

Geography and History

Key concepts

2
SECONDARY

Geography and History 2 Key concepts is a collective work, conceived, designed and created by the Secondary Education department at Santillana, under the supervision of **Teresa Grence**.

WRITERS

Marta Díaz
María Ángeles Fernández
Nuria García
Gabriela Martín
Raquel Rubalcaba
Heather Sutton
Francisco Javier Zabaleta

EDITOR

Heather Sutton

EXECUTIVE EDITOR

David Ramírez

PROJECT DIRECTOR

Lourdes Etxebarria

BILINGUAL PROJECT DIRECTOR

Margarita España

Do not write in this book.
Do all the activities in your notebook.

Richmond

SANTILLANA

1. The Early Middle Ages 4

1. Rome and the 'barbarians'
2. The Byzantine Empire
3. Islam



2. Feudal Europe 12

1. The Carolingian Empire and the second wave of invasions
2. Feudalism
3. Romanesque art and architecture

3. The High Middle Ages 20

1. Economy, society and politics
2. Gothic architecture and art



4. Al-Andalus 26

1. Al-Andalus: history and society
2. Andalusian culture, architecture and art

5. The Hispanic Christian kingdoms 32

1. The Christian kingdoms and their expansion
2. The Corona de Castilla and the Corona de Aragón
3. The artistic legacy

6. The Age of Discovery 40

1. The Portuguese expeditions
2. The Castilian expeditions
3. Social and economic change

7. Renaissance and Reformation 48

1. Humanism and the Renaissance
2. Renaissance architecture and art
3. The Reformation and Counter-Reformation

8. The Spanish Empire 56

1. The modern state and the Catholic Monarchs
2. The Habsburg Empire
3. The conquest and colonisation of America

9. Baroque Europe 64

1. The crisis of the 17th century
2. France, the Dutch Republic and England
3. Baroque culture, architecture and art



10. World population 72

1. Demographic indicators
2. Migration and changes in world population
3. World population distribution

11. Cities 80

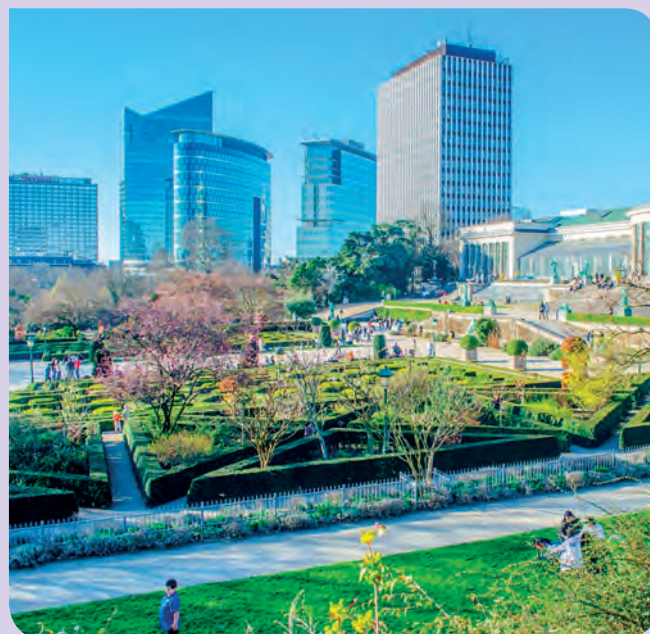
1. Urban areas
2. Cities throughout the world
3. Urban hierarchy and urban problems

12. Europe: population and cities 88

1. Demographic indicators and migration in Europe
2. Population growth in Europe
3. Urban population in Europe

13. Spain: territory, population and cities 96

1. The territorial organisation and institutions of Spain
2. The population of Spain
3. Distribution of population and cities in Spain



1

The Early Middle Ages

1

Rome and the 'barbarians'

GLOSSARY

duke: Germanic warrior who led the army into battle.

goldsmithing/silversmithing: working with gold and silver.

horseshoe arch: arch shaped like a horseshoe.

Huns: nomadic herders and warriors native to Asia. Their most famous leader was Attila.



1. Germanic warriors.

The 'barbarians' and the break-up of the Roman Empire

Lands beyond Roman borders were inhabited by people the Romans called 'barbarians', which meant 'foreigners'. A few, like the Huns, were of Asian descent while others, like the Germans, were from the north and east of Europe. **(1)**

In the 3rd century AD, the Roman Empire suffered a crisis, which led to a wave of migrations across its borders. Many Germanic tribes carried out violent attacks on Roman towns, but others established themselves peacefully within the Empire.

