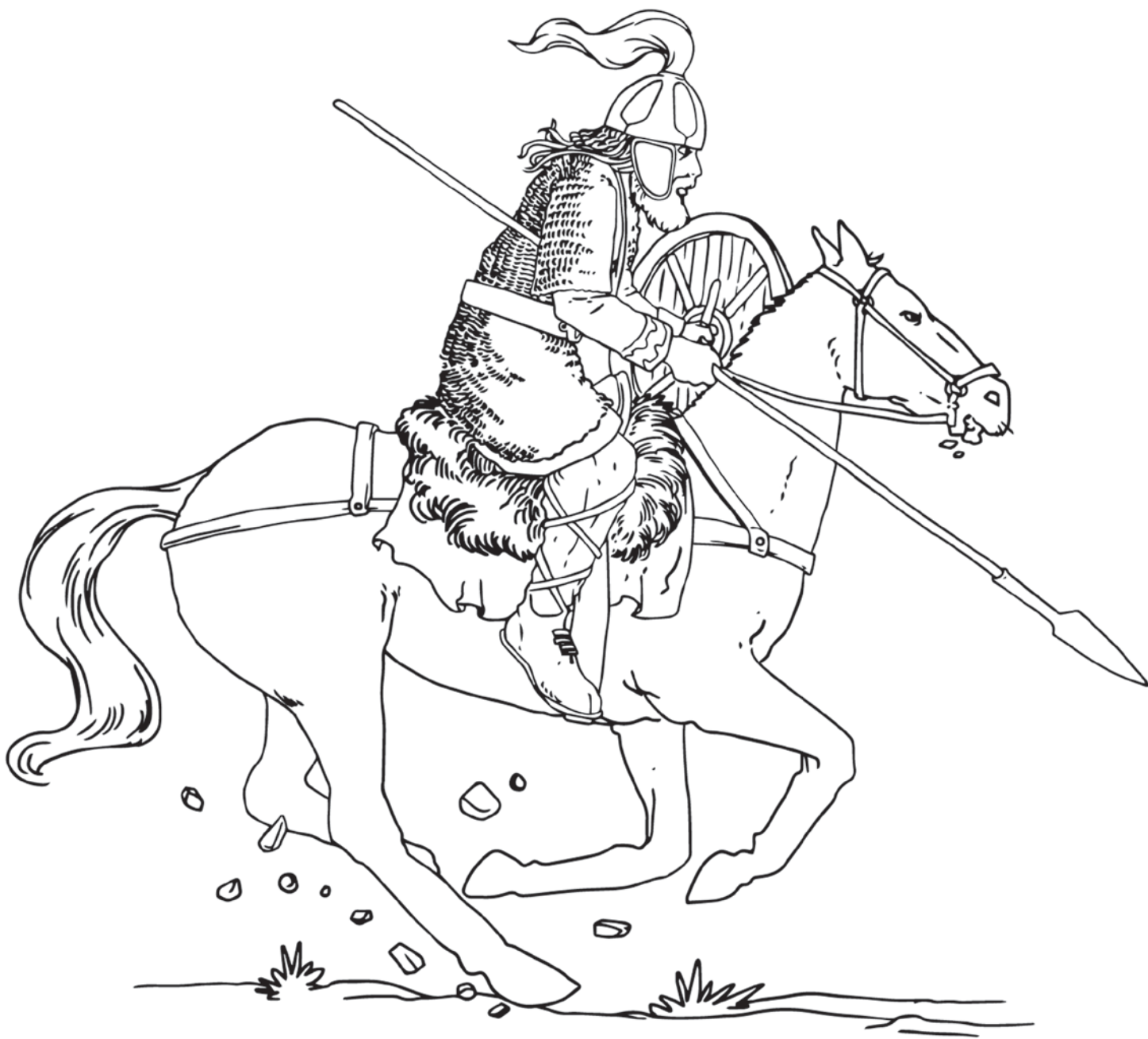
1. United of the Franks.
2. Fall of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The tribe united by Clovis.
4. Clotilde pushed Clovis to \_\_\_\_\_ to Catholicism.

***Across***

5. Grandfather of Clovis.
6. The capital of the Frankish Kingdom.
7. The historian who wrote about Clovis was Gregory of \_\_\_\_\_.

## THE FRANKISH KINGDOM







# Who's Who in the Medieval World

Lords, ladies, kings, queens, dukes, knights, peasants, bishops, and cardinals. Your title decided almost everything about your life in medieval Europe. After learning about the different titles in the medieval world, connect the following titles to where they belong on the ladder of medieval society.

