

# Medieval History Lapbooks from CURIOSITY CHRONICLES



*with prewritten answers*

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Images courtesy of



# Organization and Instructions

## Organization:

This product includes the pieces for seven lapbooks. They are:

1. **Europe in the Early Middle Ages** covering chapters 1, 2, 7, 10, 11, and 15.
2. **Medieval China** covering chapters 3, 8, 9, 22, and 29.
3. **Medieval Africa** covering chapters 4, 16, 18, 26, and 27.
4. **The Islamic World** covering chapters 5, 6, 12, and 30.
5. **Medieval Asia** covering chapters 13, 14, 20, 23, and 24.
6. **Europe in the High Middle Ages** covering chapters 17, 19, 28, 31, 34, and 36.
7. **Medieval America** covering chapter 21, 25, 32, 33, and 35.

It would be easiest to complete these lapbooks in small pieces as you read through the curriculum, but they could also be used for a large review project.

See the separate file [MedievalLapbookInstructions.pdf](#) for specific instruction on how to assemble the lapbooks.

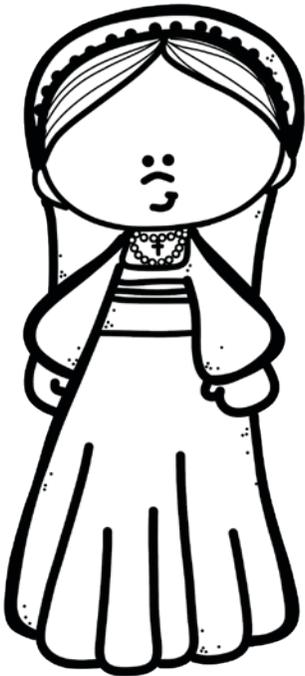
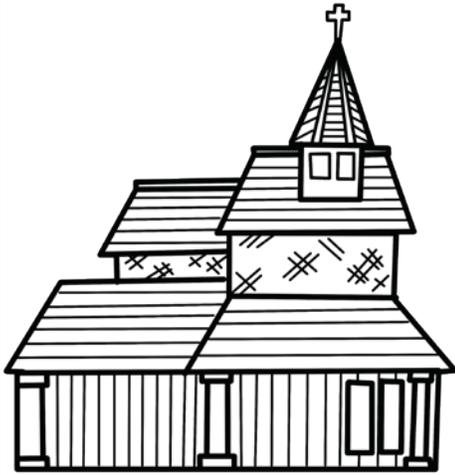
In this file, many components of the lapbook are accompanied by a prewritten answer. For example, a flap that defines “History” is accompanied by a definition of history to glue under the flap. This file is best suited to younger students or students who struggle with handwriting or if you simply want a shortcut to the lapbooking. If you do not want prewritten answers, use the file [MedievalLapbooks-NoAnswers.pdf](#).

The pieces are organized by lapbook, rather than in chapter order. This allows you to print off all the pieces for a lapbook at once and file those pages together.

If you would like to print off the pages in chapter order, they are as follows:

<i>Chapter 1..... pages 4–6</i>	<i>Chapter 19..... page 52</i>
<i>Chapter 2..... page 7–8</i>	<i>Chapter 20..... page 40</i>
<i>Chapter 3..... pages 15–16</i>	<i>Chapter 21..... page 60</i>
<i>Chapter 4..... pages 23</i>	<i>Chapter 22..... page 21–22</i>
<i>Chapter 5..... page 34–35</i>	<i>Chapter 23..... page 46–47</i>
<i>Chapter 6..... pages 36–37</i>	<i>Chapter 24..... page 48</i>
<i>Chapter 7..... pages 9</i>	<i>Chapter 25..... page 61</i>
<i>Chapter 8..... pages 17–18</i>	<i>Chapter 26..... page 31</i>
<i>Chapter 9..... page 19–20</i>	<i>Chapter 27..... page 33</i>
<i>Chapter 10..... pages 10–11</i>	<i>Chapter 28..... pages 53</i>
<i>Chapter 11..... page 12</i>	<i>Chapter 29..... pages 23–25</i>
<i>Chapter 12..... pages 38–39</i>	<i>Chapter 30..... pages 40</i>
<i>Chapter 13..... page 42</i>	<i>Chapter 31..... page 54</i>
<i>Chapter 14..... page 43–44</i>	<i>Chapter 32..... page 62</i>
<i>Chapter 15..... page 13</i>	<i>Chapter 33..... page 63</i>
<i>Chapter 16..... page 28</i>	<i>Chapter 34..... page 55–56</i>
<i>Chapter 17..... page 50–51</i>	<i>Chapter 35..... page 64–65</i>
<i>Chapter 18..... pages 29–30</i>	<i>Chapter 36..... page 57–58</i>

# Europe in the Early Middle Ages



# EARLY MIDDLE AGES

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

## *The Life of Emperor Justinian*

1

## *Childhood and Marriage*

2

Glue here

Justinian was born in the countryside but moved to Constantinople to live with his uncle. He was well educated.

