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# World History Unit 2



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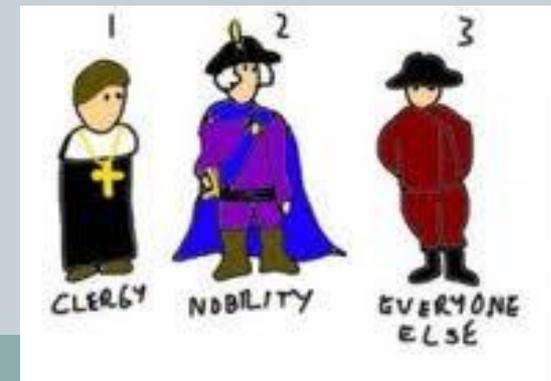


## THE MIDDLE AGES MEDIEVAL EUROPE

# Information - BAD



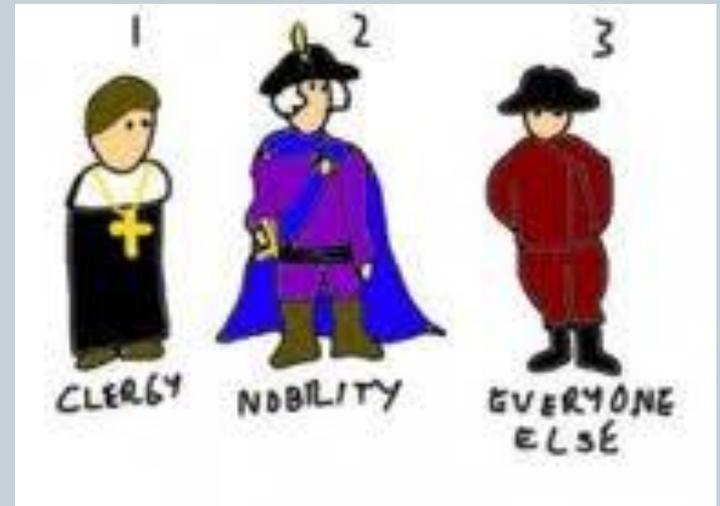
- What is medieval Europe about?
  - ✦ The Fall of the Roman Empire
  - ✦ The Rise of the Germanic Tribes - **Germanic Tribes** (Vandals, Visigoths, Vikings, Saxons, Franks, Ostrogoths)
  - ✦ Feudalism
    - ✦ The dominant forces during the early Middle Ages were feudalism, the manor economy, and the Roman Catholic Church. Through interdependence and mutual responsibilities, feudalism provided people with protection and other benefits. Everyone in medieval society had a clearly defined role. Women's rights were generally restricted, but the noblewomen played significant roles. Agriculture was the major economic activity on the medieval manor. Iron plows, new types of harnesses, windmills, and other new technologies led to an agricultural revolution in Europe. As population grew, so did the demand for goods. In response, trade revived and towns prospered. The Roman Catholic Church, with both spiritual and secular power, dominated life in the Middle Ages. Monks and nuns provided society with spiritual, social, economic, and cultural benefits. However, abuses within the Church brought about the need for reform.
      - The Manor Economy In medieval times, the organization of rural economy and society into self sufficient rural living conditions. The self sustaining grouping included peasants, serfs, nobles, knights and monarchs
  - ✦ The Church
    - Christianity
      - Eastern - Western
- Feudal Kingdoms (small decentralized /Totalitarian)
- Arbitrary Law (Trial by ordeal)
- Concentrated wealth in hands of a few – isolated from others
- Rural Life (isolated, conservative, homogenous country living)
- Education not valued –Germanic societies were illiterate – no written language
- Many small Feudal armies – constant warfare
- Church authority grew more powerful



# Information- GOOD



- What is medieval Europe about?
  - ✦ The Fall of the Roman Empire
  - ✦ The Rise of the Germanic Tribes
  - ✦ Feudalism
    - The Manor Economy
  - ✦ The Church
    - Christianity
      - Eastern - Western



# Information



- What is Medieval Europe about?
  - ✦ Jews and Anti-Semitism
  - ✦ Islam
  - ✦ Middle Class
  - ✦ Byzantine Empire
  - ✦ The Great Schism
  - ✦ The Crusades
  - ✦ Royal Power
  - ✦ Magna Carta
  - ✦ The Black Death



# Information



- Who are the major players in medieval history?
  - Romans – Greeks – Ottoman Turks – Eastern Europeans - Bedouins
  - Vandals, Visigoths, Vikings, Saxons, Franks, Ostrogoths