KING

KNIGHT

SERF

BUTCHER

CARDINAL

MILLER

LORD

DUCHESS

WEAVER

POPE

NUN

SQUIRE

PRINCESS

FARMER

BAKER

LADY

NOBILITY

CLERGY

KNIGHTS

FREEMEN

PEASANTS

These two couldn't stop battling for power!

# CHAPTER 3: THE SUI RISE AND FALL

## VOCABULARY

Match the following vocabulary words on the left to the correct definition on the right.

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. Imperial Examination System | A. Founding emperor of the Sui Dynasty.  |
| 2. Mandate of Heaven           | B. A short but important dynasty in Chinese history where China was reunited.  |
| 3. Empress Dugu                | C. The second and final emperor of the Sui Dynasty.  |
| 4. The Great Wall              | D. A major river running through southern China.   |
| 5. Emperor Wen                 | E. The wife of Emperor Wen. Took a very active role in politics.   |
| 6. Yangtze River               | F. A standardized test given to Chinese men to determine who should be given government jobs.  |
| 7. Grand Canal                 | G. A large wall built along China's northern border to protect from nomadic invaders. It has many different sections built at different times and was not one continuous wall. |
| 8. Emperor Yang                | H. A major river running through northern China.   |
| 9. Sui Dynasty                 | I. A 1,000+ mile canal that connects the Yellow and Yangtze Rivers in China, making travel through China much easier.  |
| 10. Yellow River               | J. The belief that there is only one true emperor of China at a time chosen by Heaven itself.  |

## COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions either out loud with a partner or by writing your answers here.

1. What are some of the reforms Emperor Wen made during the Sui Dynasty?

---

---

2. What is the Grand Canal?

---

---

3. What were some of the bad choices Emperor Yang made?
- 
- 

### **WHAT DO YOU THINK QUESTIONS**

Discuss the following questions with a partner. There are no right or wrong answers.

1. Before the Imperial Exams, only nobles could have government jobs. Why do you think the Imperial Exam System was such an important change?
2. Why do you think people reacted so differently to Emperor Wen's building projects than to Emperor Yang's building projects?

