

MPHS Social Studies Department

Week of May 11th – 15th

World Geography: **Physical Features of the World**

Spencer Clark – Sclark@mpisd.net Karrie Hargrave – Khargrave@mpisd.net

Sherry Hill – Shill@mpisd.net Bobby Betts – Bbetts@mpisd.net

S. Crouch – Scrouch@mpisd.net

World History: **Church Reform and Crusades/AP Instructions**

Devin Jones – Djones@mpisd.net Wayne Warlick – Wwarlick@mpisd.net

Scott Crouch – Scrouch@mpisd.net

U.S. History: **History Questions/AP Assignment**

LeAnne Blalock – Lblalock@mpisd.net Bobby Betts – Bbetts@mpisd.net

Lea Holli Hensley – Lhensley@mpisd.net Angie Criss – Ccriss@mpisd.net

Google classroom set up: You will need a Gmail account to access the google classroom. You will need to download the app (free). From there you will need the code **Class code 75ggdz2**. You will have access to everything we will have covered it will be updated weekly with the most recent material up top. Parents also feel free to join.

Government: **Citizenship**

Harris Brownlee – Hbrownlee@mpisd.net

Economics: **Income Matching Terms**

Donald Speidell – Dspeidell@mpisd.net Sherry Hill – Shill@mpisd.net

Department Head: LeAnne Blalock – Lblalock@mpisd.net

Administrator: Kelli Glenn – Kglenn@mpisd.net

Physical Features of the World

Use the maps and additional references to complete the following.

1. Label Antarctica, Australia, Africa, Europe, Asia, North America, and South America.
 - a. Name the continent that is in the northern and western hemispheres. _____
 - b. What continent is partially in all four hemispheres? _____

2. Label the Equator, Prime Meridian, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, Arctic Circle, Antarctic Circle, North Pole, and South Pole.
 - a. The Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle are in what hemisphere? _____

 - b. The Prime Meridian passes through what three continents? _____

3. Label the *Indian Ocean*, *Arctic Ocean*, *Pacific Ocean*, and *Atlantic Ocean*.
 - a. Which ocean lies between Asia and North America? _____
 - b. Which ocean lies north of Europe? _____

4. Label the Rocky Mountains, Andes Mountains, Alps, Ural Mountains, and the Himalayas.
 - a. Which mountain range is the longest? _____
 - b. Which two ranges separate Europe and Asia? _____

5. Label the islands of Greenland, Madagascar, and New Guinea.
 - a. Greenland is in the North _____ Ocean.
 - b. Madagascar is in the _____ Ocean near the continent of _____.

6. Label the *Caribbean Sea*, *Mediterranean Sea*, *Arabian Sea*, and *South China Sea*.
 - a. The *Caribbean Sea* is between what two continents? _____

