

Part 1: The Anchor Facts of European History

Write down a basic description of the fact symbolized by the image in question, including the year(s) when it occurred. Then describe how this event has contributed to the rise of Europe as we know it today.



1. The Frankish Union of 800-843 established by Charlemagne broke apart, resulting in the formation of the separate nations of France and Germany that have dominated European history, and are now desperately trying to re-join themselves in the modern European Union. **(3 pts: fact/date/interpretation)**



2. The Reformation and Religious Wars from 1517-1648 exacerbated the divisions and antagonism between Europe's nations because of sectarian intolerance within Christendom. **(3 pts: fact/date/interpretation)**



3. The Napoleonic Wars from 1799 to 1815 were France's attempt to build an empire after the French Revolution by conquering the rest of Europe, making Germany want more power and revenge. **(3 pts: fact/date/interpretation)**



4. The Hundred Years' War from 1337-1453 was a great war between France and England that finally broke the link between the two countries created by the dukes of Normandy and gave France a strong monarchy. **(3 pts: fact/date/interpretation)**



5. The Great Northern War of 1700-22 saw Russia, led by Peter the Great, take over land from Sweden on the Baltic Sea, giving it sea access to Europe, and thus joining the Europe of nations. **(3 pts: fact/date/interpretation)**



6. The Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1 resulted in the creation of the German Empire and the rise of Germany above France in terms of power in the Europe of nations. **(3 pts: fact/date/interpretation)**



7. The French Revolution of 1789-99 led to the abolish of monarchy throughout Europe and the adoption of *national* democratic socialism, to which today's *supranationalism* is considered to be the antidote. **(3 pts: fact/date/interpretation)**

Total Points This Page: 21 pts

Part 2: Decline and Fall of Rome

8. What tribe first sacked Rome as the empire was collapsing? What was its further role in shaping the later Europe of nations?

The Visigoths were the first to sack Rome (in 410 AD). This tribe then made a bargain with the Romans to move on to Iberia, to expel another invading tribe called the Vandals. The Visigoths accomplished this and established the Visigothic kingdom in Iberia which occupied most of Spain, but little of Portugal. This is part of how the Visigoths shaped the Europe of Nations by contributing to the history of Spain and Portugal **(4 pts: 1 pt for Visigoths; 1 pt for moving on / Vandals / kingdom in Iberia; 1pt for Spain and Portugal; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

9. *Briefly* tell the story of the Ostrogoths, Byzantines, and Lombards, and what it meant for Italy.

The Ostrogoths were recruited by the Eastern Roman / Byzantine empire to retake Italy and to help rebuild the Roman empire. They took it over for themselves, and the Byzantines sent two great generals Belisarius and Narses to retake it. Because Belisarius had been betrayed by the Byzantine emperor, Narses turned over Italy to the Lombards, who were Aryans, and whose presence was a great problem for the popes in Rome, who eventually turned to the Franks for help. **(4 pts: 1 pt for Ostrogoth/Byzantine bargain; 1 pt for generals; 1pt for Lombard takeover / Arians, popes, and Franks; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Part 3: The Rise of Christianity and the Franks

10. What role did Constantine and Theodosius, and also Arius play in the shaping of Christianity in the Dark Ages?

Constantine and Theodosius were two Roman emperors who great affected the fate of Christianity. Constantine was the first Roman emperor to become a Christian and he organized the council of Nicaea, which created the Nicene Creed. At that council, the view of a priest named Arius were rejected and he left the Roman world to promote those views to the Germanic barbarians. Later Theodosius made Christianity the only legal religion in Rome, insuring that it would be the dominant belief in the Roman world, even when the empire itself collapsed. **(4 pts: 1 pt for Constantine; 1 pt for Arius; 1pt for Theodosius; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points This Page: 12 pts

11. What two battles ensured that Europe would remain *Europe*, and not be a part of other cultures? What tribe participated in *both* these battles, and what was that tribe's greatest achievement?

