

The Dark Ages... How Dark Were They, Really?: Crash Course World History #14

- 1) Why is the period between 600 and 1450 in **Europe** called the **Middle Ages**?
- 2) Briefly describe what **conditions** were like in the cities of **London, England** and **Paris, France** during the **Middle Ages** (600-1450).
- 3) Clarify the **health** situation inside of **Europe** during the **medieval times**.
- 4) Explain the **political system** of **feudalism** which dominated the **politics** of the **Middle Ages** (600-1450).
- 5) Go into detail about how **feudalism** was also an **economic system**.
- 6) Why wasn't a **feudalistic** type of **medieval world** conducive to **social mobility**?
- 7) How did **superstition** come to dominate **European** thought?
- 8) Reveal how the **Umayyad Arabs** under their **religion** of **Dar Al-Islam** placed themselves at the top of the established **hierarchy**. Be sure to include what eventually led to their downfall in 750.
- 9) Describe how the **Abbasids**, who ruled from 750-1258, took on a distinctly **Persian** cast.

- 10) Explain how the openness of the **Abbasids** and their tolerance to foreigners was good for the proliferation of their **empire** with their new **capital** in **Baghdad**.

- 11) Describe how early **Islamic** science made huge strides in **medicine**.

- 12) Interpret the thinking of **Andalusian philosopher Ibn Rushd**. (1126-1198).

- 13) Describe how the city of **Cordoba** in **Spain** became a center for the **arts** and **architecture**?

- 14) Explain how the rise of the **Tang Dynasty** (618-907) in **China**, also known as the **Golden Age of China**, ran parallel to the **Dark Ages** (476-1492) of **Europe**.

- 15) Briefly describe how the **Chinese** capitalized on **inventions** such as iron, paper money, porcelain, and gunpowder during the **Dark Ages** (476-1492).