 - b. The *Mediterranean Sea* is bordered by what three continents? _____

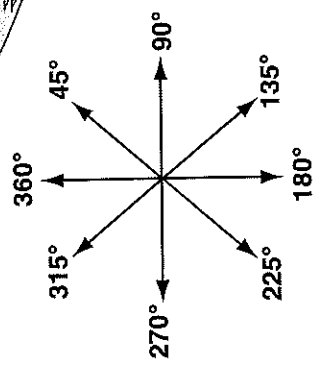
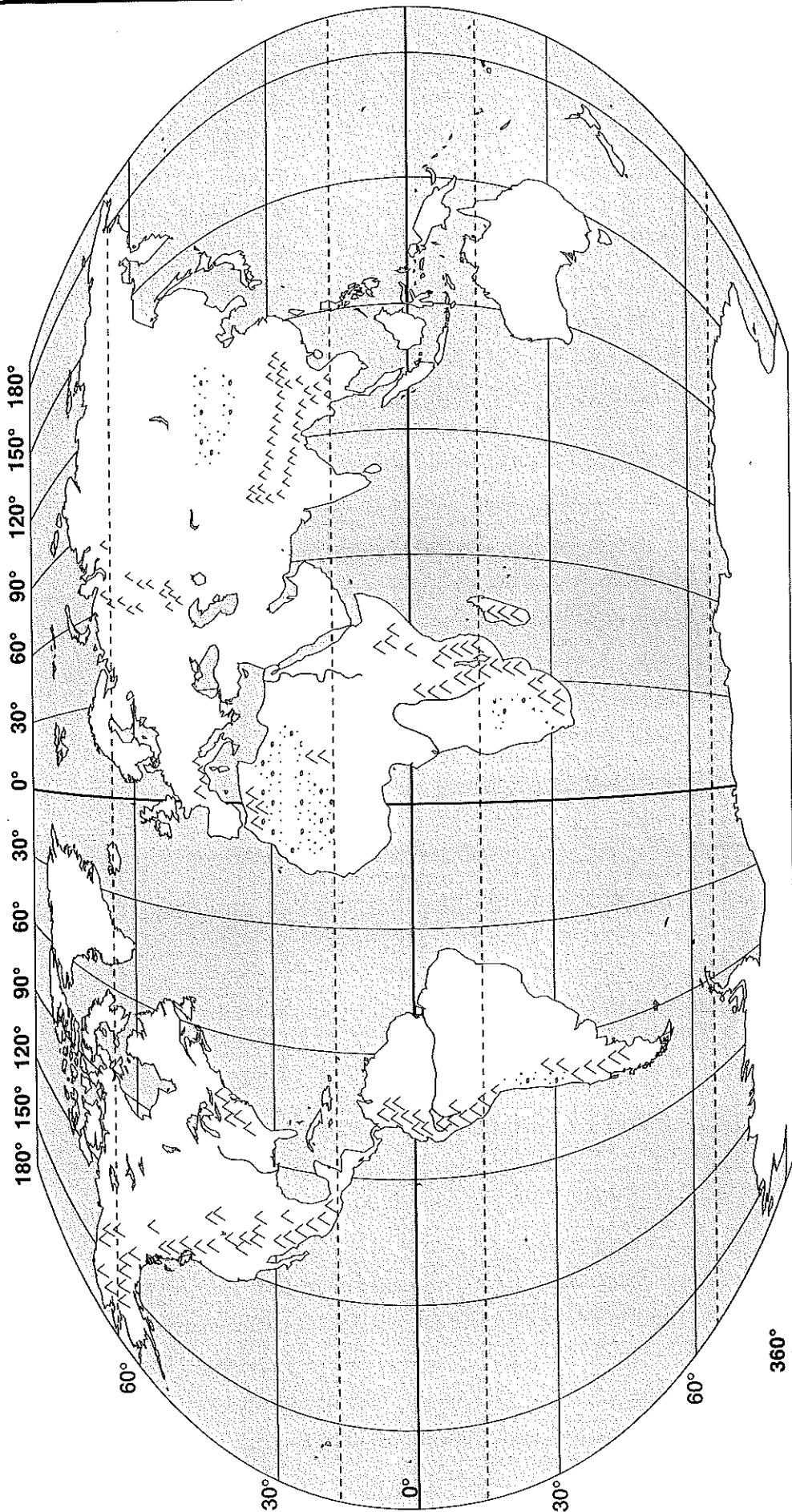
7. Label Cape Horn, Cape of Good Hope, *Strait of Gibraltar*, and *Panama Canal*.
 - a. The *Strait of Gibraltar* connects what bodies of water? _____

 - b. The *Panama Canal* connects what two bodies of water? _____

8. Label the *Amazon River*, *Mississippi River*, *Congo River*, and *Nile River*.
 - a. Which river is east of the Andes Mountains? _____
 - b. Which river flows almost straight north? _____

9. Label the Sahara, Gobi Desert, Kalahari Desert, and Atacama Desert.
 - a. Which desert is bigger than the continent of Australia? _____
 - b. Which desert lies east of 90°E? _____

Physical Features of the World



CHAPTER 14 Section 1 (pages 341-346)

Church Reform and the Crusades

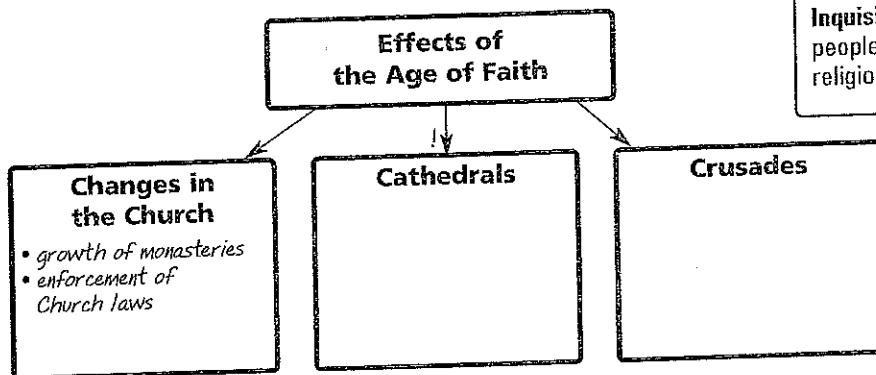
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about the authority and role of the Church during the Middle Ages.