The two battles that ensured that Europe would remain Europe and not be part of other cultures were the *Battle of Chalons (451 AD)* by Europeans against the Huns of Asia and the *Battle of Tours (732 AD)* against the Muslims from Arabia and Africa. The Franks contributed to both European victories, and went on to forge the first European empire/union after Rome in 800 AD under Charlemagne. **(5 pts: 1 pt for Chalons; 1 pt for Tours; 1 pt for Franks; 1pt for Charlemagne/Frankish Union; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Part 4: Germany, France, and England

12. Why is Otto I of Germany so important to European history? (Tell the story of how his actions affected German history overall, but do not rely too heavily on anchor facts from much later in history. Focus on *medieval* Germany.)

Otto I is important to European history because he created the Holy Roman Empire in 962 AD, which shaped medieval Germany into the nation it became. Otto was trying to solve what Mr. Powell calls the “problem of the dukes.” In the wake of the collapse of the Frankish empire, dukes previously under Frankish control ruled the land independently and although they elected kings to lead them, the kings had little real power since they were just dukes themselves. Otto strengthened his monarchy by taking land from competing dukes and giving it to the church, thus creating a hybrid power in Germany, known as “bishop-princes.” He also expanded his power down to Rome, and was rewarded for helping the pope by being crowned “Holy Roman Emperor.” Although this appeared positive, the struggle for ultimate authority in the Holy Roman Empire between popes and emperors, in particular over the bishop-princes (a struggle called the “Investiture Controversy”) resulted in the kings being rejected by the Church and losing power to dukes who took advantage of the contest. The ultimate outcome was a disintegration of Germany, rather than an integration, and an “Interregnum” (period without a king) from 1254 to 1273. The Ottonian “solution” to the problem of the dukes proved no solution at all, and Germany was a weak nation all the way until modern times. **(6 pts: 1 pt for problem of the dukes; 1 pt for Holy Roman Empire; 1 pt for resulting conflict; 1pt for disintegration/Interregnum; 1 pt for importance of Germany in *Europe*; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points This Page: 11 pts

14. Why are Rollo and his descendants important people in history? Who was his most famous descendant, and what problem did he create for the French kings?

Rollo and his descendants are important to history because Rollo was a Viking who conquered northern France and was thus made Duke of Normandy under the French kings. This injection of the Normans into France deeply shaped French and English history. Rollo's most famous descendant was William "the Conqueror" who became king of England as well, creating a mismatch of power between the dukes of Normandy and the kings of France that Mr. Powell calls "the problem of the duke." It took centuries for the kings of France to gain the upper hand in the relationship, only resolving the conflict through the *Hundred Years' War* (1337-1453). **(4 pts: 1 pt for duke of Normandy; 1 pt for William the Conqueror; 1 pt for "problem of the duke"; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

15. What was the Magna Carta? What else did the barons have to create to continue to prevent tyranny?

The Magna Carta was a charter or law imposed on King John I of England in 1215 that said he could not raise taxes at will, but had to give his subject "representation" when taxed. This limit on the king's power instituted a *constitutional monarchy*, but the unwillingness of the kings to follow the law led to further conflicts and the need for a parliament, as instituted by Simon of Monfort to provide a recognized mechanism for representation. **(3 pts: 1 pt for charter/law limiting power; 1 pt for parliament; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Part 5: Bonus

16. What Englishman claimed during the Hundred Years' War that it was not necessary to follow the pope to be a good Christian?

John Wycliffe (0.5 bonus points)

17. What was it called when a king (German or otherwise) chose who was to become a

lay investiture (0.5 bonus points)

18. Who was the Frankish champion at Chalons? What dynasty is named after him?

Merovig; Merovingians (1 bonus point)

Total Points This Page: 7 pts

Total Bonus Points: 2 pts

Total Points on Test: 51 points