

## 15 HIST 1016

### Midterm Exam Review Sheet

The Midterm Exam will be given during lecture on Wednesday Oct. 8th. You will have 55 minutes to complete the exam.

The exam will have two parts, short answer identifications and longer essays.

YOU MUST BRING AN UNMARKED BLUE BOOK TO THE EXAM.

For both Short Answer Identifications and Essay Questions, please write in complete thoughts and sentences. We will be grading your responses for their content, not spelling and grammar, but we must be able to understand what you are trying to say.

#### Short Answer Identifications

On the exam, five of these twenty terms will appear. You will then be asked to identify and explain the historical significance of three of those five terms, writing a brief paragraph for each term.

Each identification will be worth four points (out of a total of twenty).

Investiture Controversy	<i>Divisio regnorum</i>
<i>The Kings Two Bodies</i>	Oriflamme
Code of Hammurapi	<i>shahada</i>
Mandate of Heaven	<i>dhimma</i>
Tetrarchy	Fatimid Caliphate
First Council of Nicaea	Battle of Manzikert
The Battle of Tours	The County of Edessa
Childebert the Adopted	Imad al-Din Zengi
Irene	Reynald of Châtillon
Donation of Constantine	"Noble Heathen"

#### Essay Questions

On the exam, two of these five essay questions will appear. You will then be asked to write a short (2-3pp.) response to one of these questions. **For each question, please support your answer with references to specific people and/or events using the readings to help formulate your responses.**

The essay will be worth eight points (out of a total of twenty).

1) The memory of both Charlemagne and Salah al-Din has been used by people who lived years and even centuries after their deaths to promote their own beliefs and ideas. In doing so, people have often refashioned and shaped the lives of these two kings to fit a particular narrative. For both Charlemagne and Salah al-Din, think about and describe one way the history of each of these kings and their reigns have been used by later historians, rulers, writers, etc. to promote a

belief or ideology. What aspects of Charlemagne and Salah al-Din's careers did people emphasize in these cases? What aspects of their history did they change or distort?

2) Pippin the Short was the Mayor of the Palace to the Merovingian kings before he himself became King of the Franks. Salah al-Din was Nur al-Din's representative in Cairo (and Nur al-Din was "technically" only the representative of the `Abbasid Caliph in Baghdad) before he became Sultan of Egypt and Syria. How did these two individuals make the move from agents of kings to sovereign rulers? Would you describe the methods used by Pippin the Short and Salah al-Din to elevate their status legitimate? Why or why not?

3) On Christmas Day, 800, Pope Leo III named Charlemagne emperor. This would appear to be a very straightforward event, but it wasn't. What was Charlemagne emperor of? Did everyone agree on this point? Why would Leo III give Charlemagne this title? Did he even have the right to declare Charlemagne emperor? Who might be upset about this coronation and why?

4) Both Charlemagne and Salah al-Din used religion as a means to legitimize their rule. For both Charlemagne and Salah al-Din, discuss the role of religion in justifying their claim to rule, actions they took to prove that they were a good Christian or Muslim ruler, and whether or not you feel their actions validated their status as Christian or Muslim rulers.

5) Nur al-Din and Salah al-Din have both been accused of being more concerned with expanding their own domains than with leading a counter crusade against the Franks and the Kingdom of Jerusalem. Is this a fair assessment? What particular actions made you come to that conclusion? How would Nur al-Din and Salah al-Din justify their conflicts with fellow Muslims? Should they be remembered first and foremost as counter-crusaders?