In this section, you will read about changes in the Church and the launching of the Crusades.

AS YOU READ

Use the diagram below to take notes on impact of the Age of Faith—a new age of religious feeling.



TERMS AND NAMES

simony Practice of selling positions in the church

St. Francis of Assisi Spiritual leader who gave up his own wealth and founded the Franciscan friars

Gothic Style of architecture of the cathedrals during the Middle Ages

Urban II Pope who called for the first Crusade

Crusade Campaign to regain the Holy Land

Saladin Famous Muslim leader of the 1100s

Richard the Lion-Hearted English king who fought Saladin in the Third Crusade

Reconquista Effort by Christian leaders to drive the Muslims out of Spain

Inquisition Church court that tried people suspected of having opposing religious beliefs

Monastic Revival and Church Reform (pages 341-342)

What changes did the Church undergo?

Starting in the 1000s, a new age of spiritual feeling arose in Europe. This era was called The Age of Faith. It led to many changes. The reform movement began with the founding of a *monastery*. It was located at Cluny in France. About 300 related monasteries were set up in Europe.

Many problems troubled the Church. Popes made reforms. They enforced Church laws. They tried to end certain practices. One was the marriage of priests. Another was **simony**, or the selling

of positions in the Church.

In the early 1200s, a new Church group arose. They were called *friars*. They moved from place to place spreading the ideas of the Church. Friars owned nothing. They begged for food. **St. Francis of Assisi** was a very famous friar. He treated all creatures as his spiritual brothers and sisters. Women also played a role during the Age of Faith. Many entered convents to devote themselves to God.

1. What three developments in the Church showed the new spiritual feeling of the times?

Cathedrals—Cities of God (page 342)

How did the new cathedrals reflect the new Age of Faith?

The Age of Faith was shown in the building of great *cathedrals*. In the early 1100s, these huge churches were built in a new style of architecture. This style was called **Gothic**. The cathedrals were towering. They seemed to reach toward heaven. Light streamed in through colorful stained-glass windows.

2. What was the new style of church architecture?

The Crusades (pages 343–345)

Why were the Crusades fought?

Renewed faith also led to war. In 1093, the Byzantine emperor asked for help against Muslim Turks. They were threatening to conquer Constantinople. This city was his capital. Pope **Urban II** urged the leaders of Western Europe to begin a holy war—a **Crusade**. He wanted Christians to gain control of Jerusalem and the entire Holy Land. Rulers and the Church favored the Crusades. Both knights and common people joined the Crusades. Their motive was deep religious feeling.

The First Crusade began in 1096. It was badly organized. Yet the Crusaders still captured some of the Holy Land, including Jerusalem. Muslims won back some of this land. Then other Crusades followed. During the Second Crusade, the Muslim leader **Saladin** recaptured Jerusalem.

Three powerful European rulers led the Third Crusade. One was the English king. His name was **Richard the Lion-Hearted**. He fought Saladin. The two reached a *truce*. But the Crusades were not over.

The Fourth Crusade ended in disaster. In 1204, knights *looted* Constantinople. This helped make a lasting split between western and eastern Christian churches.

3. Why did people support the Crusades?

The Crusading Spirit Dwindles (pages 345–346)

What happened to Muslims and Jews in Spain?

A later Crusade took place in Spain. Christian rulers tried to drive the Muslims out of Spain. This long fight was called the **Reconquista**. It lasted from the 1100s until 1492.

Thousands of Jews lived in Spain. During the late 1400s, many Spanish Jews and Muslims became Christians. Jewish and Muslim converts were suspected of *heresy*. They were believed to hold beliefs that differed from the teachings of the Church. Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand of Spain conducted the **Inquisition**. Suspects might be questioned for weeks and even tortured. Those who confessed were often burned at the stake.

The Crusades had many effects on Europe. The failure of later Crusades cut the pope's power. The deaths of many knights reduced the nobles' power. Contact with the East revived trade. The Christians' harsh treatment of Muslims in the Holy Land led to bitterness that has lasted to the present.

4. What was the Reconquista?

AP World History Weekly Packet: May 11-15, 2020

DBQ Practice

I will send assignments via Remind.