# When – Timeline 500 - 1400



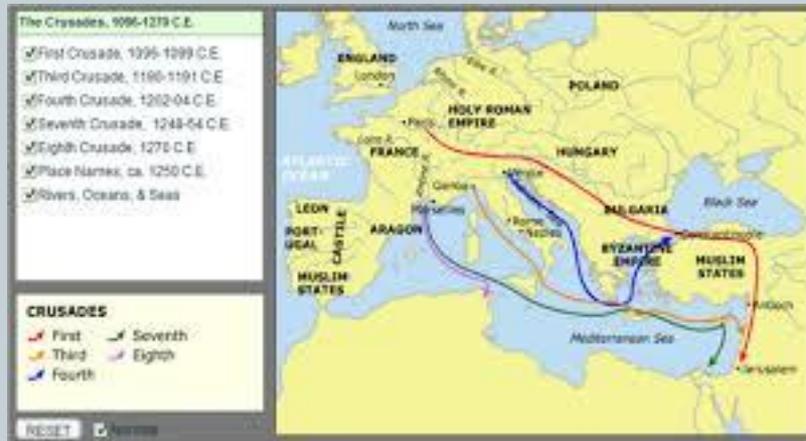
- **476** - The fall of the Roman Empire.
- **481** - Clovis becomes King of the Franks.
- **570** - Muhammad, prophet of Islam is born.
- **732** - Battle of Tours.
- **800** - Charlemagne, King of the Franks, is crowned Holy Roman Emperor



# When – Timeline 500 - 1400



- **835** - Vikings from the Scandinavian lands (Denmark, Norway, and Sweden) begin to invade northern Europe.
- **1066** - William of Normandy, a French Duke, conquers England in the Battle of Hastings.
- **1096** - Start of the First Crusade.
- **1189** - Richard I, Richard the Lionheart, becomes King of England.
- **1206** - The Mongol Empire is founded by Genghis Khan.



# When – Timeline 500 - 1400



- **1215** - King John of England signs the Magna Carta.
- **1271** - Marco Polo leaves on his famous journey to explore Asia.
- **1337** - The Hundred Years War begins between England and France for control of the French throne.
- **1347** - The Black Death begins in Europe. This horrible disease would kill around half of the people in Europe.



# Information



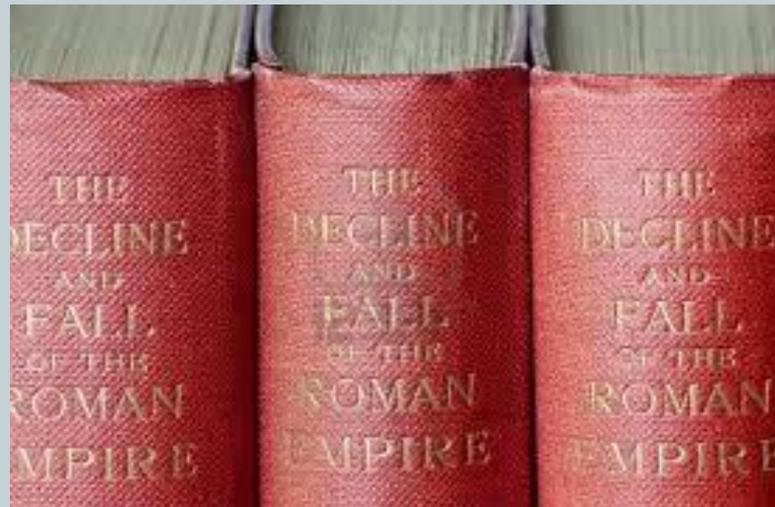
- Where is medieval Europe?
  - The Roman World
  - Byzantine Empire
  - Eastern Europe
  - Russia