In AD 395, the emperor Theodosius divided the Roman Empire into two halves:

- The **Western Roman Empire**, whose capital was Rome.
- The **Eastern Roman Empire**, whose capital was Constantinople.

Each territory had its own emperor.

The Western Roman emperors could not withstand the attacks of the Germanic tribes, and the Western Roman Empire finally fell in AD 476. The Eastern Roman Empire, known as the Byzantine Empire, would last for another 1,000 years.

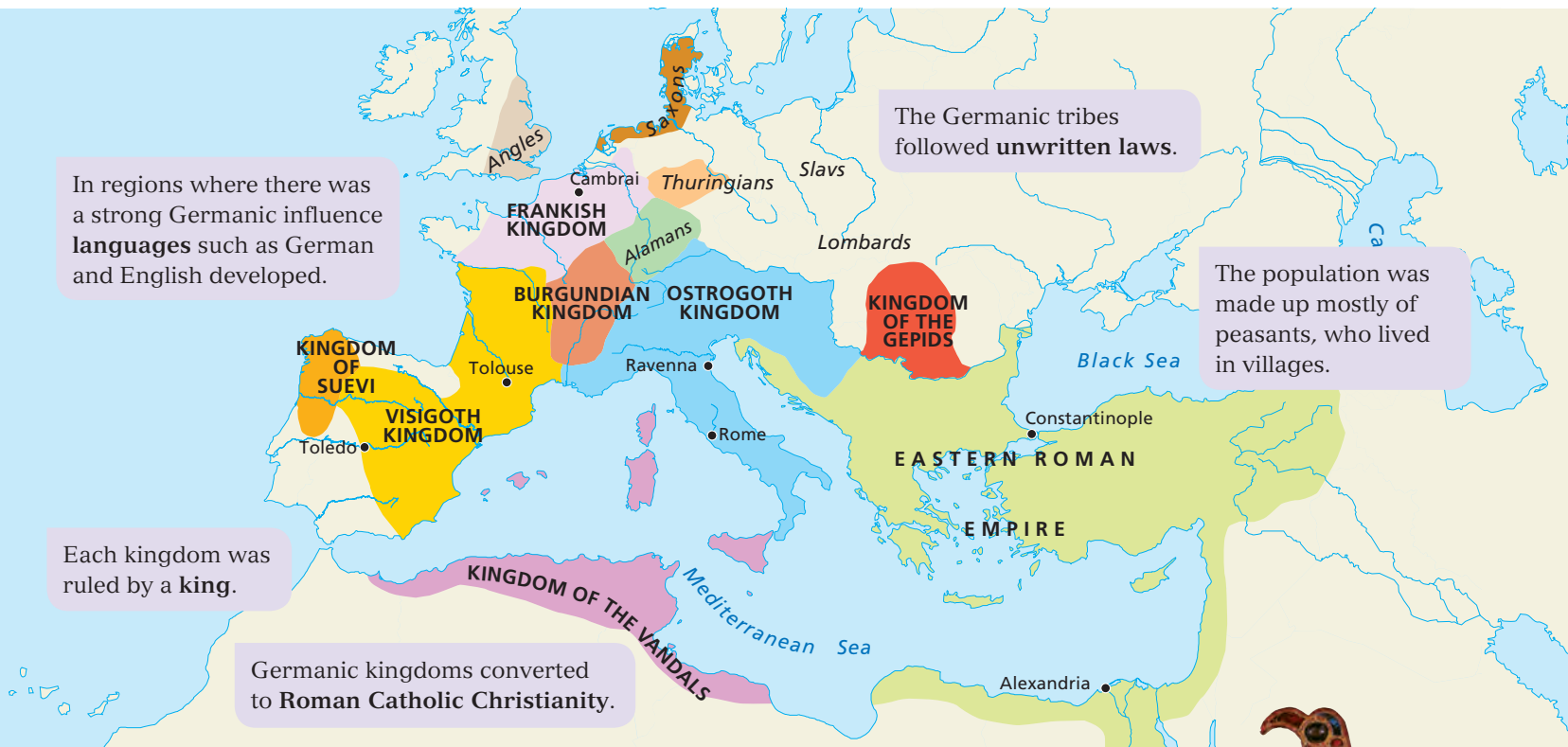
The territories of the former Western Empire broke up into **smaller kingdoms** between the 5th and the 7th centuries. **(2, 3 and 4)**



ACTIVITIES

- Define: barbarians, Germanic tribe, duke, Aula Regia, horseshoe arch, goldsmith.
- Study a map of modern Europe. Which present-day countries were occupied by the Angles? And by the Frankish and Visigoth kingdoms?

