Year 7, Autumn term 2 KO – What shaped the world C1000AD?

1. Key Terms

Caliphate-
An area of land ruled over by a Muslim Caliph (religious leader).

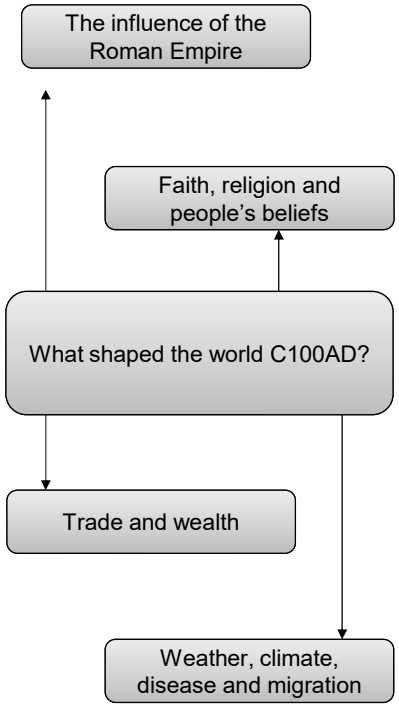
Christianity-
A religion based on the teaching of Jesus, the main religion of Western Europe.

Climate-
The average temperature and precipitation in a
given area over a 30 year period

Conquest-
When a country or ruler violently takes over an
area of land or country.

Faith-
A strong belief in a religion, idea or way of life.

2. What shaped the World C100AD



3.Religion

Western Europe was mostly Christian. So was the Eastern Roman Empire - In Western Europe, Christians belonged to the Catholic Church based in Rome and headed by the Pope. In the east, Christians belonged to the Orthodox Church, based in Constantinople.

In East Asia the largest faith was Buddhism. But many also followed the ideals of Taoism and Confucianism.

In India and South Asia there were many beliefs but the largest faith was Hinduism.

In the Middle East, North and West Africa and Southern Spain the main faith was Islam

Another major faith was Judaism. By 1000 Jews had lost their homeland in Judea and were scattered across the world.

4. Trade and wealth

Items traded across the world– Silk, spices, jewels, gold, wood.

A lot of trade was done along the Silk road, an expansive series of trade routes spanning Syria to Spain. These routes went across both land and sea, with trade hubs set up at almost every town along the way.

The Romans used coins across the Empire for trade, standardising prices and expectations.
In Asian communities such as China silk was not only traded as a resource, but also used as a currency.

5. Key terms

Islam
A religion based on the teachings of the Prophet
Mohammed, the main religion of the Middle East and North Africa.

Migration
The movement of people from one place to another.

Missionary
A person sent on a religious mission, normally to convert people to a specific religion.

Silk Road
A network of over ground trade routes that linked Asia with Western Europe
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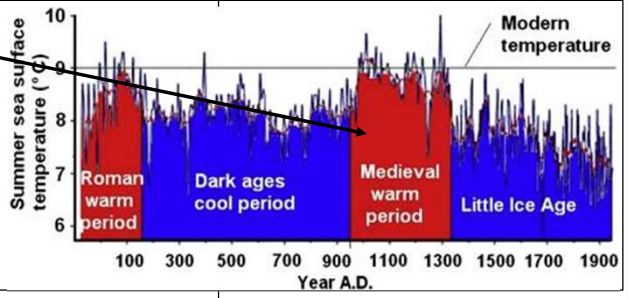
Trade
A transaction or exchange of goods and services
(imports and exports)

6, Weather and Climate

Historical accounts confirm the worldwide occurrence of the MWP. It was a time of warm climate from about 900 AD to 1300 AD. Its effects were evident in Europe, where grain crops flourished, trees grew higher up on mountain sides. Many new cities arose, and the population more than doubled. Wine grapes were grown as far north as England and parts of northern Germany, which is still not possible today. Wheat and oats were grown around Trondheim, Norway, suggesting climates about 1°C warmer than present.

The **Medieval Warm Period (MWP)** saw numerous changes to the world:
More wheat and other grain crops for bread and other foods
More trees for fuel, ships, building materials etc
New cities
Population doubled
Crops able to grow in northern regions which were previously too cold (grapes in England, wheat in Norway)