# Knowledge



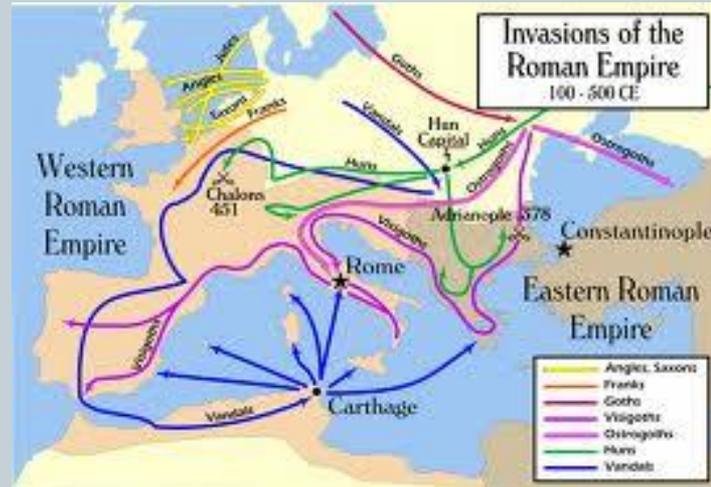
- How was the Roman Empire changing leading to the decline?
  - Rome was losing control of the strong central government
  - Law and order were getting harder to control
  - Trade was declining



# Knowledge



- How did the Germanic tribes gain power in the Europe and the Western Roman Empire?
  - Weakening Roman Empire
  - Feudal Kingdoms
  - The Church was accepted and grew more powerful
  - Tribal relationships.



# Knowledge



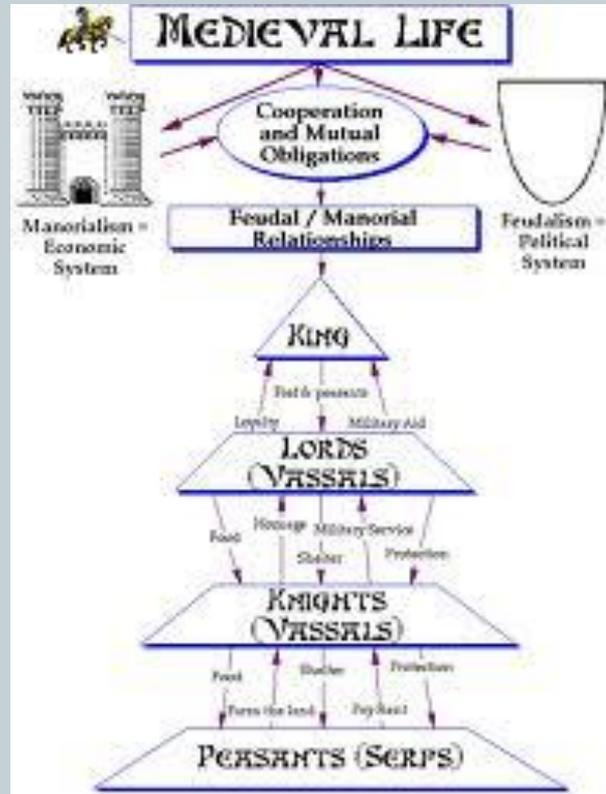
- How did the Feudal System provide strength to Europe?
  - ✦ The structure of the system was based on land.
  - ✦ The feudal system provided local self-defense in the absence of strong rulers with large armies.



# Knowledge

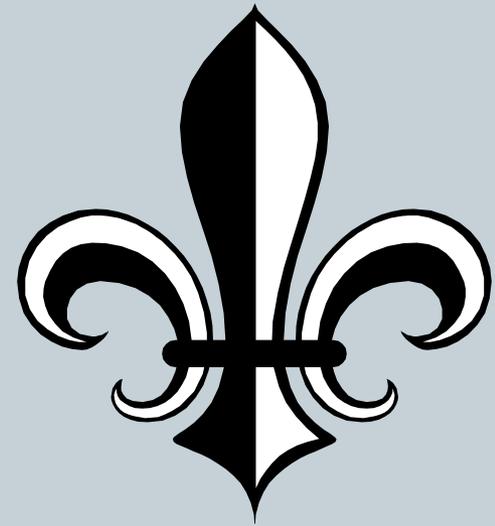


- How did the Feudal System Work?
  - Land
  - Lords
  - Vassals
  - Knights
  - Peasants
  - Serfs



# Knowledge

- How do did someone become a knight?
  - Page (age 7-14)
  - Serve the women of the manor
  - learn manners
  - Religion
  - Reading and writing



# Knowledge



- Squire (age 14-21)
  - Serve the men and the knights; learn hunting, hawking, chess, poetry, lute playing, care of horses and equipment.