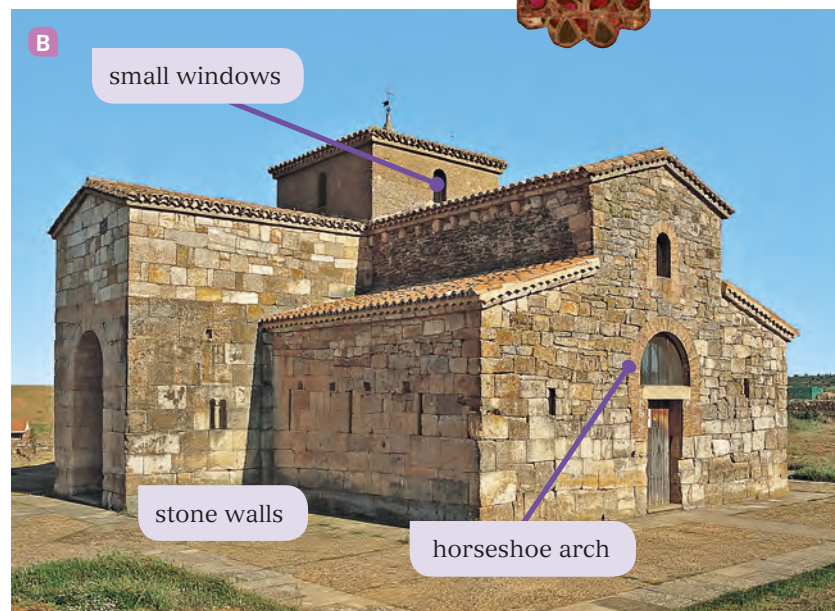
The Germanic kingdoms



2. GERMANIC KINGDOMS IN THE LATE 5TH CENTURY

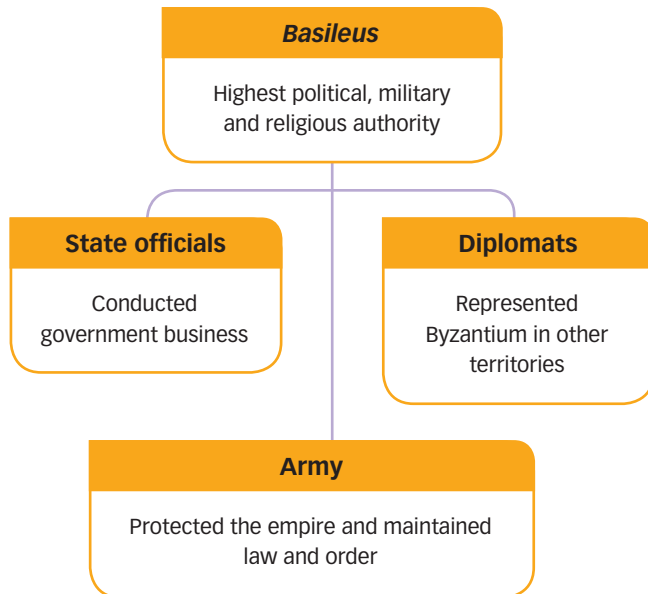
3. THE VISIGOTHS IN SPAIN

Chronology	507-711
Capital	Toledo
Type of government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elected monarchy Aula Regia: a council that advised the king The Councils of Toledo: took religious and political decisions Provinces: governed by dukes and counts
Main kings	Leovigildo, Recaredo, Recesvinto
Society	Nobility, clergymen, peasants, slaves
Economy	Agriculture was the main activity
Culture	San Leandro y San Isidro were leading Visigoth intellectuals
Architecture and art	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Architecture: horseshoe arches and barrel vaults, decoration inside was mostly on the capitals of the columns. Examples: Church of San Juan de Baños in Palencia, Church of San Pedro de la Nave in Zamora, Church Santa María de Melque in Toledo, and Church of Santa María de Quintanilla de las Viñas in Burgos. Gold and silver smithing: jewellery and crowns with precious stones and metals



4. Visigoth architecture and art. Brooch (A). The Church of San Pedro de la Nave (Zamora) (B).

5. THE GOVERNMENT OF THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE



GLOSSARY

basilica plan: building with a rectangular floor plan.

dome: roof in the shape of a half-sphere.

Greek-cross plan: building with a floor in the shape of a cross, with four branches of equal length.

icon: religious image (the Virgin Mary, saints, etc.) painted on wood and considered sacred.