Justinian fell in love with Theodora, but had to wait to marry her because she was an actress.

## *Reformed taxes*

3

Justinian reformed Rome's taxes. He got rid of corrupt tax collectors and made the nobles pay their taxes.

The extra tax money allowed Justinian to build new things and expand the army.

Glue here

## *Corpus Juris Civilis Law Code*

Glue here

4

Justinian hired Tribonian to reform Rome's laws. Tribonian simplified Rome's laws from 1,500 books to 50 books.

The new law code was called the Corpus Juris Civilis and still influences our laws today.

## *Nika Riots*

Glue here

5

Justinian ran into trouble when he sentenced leaders of two chariot racing clubs to death. The people demanded the leaders go free, then they demanded a new emperor.

The people rioted in Constantinople for days and Justinian almost fled, but Theodora stopped him.

## *Hagia Sophia*

6

The Nika Riots destroyed the main church in Constantinople. Justinian decided to build a new and better church to prove the glory of Rome.

The Hagia Sophia was dedicated less than six years after the riots. It is the most famous building in Constantinople.

Glue here

## Retake Rome

Glue here

Justinian sent his general Belasarius to recapture the Western Roman Empire. Belasarius succeeded in reclaiming North Africa and Italy, but just a few decades later both would be lost again.

1

## The PLAGUE

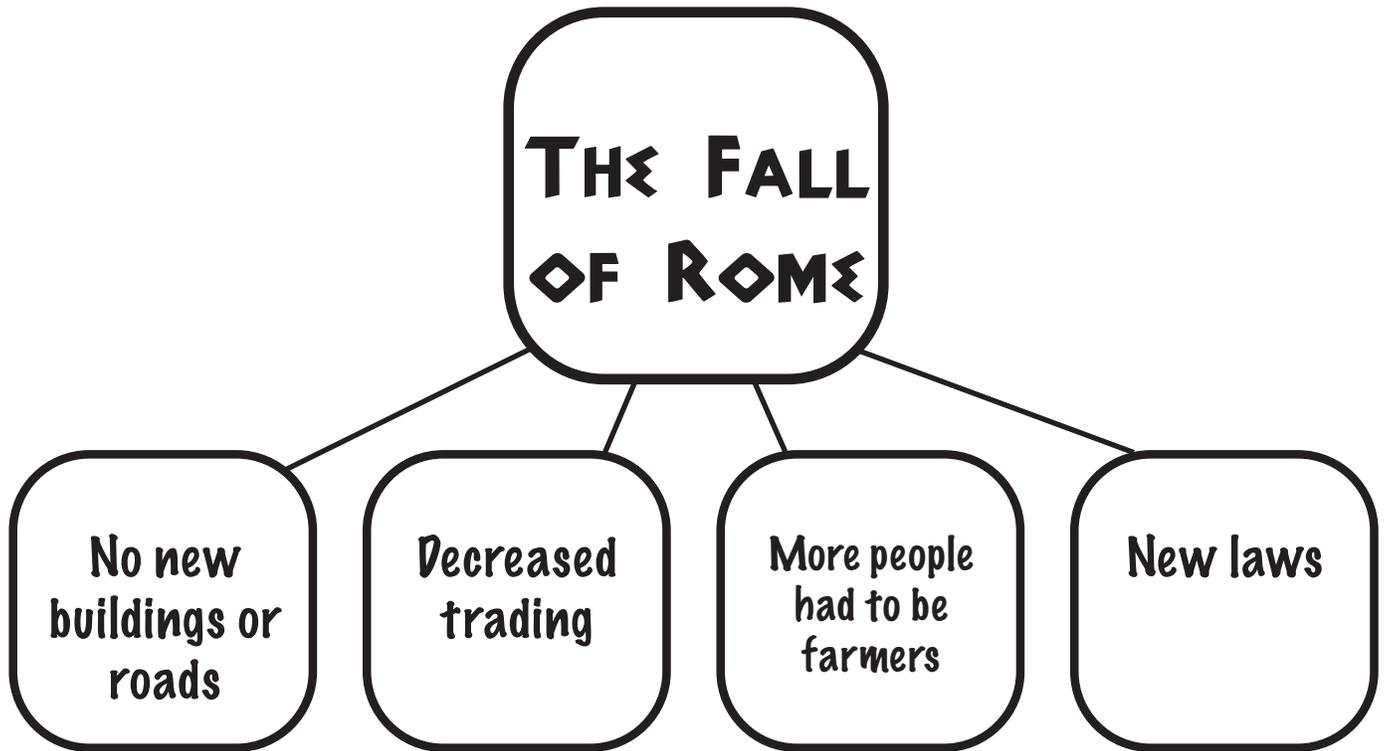
Glue here

Justinian was hit with yet another problem when the plague broke out in his empire. The Empire was in a panic as thousands of people died and Justinian himself got the plague.

