**Vocabulary Practice**

1. Loose federation of mostly German states, headed by an emperor elected by the princes. It lasted from 962 to 1806.

2. Invaders of Europe that came from the North in Scandinavia (Sweden, Denmark, Norway)

3. Code of conduct for knights during the middle Ages

4. split of Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox Church; couldn't agree on icons, role of pope, celibacy of priests

5. Arab prophet; founder of religion of Islam.

6. "The way of the warrior"; Japanese word for the Samurai life; Samurai moral code was based on loyalty, chivalry, martial arts, and honor until the death

7. Great ruler of the Mongols who unified tribes and created the largest land empire in history

8. A political and social system developed during the Middle Ages; nobles offered protection and land in return for service

9. A disease that engulfed Europe during the middle Ages. It killed about one-third of the population and was carried by fleas. Because of this, the feudal system died out.

10. Emperor of Byzantine Empire; created Legal Code; fortified city; built Hagia Sophia

11. French heroine and military leader inspired by religious visions to organize French resistance to the English and to have Charles VII crowned king, she was later tried for heresy and burned at the stake

12. Italian trader who traveled to China and later wrote a book. During his time in China he served as a government official in Kublai Khan's court.

13. A series of holy wars by European Christians to free the Holy Land of Jerusalem from Muslim rule.

a. Bushido b. Guilds c. Vassal d. Crusades

14. Large war between France and England that was fueled by territorial disagreements and started when Edward III declared himself king of France. In the end, it weakened both countries for some time

a. Vassal b. 100 Year War c. Magna Carta d. Ibn Battuta

15. Association of merchants or artisans who cooperated to protect their economic interests

a. Vikings b. Crusades c. Guilds d. Bushido

16. Moroccan Muslim scholar, the most widely traveled individual of his time. He wrote a detailed account of his visits to Islamic lands from China to Spain and the western Sudan.

a. Mansa Musa b. Ibn Battuta c. Bushido d. Magna Carta

17. A knight who promised to support a lord in exchange for land

a. Vassal b. Muhammad c. Bushido d. Chivalry

18. "Charles the Great" leader of the Franks (France); unified most of the Christian lands of Europe with the help of Pope Leo III who crowned him "Holy Roman Emperor" 800 c.e.

a. Charlemagne b. Chivalry c. Muhammad d. Crusades

19. Mali, Ghana, and Songhai are examples of these. Had a traditional economy and were successful because of the salt and gold trade.

a. Vikings b. Great Schism c. Holy Roman Empire d. West African Kingdoms

20. 1215 document that limited the king's ability to tax English nobles and that guaranteed due process and a right to trial a. Magna Carta b. Mansa Musa c. Ibn Battuta d. Muhammad

21. King of England who raised taxes and punished his enemies without a trial. He is best known for being forced to sign the Magna Carta.

a. King John b. Bushido c. Vikings d. Justinian

22. One of the most powerful kings of Mali, main focus was Muslim faith, caused Timbuktu to become a major intellectual and cultural center

a. Magna Carta b. Mansa Musa c. Marco Polo d. Ibn Battuta

23. Emperor of India (Mughal Empire) known for religious tolerance and for creating a strong central government.

a. Magna Carta b. Akbar the Great c. Charlemagne d. Joan of Arc