6. TIMELINE OF THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE



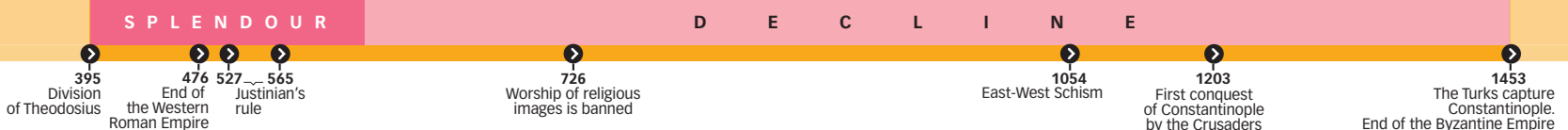
Emperor Justinian



Constantinople



Byzantine solidus



The reign of Justinian

The Eastern Roman Empire became known as the Byzantine Empire. Its capital city was Constantinople. Its greatest period of glory was during the reign of Justinian, when the empire conquered many territories. (6)

However, the Byzantine Empire did not have sufficient resources to defend such vast territories. Finally the **Turks** captured Constantinople in 1453, marking the end of the Byzantine Empire.

Byzantine politics and society

The Byzantine Empire was ruled by its **emperor**. (5) Byzantine society had a pyramid structure. From the top down, the **social classes** were:

- The *basileus* (emperor).
- The Patriarch of Constantinople, the high clergy, the palace and military aristocracy.
- Artisans, merchants, soldiers and free peasants.
- Servants and slaves.

Byzantine religion

In 1054, the **East-West Schism** took place. This was a split between the Orthodox Church, which recognised the Patriarch of Constantinople, and the Roman Catholic Church, which only accepted the authority of the Pope.

Byzantine culture, architecture and art

The Byzantine Empire gradually adopted certain parts of Greek culture. The use of Latin was steadily replaced by Greek.



7. **Mosaic.** Madonna and child

The Byzantines built churches with **Greek cross plans**, and **domes**.

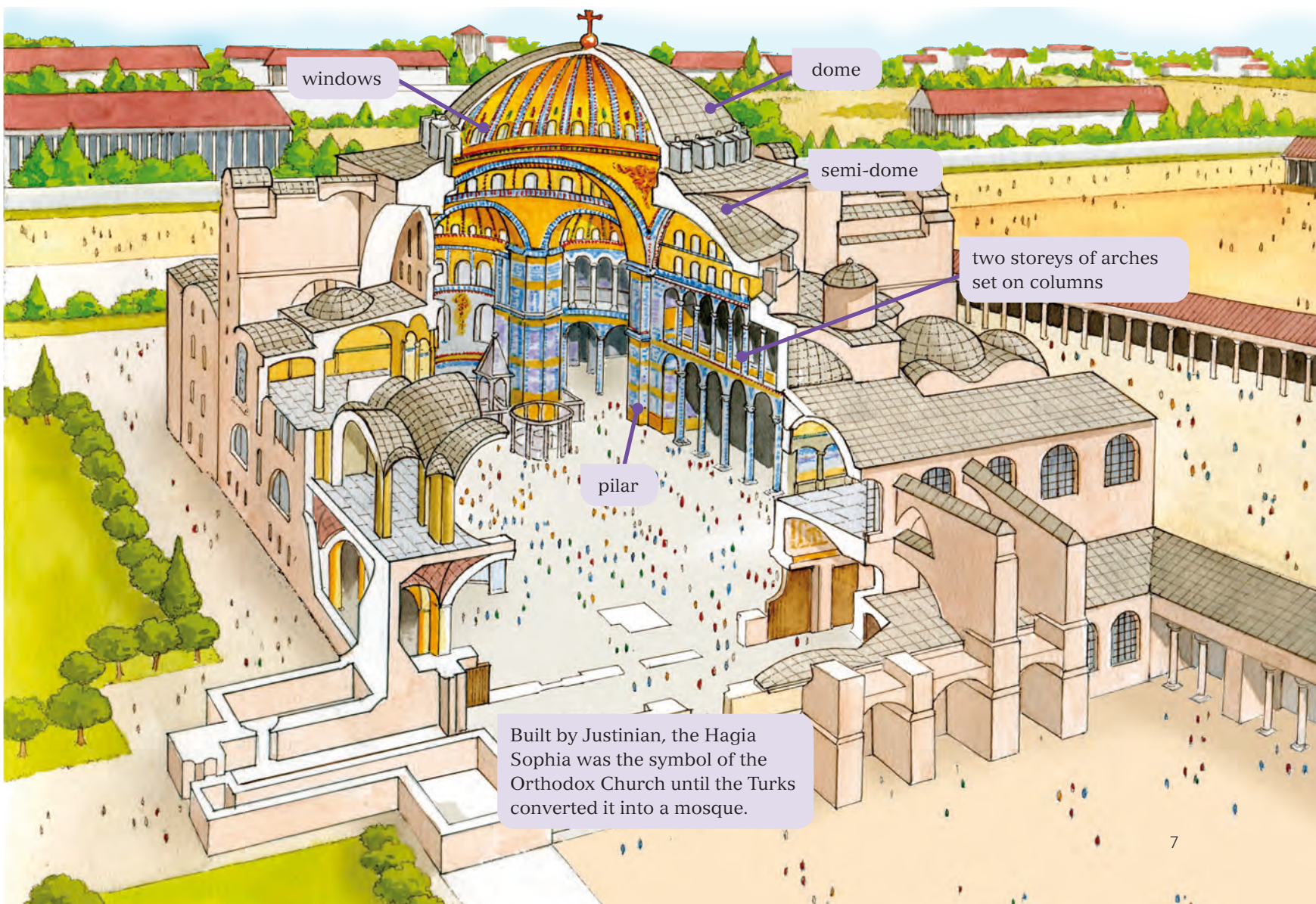
The Hagia Sophia in Constantinople (8) and the Basilica of Saint Apollinaris in Classe in Ravenna (Italy) are famous examples.