# Knowledge



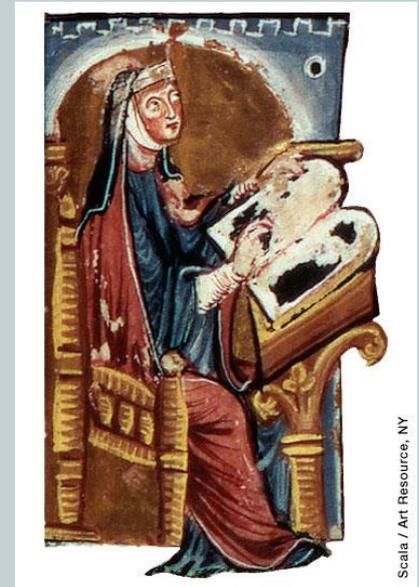
- Knight
  - Serve God and the feudal lord.
  - Demonstrate skill with weapons.
  - Follow the chivalric code of:
    - ✦ Politeness
    - ✦ Courage
    - ✦ Honor
    - ✦ Truthfulness
    - ✦ Respect for women and defeated enemies.



# Knowledge



- How did the Roman Church emerge as the most powerful secular force in the region?
  - Missionaries Spread Christianity
  - Church teachings became central role in everyday life
    - ✦ The sacraments



# Knowledge



- **The Inquisition**
  - Gave the Church a tool for discouraging heresy.
  - Those who failed to do proper penance for heresy could face execution.
- **Concordat of Worms**
  - It brought to an end the first phase of the power struggle between the Papacy and the Holy Roman Emperors



# Knowledge - BAD



- How did the Jewish religion fit into middle age Europe?

- In the middle ages Jewish communities existed all across Europe.
- Western Europe had become more Christianized, and Anti-Semitism, or prejudice against Jews increased.



In the Middle Ages, Jewish communities existed all across Europe. Jews flourished in present-day Spain, where rulers were tolerant of both Jews and Christians. Spain became a center of Jewish culture and scholarship, and Jews served as officials in Muslim royal courts. In other parts of Western Europe, Christians and Jews lived side by side in relative peace for centuries. Early German kings gave educated Jews positions at court. Many rulers in northern Europe valued and protected Jewish communities, although they taxed them heavily.

By the late 1000s, Western Europe had become more Christianized, and Anti-Semitism, or prejudice against Jews increased. When faced with disasters they could not understand, such as illness or famine, Christians often blamed Jews. Jews were not part of the parish structure that regulated Christian lives. Therefore, they had little interaction with the Christians who were suspicious of a culture they did not understand. As the Church grew in power, it issued orders forbidding Jews to own land or practice most occupations. Yet popes and rulers still turned to educated Jews as financial advisers and physicians. In response to growing persecution, thousands of Jews migrated to Eastern Europe. There, rulers welcomed the newcomers' skills and knowledge. Jewish communities thrived in Eastern Europe until modern times.

# Knowledge - GOOD



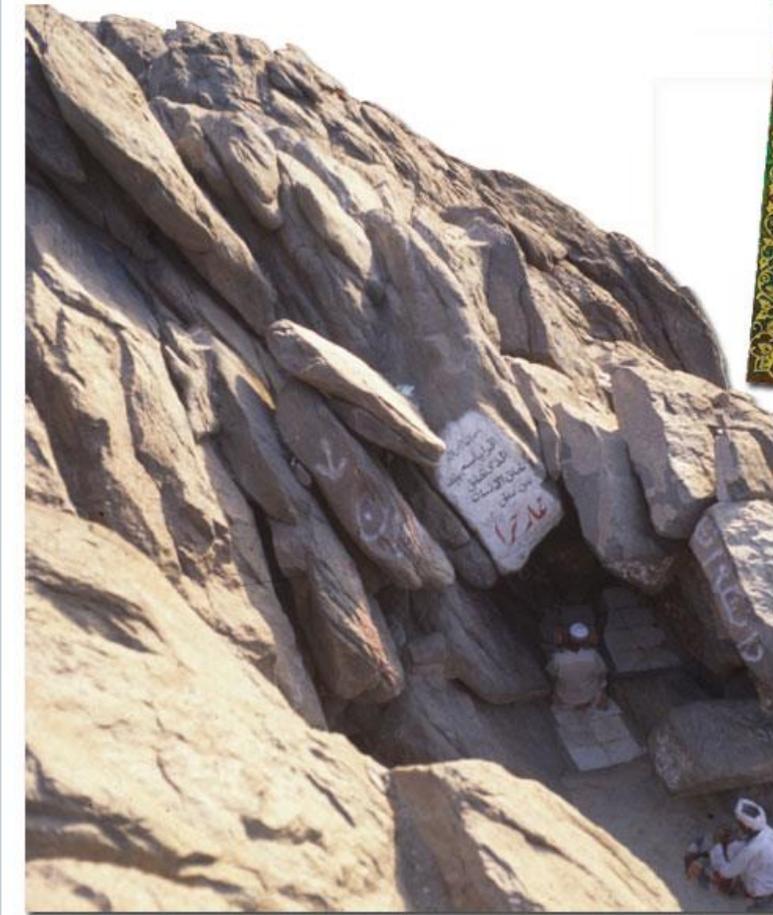
- How did the Jewish religion fit into middle age Europe?
  - In the middle ages Jewish communities existed all across Europe.
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# Knowledge



