

The Fall of Rome

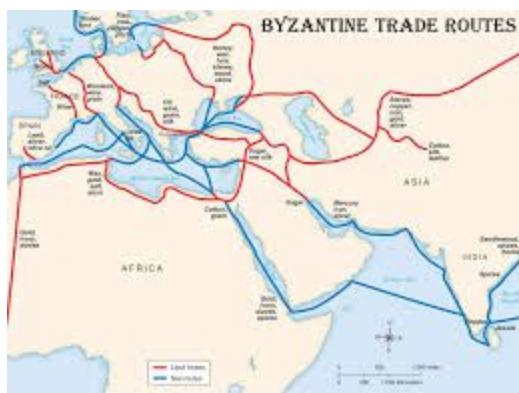
- Belief Systems
 - Judaism
 - Christianity
- Geography
 - Surrounds the Mediterranean Sea
 - Tiber River where it started
- Trade Routes



- Golden Age Achievements
 - Law and Order
 - Education
 - Arts, literature, Math, ETC
- Empires
 - Romulus
 - Odoacer

Byzantine

- Belief Systems
 - Christianity
- Geography
 - Bosphorus, middle of Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea
- Trade Routes

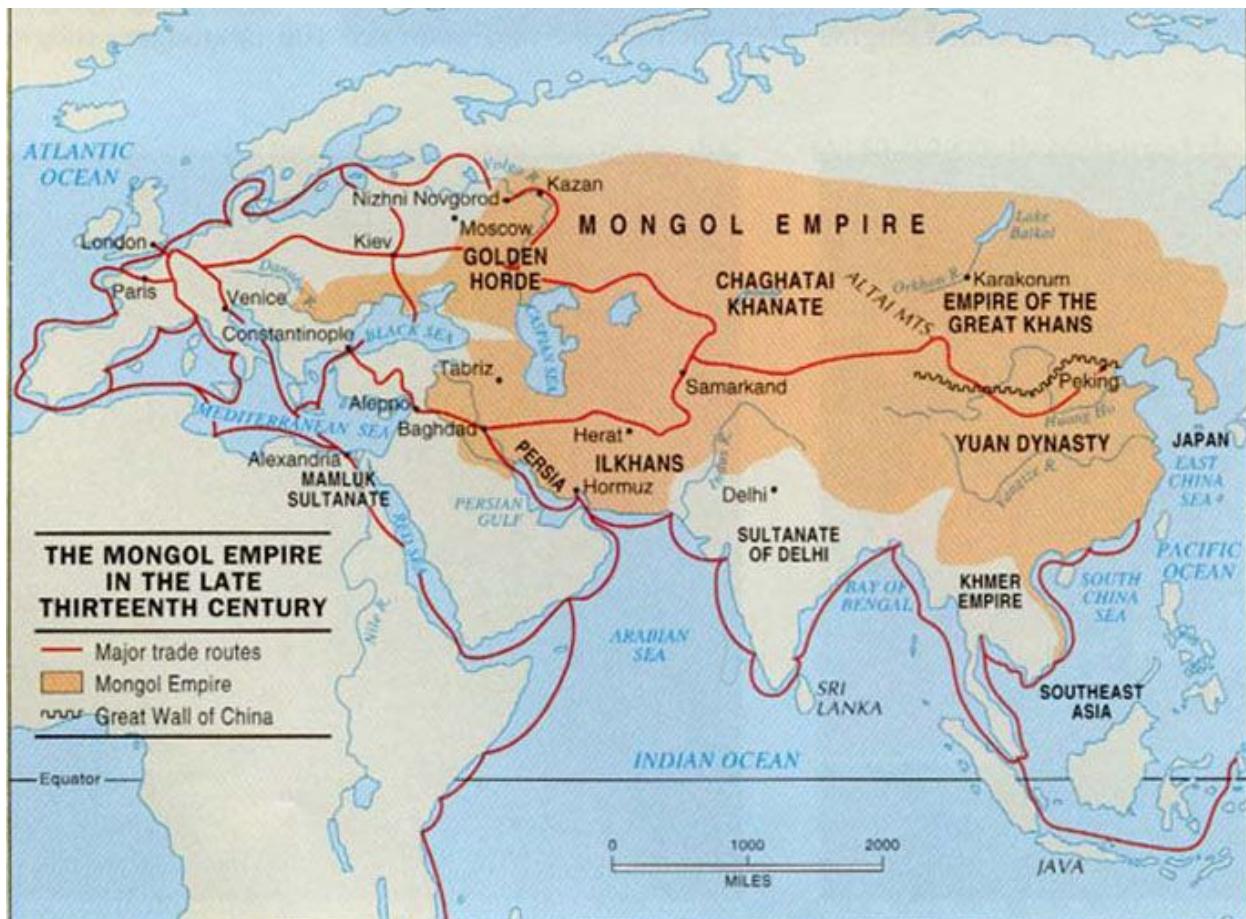


- Golden Age Achievements
 - Architectural achievements
 - Political achievements
- Empires
 - The Byzantine Empire

Mongols

- Belief Systems
 - Buddhism
 - Christianity
 - Islam
- Geography
 - Mountains
 - Plateaus

- Trade Routes



The Mongols extended their hegemony over a major part of the Eurasian landmass, from the Danube to the Pacific for the better part of two centuries.

- Golden Age Achievements
 - Employed Confucian Scholars that led to many new ideas and the construction of new temples and monasteries
- Empires
 - Kublai
 - Horde
 - Chagatai
 - Ilkhanate

Feudalism

- The dominant social system in medieval Europe, in which the nobility held lands from the Crown in exchange for military service, and vassals were in turn tenants of the nobles, while the peasants (villeins or serfs) were obliged to live on their lord's land and give him homage, labor, and a share of the produce, notionally in exchange for military protection.

Manorialism

- Also called manorial system, seignorialism, or seignorial system, political, economic, and social system by which the peasants of medieval Europe were rendered dependent on their land and on their lord.

Islam

- The religion of the Muslims, a monotheistic faith regarded as revealed through Muhammad as the Prophet of Allah.

Islamic Caliphates

- This is a person considered a religious successor to the Islamic prophet, Muhammad, and a leader of the entire muslim community.

West African Empires

- **Ghana**
- **Sosso**
- **Mali**
- **Songhai**
- **Sokoto Caliphate**
- **Akan Kingdoms and emergence of Asante Empire**
- **Dahomey**
- **Yoruba**

Mansa Musa

- Mansa Musa (about 1280 – about 1337) was an emperor (mansa) of the Mali Empire during the 14th century. He became emperor in 1307. ... Mansa Musa was the great nephew of Sundiata Keita, who was founder of the empire. He is famous for his Hajj (1324–5).

Ibn Battuta

- Ibn Battuta was a Muslim Moroccan scholar and explorer who widely travelled the medieval world. Over a period of thirty years, Ibn Battuta visited most of the Islamic world and many non-Muslim lands, including Central Asia, Southeast Asia, South Asia and China.

Tang and Song and Islamic Golden Age