Their interiors were richly decorated with **mosaics (7)** and colourful **icons**.

ACTIVITIES

- Define:
 - *Basileus*
 - Patriarch of Constantinople
 - East-West Schism
- How and when did the Byzantine Empire end?
- Draw and label the Byzantine social pyramid.
- Describe some features of Byzantine art.
- Describe the Hagia Sophia in Constantinople using these terms:
 - arch
 - pillar
 - column
 - space
 - dome
 - ceremony
 - Justinian

8. RECONSTRUCTION OF THE HAGIA SOPHIA CHURCH



windows

dome

semi-dome

two storeys of arches set on columns

pillar

Built by Justinian, the Hagia Sophia was the symbol of the Orthodox Church until the Turks converted it into a mosque.

GLOSSARY

caliphal ribbed vault: dome formed by ribs which intersect each other without passing through the centre.

monotheistic: belief in the existence of just one God.

round arch: semicircular arch.

3 Islam

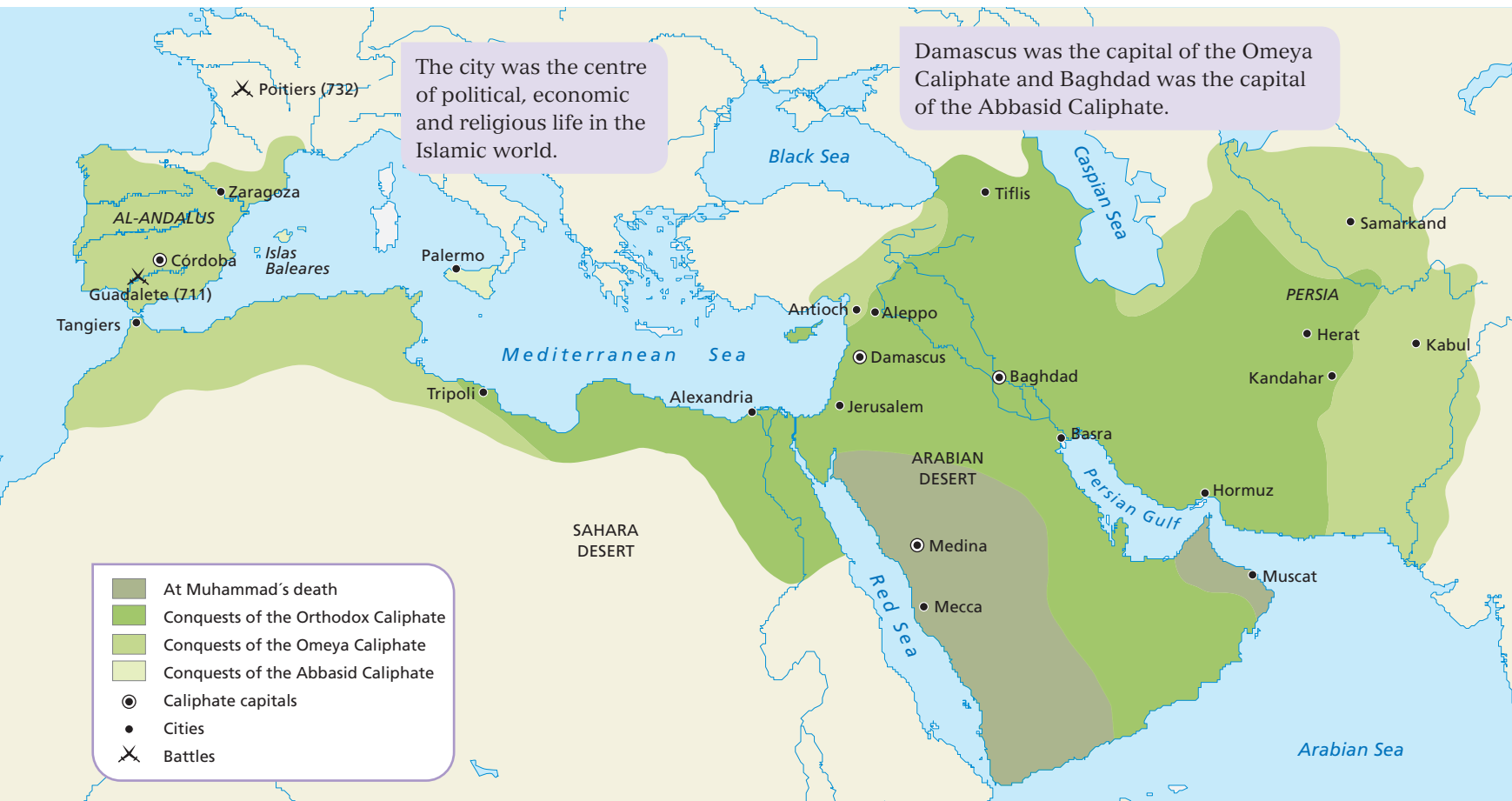
The origins and spread of Islam

Islam originated in the 7th century on the Arabian Peninsula, when **Muhammad** (570-632) preached a new **monotheistic religion**. He believed there was only one God, **Allah**. The merchants in Muhammad's home city of Mecca did not accept his teachings, so in 622, he fled to Medina. This event, the **Hegira**, marks the beginning of the Muslim calendar.

Since the death of Muhammed, there have been three **caliphates: Orthodox, Omeya (Umayyad), and Abbasid. (9)**

The Muslims created a **vast empire**, which eventually extended far beyond the Arabian Peninsula.