May 11, Mon – Reflecting on your Writing

May 12, Tue – Constructing Full Body Paragraphs

May 13, Wed – Acronym Handout Exam Review

May 14, Thu – DBQ Practice Japan & Russian Industrialization

May 15, Fri – DBQ Practice Silver

Review, Review, Review...

Mr. Crouch

1. **War of 1812 (1812-1814)**

Causes _____
Major Battles _____
Winner _____
Name of Treaty _____

2. **Mexican – American War (1846-1848)**

Causes _____
Major Battles _____
Winner _____
Name of Treaty _____

3. **The Civil War (1861-1865)**

Causes _____
Civil War President _____
Union Commander _____
Southern Commander _____
Winner _____

4. **Spanish American War (1898)**

Causes _____
Major Battles _____
Winner _____
Name of Treaty _____

5. **World War I (1914-1918)**

Cause _____
Why did America get involved? _____
Winner _____
Name of Treaty _____

6. **World War II (1939-1945)**

Causes _____
Why did America get involved? _____
Major Battles _____
Why did Truman drop the Atomic bomb? _____
Winner _____

7. **Korean War (1950-1953)**

Causes _____

Major Battles _____

Winner _____

8. **Vietnam War (1954-1970)**

Causes _____

Major Events/Battles _____

Winner _____

9. **Persian Gulf War (1990-1991)**

Causes _____

Major Events/Battles _____

Winner _____

10. **Freedom Iraq (2001-Present)**

Causes _____

Major Events/Battles _____

Winner _____

AP U.S. History
May 11th – May 15th

- A. The Chapter 28 questions are due May 11th.
- B. Complete the essay it will be due by May 17th and can be sent to lblalock@mpisd.net, or dropped off at the High School at specified times, or sent through Schoology.
- C. I have also created a Schoology page, if you have not signed up please send an email to me to receive the code.
- D. AP College Board is providing lessons and reviews taught by teachers online. You can go to College Board website to locate these videos.

Essay Topic

Write a 3 to 5 paragraph essay explaining what time period we have studied this year that has had the most impact on the United States today. Examples of time periods would be pre-Revolution, Revolution, Jacksonian Era, Imperialism, specific wars, Roaring Twenties, Great Depression, etc. Underline the thesis statement, remember a thesis statement is an argument supported by facts.

Information pending concerning the return of textbooks.

1. What are 5 actions a person should take to demonstrate they are good citizens and positive members of our democratic society?
2. How do citizenship by birth and naturalization differ?
3. How does federalism (national and state governments) impact U.S. immigration policies?
4. What different types of visas are available to immigrants who visit or stay in the U.S.
5. Respond to the following statement. "who should be able to vote in U.S. elections? Explain your reasoning."

Income Matching Terms

Directions: Match the letter of the term to the correct definition.

- A. ARM
- B. Benefits
- C. Cafeteria-style Bene
- D. Cost of Living
- E. Economic Condition
- F. Escrow Account
- G. Exemption
- H. Garnishment
- I. Income
- J. Insurance
- K. Investment
- L. Leave
- M. Mortgage
- N. Pension Plan
- O. Points
- P. Retirement
- Q. Wages

- ____1 A fixed amount of money paid to an employee for each pay period.
- ____2 A method for spreading individual risk among a large group of people to make losses more affordable for all.
- ____3 Allows workers to choose the benefits that best meet their personal needs.
- ____4 Consumer prices, consumer spending, and interest rates.
- ____5 Money that a person receives such as a paycheck from a job, an allowance from parents (inheritance), or interest earned on a savings account.
- ____6 Price of food, transportation, housing, and other expenses.
- ____7 Retirement plan that is funded at least in part by an employer.
- ____8 Something the company offers besides a paycheck.
- ____9 A period of time away from your job, sometimes paid for.
- ____10 The age at which you stop working full time.
- ____11 The use of savings to earn a financial return.
- ____12 A tax break received because of particular circumstances.
- ____13 An agreement that a borrower gives a lender in return for the lender giving a loan for the purpose of buying property.
- ____14 An account usually set up by a mortgagee for the purpose of collecting and paying property taxes and insurance on the property.
- ____15 A mortgage on which the interest rate can move up and down on a periodic basis.
- ____16 A mortgage term that refers to the fee a lender charges the borrower for lending money.
- ____17 A court order to an employer to withhold some of an employee's wages; that money must be sent to the court to pay someone who has won a lawsuit against the employee.