**Part 1: Questions**

1. **The Mediterranean world was a great place for civilizations to grow. Why was this so ideal in particular for the Roman Empire? Provide a key word and explain. How is this relevant to us today?**

1. **Climate**

**2. Transportation**  There were many ways to **travel** and the conditions were ideal apart from the

mountains and ranges. You could travel by **boat**, **horse**, and **foot**. Large

waterways such as the **Mediterranean Sea**, **the Rubicon River** and the **Rhine River** provided easy access and **movement** of **goods**.

**3. Trade**

**4. Fertile Soil**

1. **Rome Empire eventually collapsed in both the east and west. What were the factors and what did they cause?**
2. **Infrastructure** Many components or things that make up a city were slowly **degrading**. **Roads** were not being maintained. **Water** was becoming dirty. **Overcrowding** had people going to the washroom (**Sewage**) on the streets themselves.
3. **Religion**
4. **Military**
5. **From Leadership**
6. **Disease/Illness**

**III. The Vikings were a powerful and unique people. Explain as much as you can providing a good idea of their culture, law, traditions, stereotypes, etc.?**

1. **Technology**  Vikings were well known for creating great weapons such as the battle axe,

beautiful jewelry such as metal bands and bracelets (rings), and sails to propel

 their longboats.

1. **Laws and customs**
2. **Advanced Navigation**
3. **Farming Practices**
4. **Stereotypes**

**Part 2 Vocabulary *Match the Definition with the vocabulary word. Provide an example of each as well.***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A member of the ancient **Germanic** peoples who spread from the Rhine into the Roman Empire in the **4th** century. | **Franks** The had a Salic code that identified ***the value of a person***. They were identifiable by men having long hair and they were warriors. They wore jewelry. Money was becoming a commodity. |
|  | **King** of the Franks who unified Gaul and established his **capital at Pari**s and founded the **Frankish monarchy**. |  |
|  | A body of tradition low codified for governing the Franks. The law that excludes females from dynastic succession and is a law by which the French monarchy go by. |  |
|  | Man-money, that is, a person's value in money. |  |
|  | King of the Franks and Holy Roman Emperor; conqueror of theLombards and Saxons (from 742-814 C.E) Crowned King by Pope Leo. His father was Pepin and grandfather was Charles Martel. |  |
|  | A name used to describe the northern European Germanic warriors . |  |
|  | Any of the Scandinavian people who raided the coasts of Europe from the 8th to the 11th centuries. |  |
|  | A tax raised to pay tribute to the Viking raiders to save a land from being ravaged. |  |
|  | A slave in Scandinavian culture during the Viking Age. |  |
|  | A parliament where adults could give their opinions on important matters. Viking kinds were not crowned; instead, they were lifted up standing on shields. |  |

1. **1. Anglo-Saxons** 2. **Thrall** 3. **Viking**
2. **Clovis I**  5. **Charlemagne 6. Danegeld:**
3. **Salic Code** 8. **Wergild**  9. **Thing**

10. **Franks**

Student Name: Block: .