9. SPREAD OF ISLAM DURING THE MIDDLE AGES



The caliphs were members of Muhammad's family.

Muslim armies conquered vast territories from Persia to the Peninsula Ibérica.

The Abbasids lost control over many territories.

The Turks challenged Abbasid rule.

A Mongol army killed the last Abbasid caliph.



The Five Pillars of Islam

The Quran, the sacred book of Islam, establishes five rules for all Muslims, which are known as ‘The Five Pillars of Islam’:

- **Faith:** Muslims believe that ‘there is no god but Allah, and Muhammad is his prophet’.
- **Prayer:** Muslims pray five times a day facing towards Mecca.
- **Pilgrimage** to Mecca at least once in a lifetime. **(10)**
- **Fasting** during the month of Ramadan.
- **Charity** to the poor.

Political and social organisation

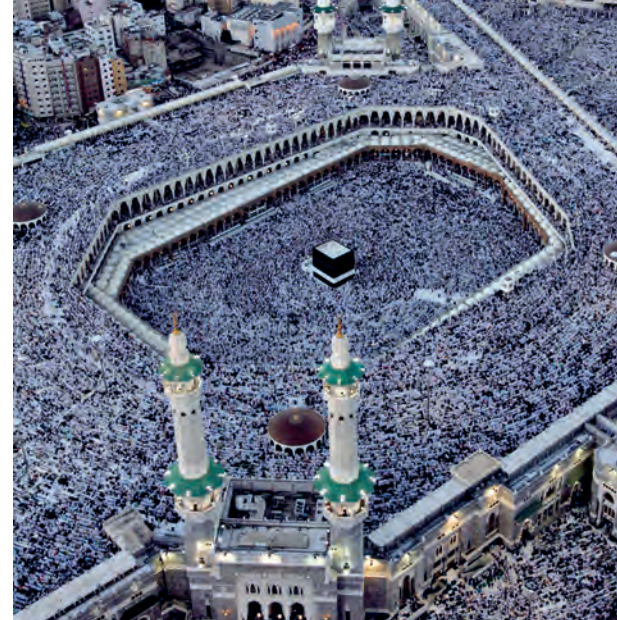
The **caliph** was the highest religious, political and military authority. Different officials helped the caliph to govern: the **viziers** who were ministers, the **qadis** who were judges of Islamic law, the **walis** who were provincial governors, and the **emirs** who were governors with military authority.

Society was divided into different groups.

Ruling aristocracy	Mainly Arabs with political and economic power
Middle class	Small landowners, wealthy merchants and artisans
Lower class	Street vendors, servants, landless peasants and poorer artisans

Architecture and art

Magnificent works of art were produced in many areas, particularly in architecture.