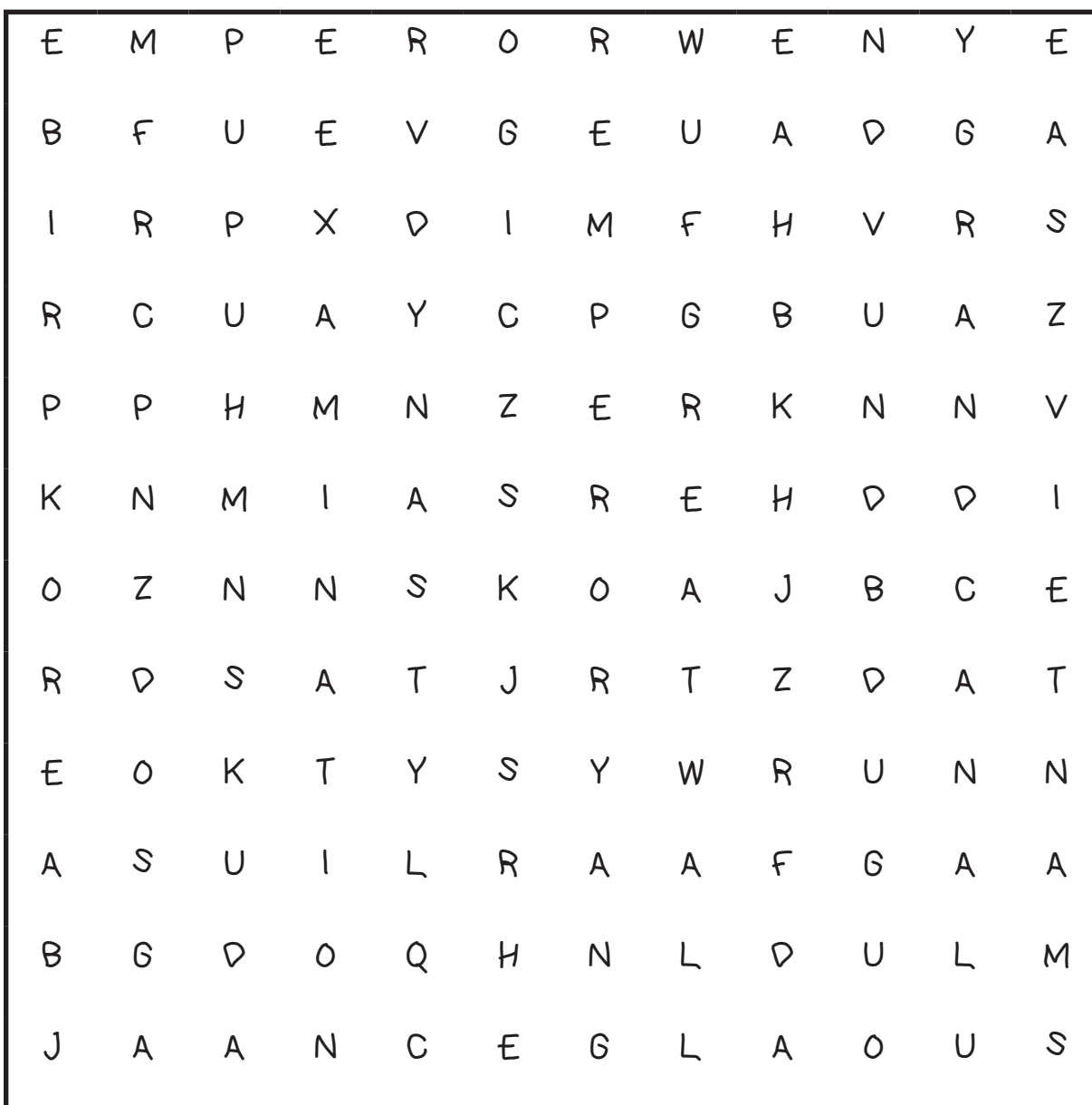
### **TIMELINE**

- 568 — Yang Jian becomes Duke of Sui
- 581 — Yang Jian crowned Emperor Wen and the Sui Dynasty begins
- 585-587 — The Great Wall is expanded
- 604 — Emperor Yang crowned
- 605 — The Grand Canal is completed
- 614 — Emperor Yang makes peace with Goguryeo
- 618 — Emperor Yang dies and the Sui Dynasty falls

### **MAP WORK**

- Color the Sui Dynasty the color of your choice.

# WORD SEARCH



Sui  
Dynasty  
Emperor Wen  
Grand Canal  
Great Wall

Korea  
Vietnam  
Examination  
Dugu  
Emperor Yang

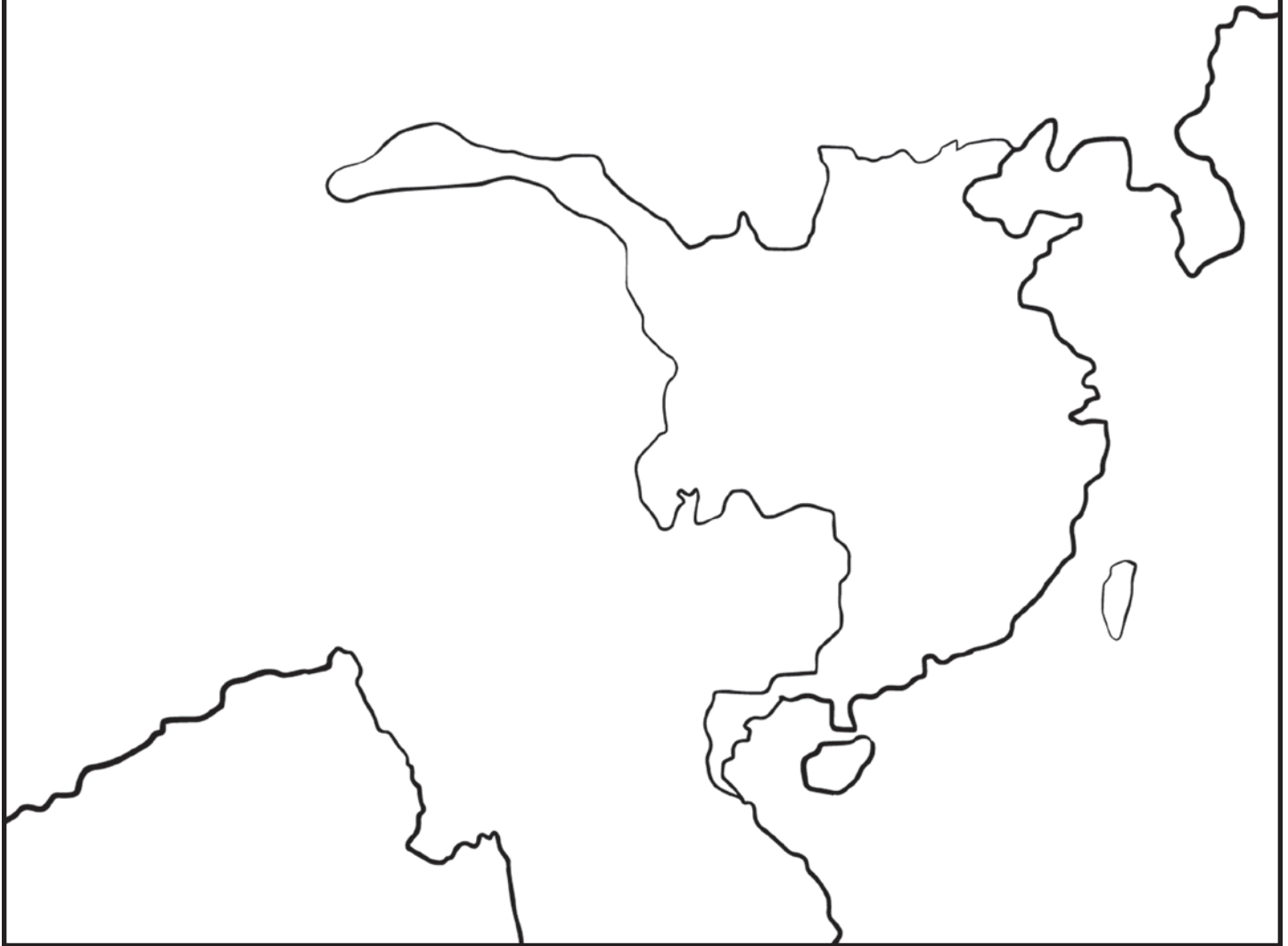
Write a sentence using three of the words above.