- How did the religion of Islam start?
  - Muhammad was troubled by the morals of Meccan society.
  - He went to a cave to meditate it was here he heard the voice of the angel Gabriel.



# Knowledge



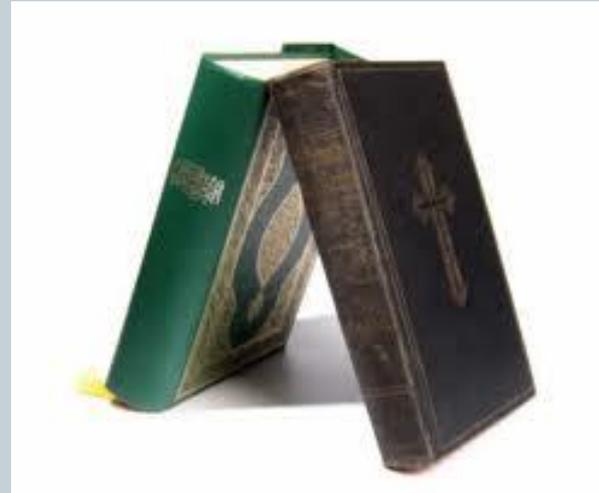
- How did the Arabs initially react to Mohamed?
  - His rejection of traditional Arab gods angered Mecca's merchants, who feared that neglect of their idols would disrupt the pilgrim trade.



# Knowledge



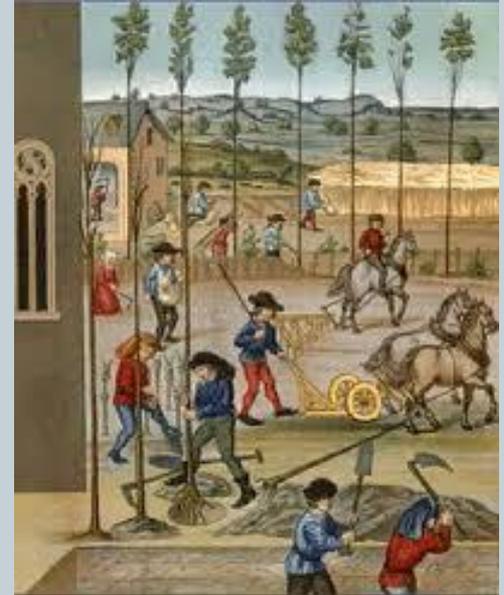
- How does Islam compare to other religions in the region at this time?
  - Like Judaism and Christianity, Islam is monotheistic.
  - The Quran (koo rahn), the sacred text of Islam, teaches that God is all-powerful and compassionate.
  - Kaaba sacred place in Mecca.



# Knowledge



- Why was the middle class growing?
  - Changes in Europe by 1000 set the foundation for economic prosperity.
  - Technology Improves Farming.
  - A new harness allowed peasants to use horses rather than oxen to pull the plows.



# Knowledge



- Enterprising traders formed merchant companies that traveled in armed caravans for safety.



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# Knowledge



- How did the crusades start and how did this affect Christians?
  - 1071 Holy Land captured by Seljuk Turks who were Muslims.
  - Interfered with Christian pilgrimages.