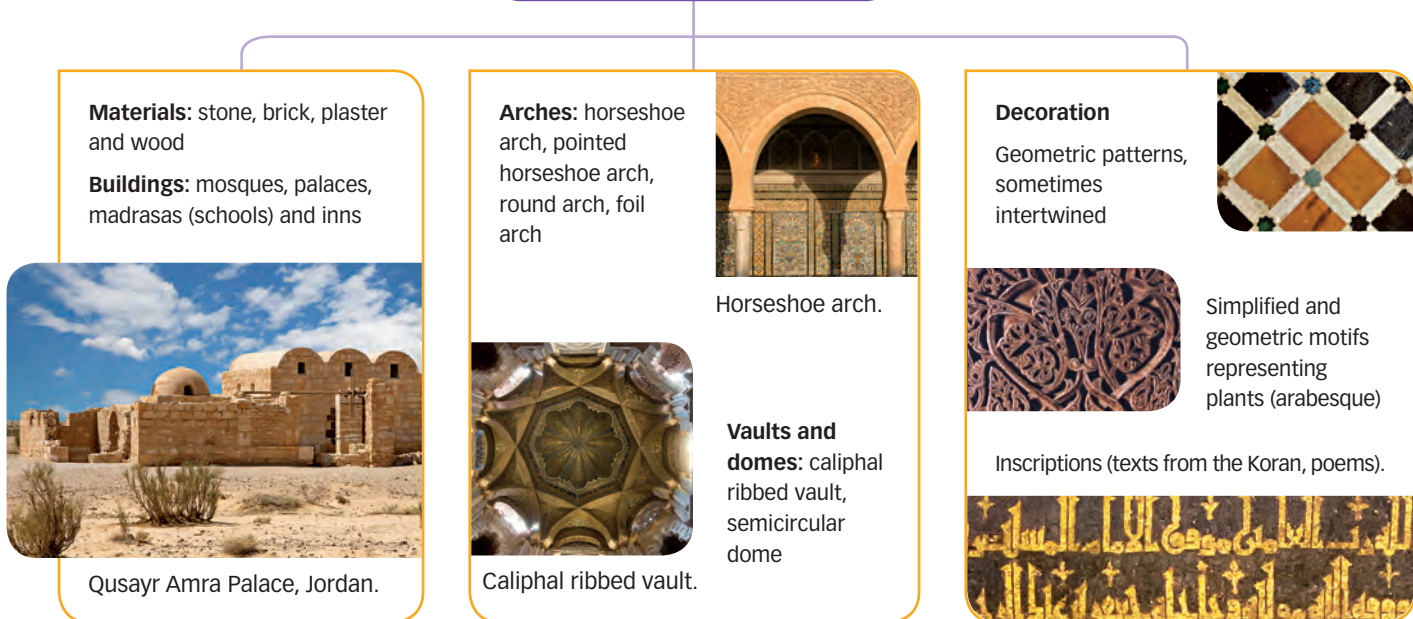


10. The Grand Mosque in Mecca holds a sanctuary called the Kaaba, the most important destination for Muslim pilgrims in the world.