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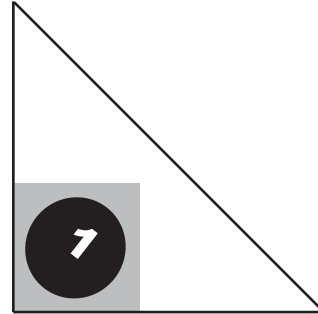
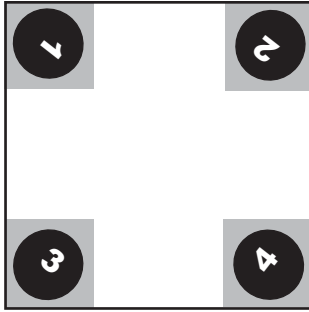
## THE SUI DYNASTY



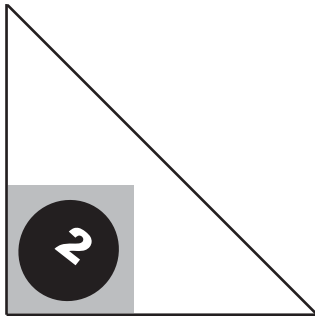


# FORTUNE TELLER INSTRUCTIONS

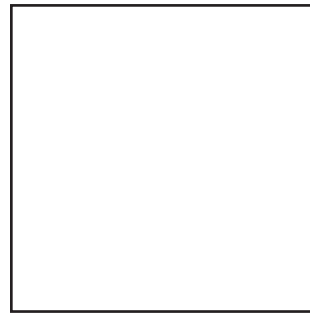
1. Cut out the outside lines to make a square.
2. Fold so corners 1 and 4 touch and create a triangle.
3. Open. Fold so corners 2 and 3 touch and create a triangle.



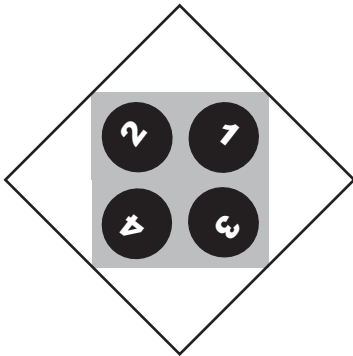
4. Open. Flip the Fortune Teller print side down.



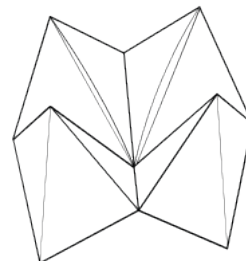
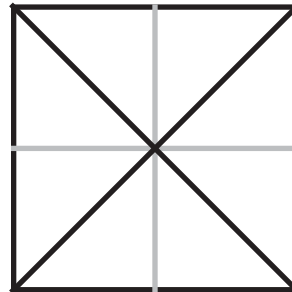
5. Fold each corner into the center to create a diamond.



6. Flip over and fold each corner into the center again to create a square.



7. Fold in half in both directions.
8. Open the four corners to create tabs.





# FORTUNE TELLER REVIEW 1-3

1. To make your Fortune Teller, see instruction on page 28.
2. To use your Fortune Teller, choose a number between 1 and 10.
3. Open and close the Fortune Teller the chosen number of time.
4. Select one of the four exposed options.
5. Answer revealed question.