Theodora ran the Empire for Justinian until he recovered.

8

# CHAPTER 2: CLOVIS BECOMES CATHOLIC



What caused the Middle Ages?

Which caused. . .

Which caused. . .

Which caused. . .

Which caused. . .

Glue here

United the Franks.

Established Paris as the capital.

Founded the Merovingian Dynasty.

Converted to Catholicism

**Clouis**

Glue here

Queen of the Franks.

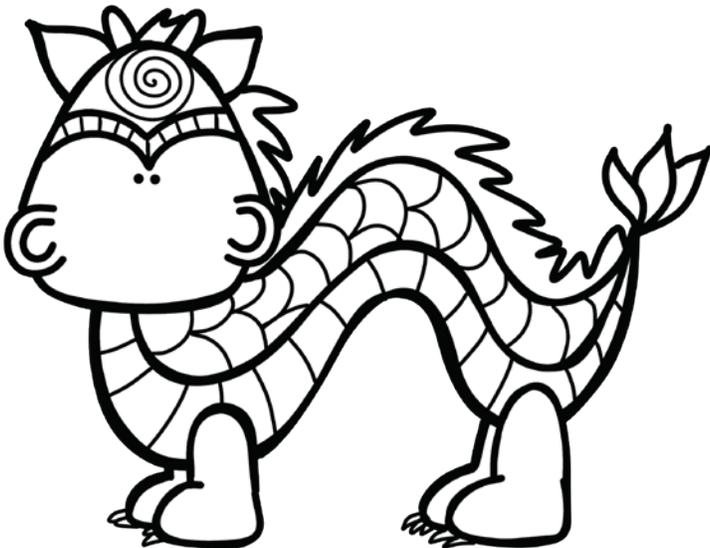
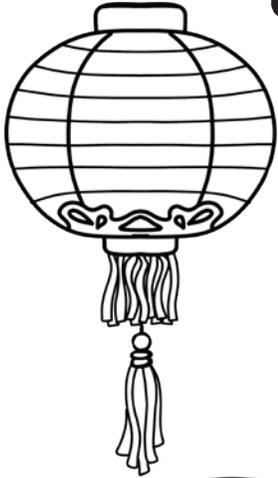
Ruled on behalf of three different  
kings.

Involved in many plots and schemes.

Charged with the deaths of ten  
Frankish kings.

**Brunhilda**

# Medieval China

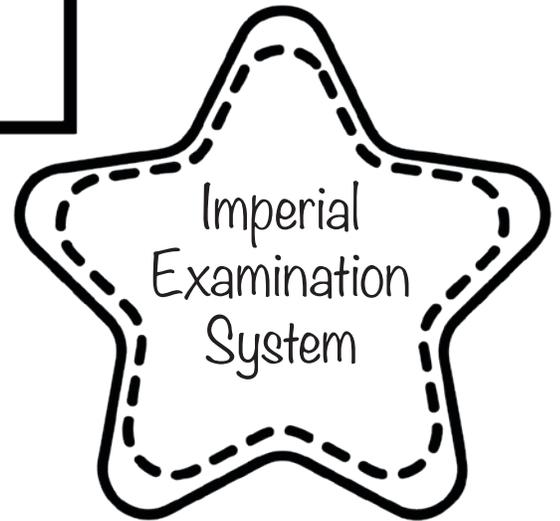


# CHINA

# CHAPTER 3: THE SUI RISE AND FALL



## Chinese Inventions and Discoveries



Glue here

This short-lived dynasty reunited China after many years of disunity.

The dynasty was founded by Emperor Wen.

The Sui Dynasty expanded the Great Wall, build the Grand Canal, and reintroduced the Imperial Examination System.

The dynasty fell because of the bad choices of Emperor Yang.

### Sui Dynasty

# The Sui Great Wall

Wall

Glue here

The Sui Dynasty restored the Great Wall and built new sections. Like the Han Dynasty wall, this Great Wall was built out of materials like packed dirt, reeds, and stones.

# The Grand Canal

Canal

Glue here

The Grand Canal is the longest canal in the world. It connects the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers, allowing easier trade and travel between northern and southern China.