ACTIVITIES

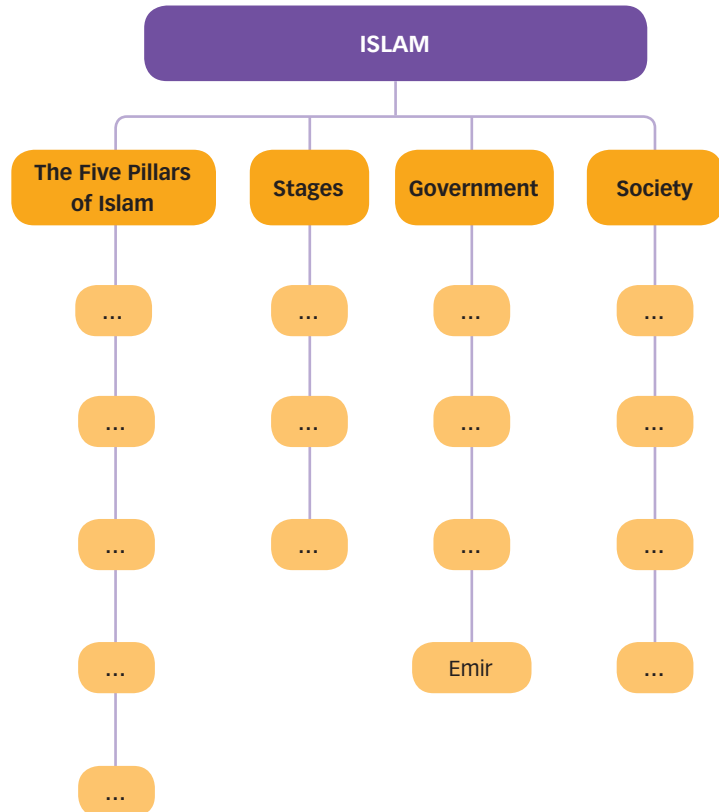
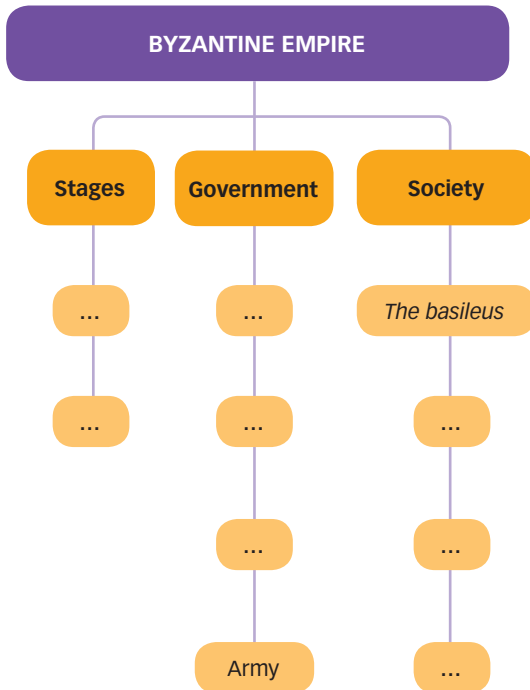
- Define: caliph, qadi, emir, caliphal ribbed vault, monotheism.
- What are the ‘Five Pillars of Islam’?
- During which caliphate did the Islamic Empire reach the Península Ibérica?
- What structures were used in Islamic architecture? How were buildings decorated?

ARCHITECTURE

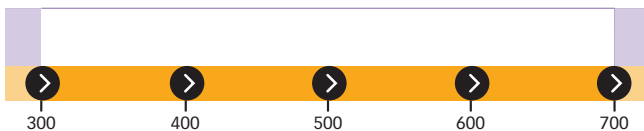


ACTIVITY ROUND-UP

1 Copy and complete the diagram.



2 Write the date of each event and put them in chronological order. Then place them on a timeline.



- Fall of the Western Roman Empire
- Omeya Caliphate begins
- Muhammad flees to Medina
- Justinian's reign begins
- Roman Empire divided

3 Are the following sentences true or false? Correct the false ones in your notebook.

- The Aula Regia advised the Visigoth king.
- The Byzantine emperor was known as the caliph.
- Muslims must travel to Medina at least once in their lifetime.
- The caliph was the highest religious, political and military authority.
- Justinian was a Byzantine diplomat.

4 With a partner, discuss the importance of each historical figure

- Justinian
- Muhammad

5 Look at the image and answer:

- Describe the panel arches of the mosque in Córdoba.
- Describe the decoration. Is it lavish or sparse? What sort of decoration is it?
- Explain why we could call this work typical Muslim art.



Panel in the mosque in Córdoba.

6 In your notebook, draw a social pyramid of the Byzantine Empire and another of medieval Islam, then compare the two.

THINK LIKE AN HISTORIAN. **Analyse a Byzantine mosaic**

The mosaic of Justinian is found in the church of San Vitale in Ravenna, Italy. This church is an exceptionally important example of Byzantine art. In order to analyse this mosaic, we need to think about the figures, how and where they are placed, their clothing and the use of symbols.



Mosaic of Justinian.

Figures

1. The Emperor Justinian is wearing a crown, with a halo around his head. He is holding a golden bowl.
2. Belisarius was the general who conquered Ravenna. He is wearing a toga.
3. Julian, the banker who financed the church at San Vitale, is also wearing a toga.
4. Maximianus, Archbishop of Ravenna, is wearing a religious robe and holding a cross.
5. The clergymen are holding a perfume burner and a bible.
6. Imperial guards are holding a shield (with the symbol of Christ) and spears.
7. An official is wearing a toga.



- 1 Read the information about the figures in the mosaic. What role did they play in the Byzantine Empire?
- 2 Describe the emperor's clothes. Is anyone else dressed like him?
- 3 Describe the archbishop's and clergymen's clothes. What is each of them holding?
- 4 What do Justinian's crown and halo represent?
- 5 Why is Justinian in the centre of the mosaic? Which figures are closest to him?
- 6 Can you see all of the guards' faces? What does this say about them?



- 7 Look on the internet for images and information about the mosaic of Theodora. Use the keywords 'Theodora San Vitale Ravenna Mosaic'. Prepare an illustrated fact file on this mosaic by analysing it in the same way as the mosaic of Justinian.