Chapter 10 Study Guide

1. Aristotle and classical Greek learning
2. Byzantine Empire
3. Caesaropapism
4. Charlemagne
5. Christianity, Eastern Orthodox
6. Christianity, Roman Catholic
7. Constantinople
8. Crusades
9. Cyril and Methodius
10. Cyrillic
11. European cities
12. Greek fire
13. Guild
14. Holy Roman Empire
15. “hybrid civilization,” the West as a
16. Iconoclasm
17. Indulgence
18. Justinian
19. Kievan Rus
20. natural philosophy
21. Otto I: King of Germany (r. 936–973)
22. system of competing states
23. Vikings
24. Vladimir, prince of Kiev

Margin Questions: answer the questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. In what respects did Byzantium continue the patterns of the classical Roman Empire? In what ways did it diverge from those patterns?
2. How did Eastern Orthodox Christianity differ from Roman Catholicism?
3. How did links to Byzantium transform the new civilization of Kievan Rus?
4. How did the historical development of the European West differ from that of Byzantium in the postclassical era?
5. What replaced the Roman order in Western Europe?
6. In what ways was European civilization changing after 1000?
7. What was the impact of the Crusades in world history?
8. In what ways did borrowing from abroad shape European civilization after 1000?
9. Why was Europe unable to achieve the kind of political unity that China experienced? What impact did this have on the subsequent history of Europe?
10. In what different ways did classical Greek philosophy and science have an impact in the West, in Byzantium, and in the Islamic world?

**Document 10.1: The Conversion of Clovis**

1. According to Gregory, what led to the conversion of Clovis?
2. Notice how Gregory modeled his picture of Clovis on that of Constantine, the famous Roman emperor whose conversion to Christianity in the fourth century gave official legitimacy and state support to the faith (see Chapter 5). What message did Gregory seek to convey in making this implied comparison?
3. How might a modern secular historian use this document to help explain the spread of Christianity among the Franks?

Document 10.2: Advice on Dealing with “Pagans”

1. What can we learn about the religious practices of the Anglo-Saxons from Bede’s account?
2. In what specific ways did the pope urge toleration? And why did he advocate accommodation or compromise with existing religious practices? Keep in mind that the political authorities in England at the time had not yet become thoroughly Christian.
3. What implication might Gregory’s policies have for the beliefs and practices of English converts?

Document 10.3: Charlemagne and the Saxons

1. What does this document reveal about the kind of resistance that the Saxons mounted against their enforced conversion?
2. How did Charlemagne seek to counteract that resistance?
3. What does this document suggest about Charlemagne’s views of his duties as ruler?

Documents 10.4 and 10.5: The Persistence of Tradition

1. What practices of the Hessians conflicted with Boniface’s understanding of Christianity? How did he confront the persistence of these practices?
2. What do these documents reveal about the process of conversion to Christianity?
3. How might Boniface (Document 10.4), Pope Gregory (Document 10.2), and Charlemagne (Document 10.3) have responded to the cures and preventions described in the *Leechbook*?

Document 10.6: The Jesus Sutras in China

1. What was the role of the emperor in establishing Christianity in China? How does this compare with the religious role of European monarchs such as Clovis or Charlemagne in Europe?
2. In what ways are Daoist or Buddhist concepts used to express the Christian message? (See pp. 195–97 and 199–201.)