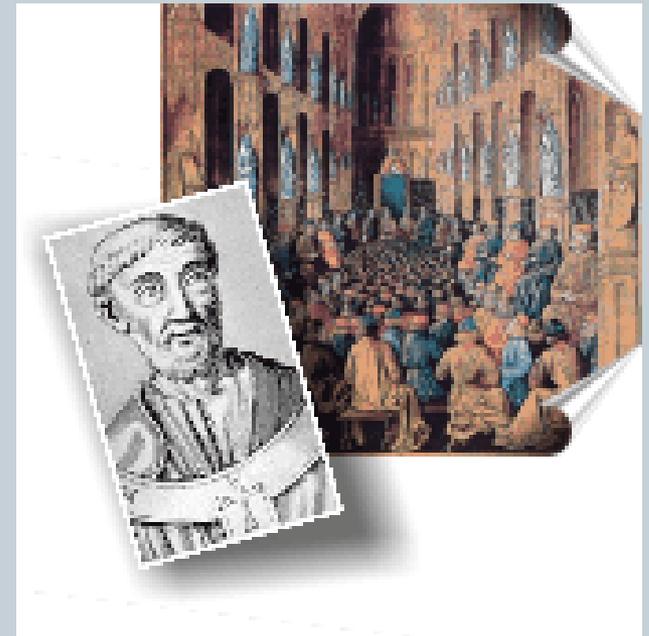


# Knowledge - BAD



- How did the crusades effect Europe?

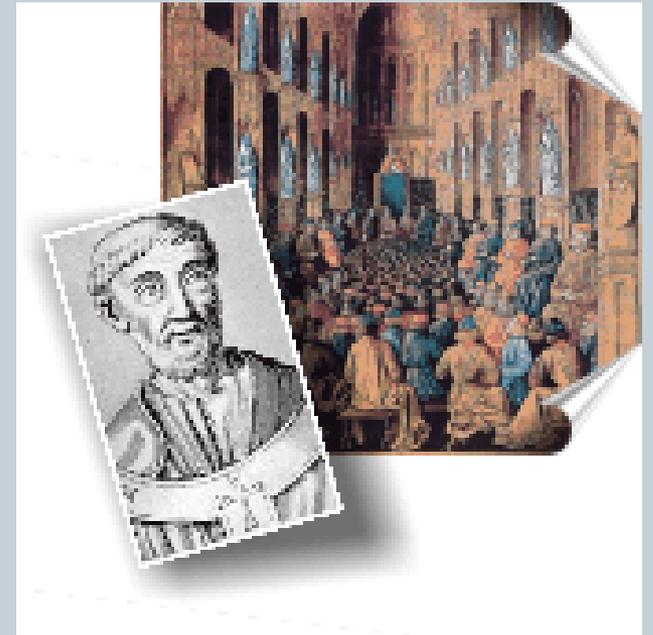
- The Crusades stimulated economic and political change
  - Broadened the European view of the world.
  - During the Middle Ages, most people in Western Europe were unaware of advanced civilizations in Asia, Africa, and the Americas.
- At the Council of Clermont in 1095, Urban incited bishops and nobles to action. “From Jerusalem and the city of Constantinople comes a grievous report,” he began. “An accursed race . . . has violently invaded the lands of those Christians and has depopulated them by pillage and fire.” Urban then called for a crusade to free the Holy Land:
- The Crusades also led to increased trade and more powerful monarchs. Sparked by improving economic and political conditions, a revival of learning took place in the High Middle Ages. Writers across Western Europe began publishing works in the vernacular. Gothic cathedrals served as symbols of wealth and religious devotion.



# Knowledge - GOOD



- How did the crusades effect Europe?
  - The Crusades stimulated economic and political change
  - Broadened the European view of the world.



# Knowledge



- During the Middle Ages, most people in Western Europe were unaware of advanced civilizations in Asia, Africa, and the Americas.



Pope Innocent IV with Louis IX at Cluny

# Knowledge



- How Did Royal power grow in England and France?
  - Monarchs expanded royal authority and laid the foundations for united nation-states.



**William I "the Conqueror"**

*King of England and Duke of Normandy*

# Knowledge



- How did the Monarchy lose power in England?
  - The Magna Carta

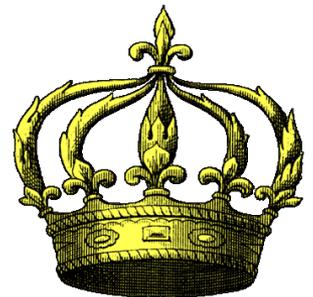


# Magna Carta Signed 1215 by King John



"No freeman shall be taken and imprisoned or diseased or exiled or in any way destroyed, nor shall we go upon him nor send upon him, except by the lawful judgment of his peers and by the law of the land."

In other words, **life, liberty, and property** were not to be taken from anyone without judgment of the person's peers and only by process of the law of the land.



# Wisdom



- Outcome of Byzantine and European Progress.
  - Europe was experiencing dynamic changes. A more reliable food supply and the growth of trade and towns were signs of increased prosperity.



# Wisdom



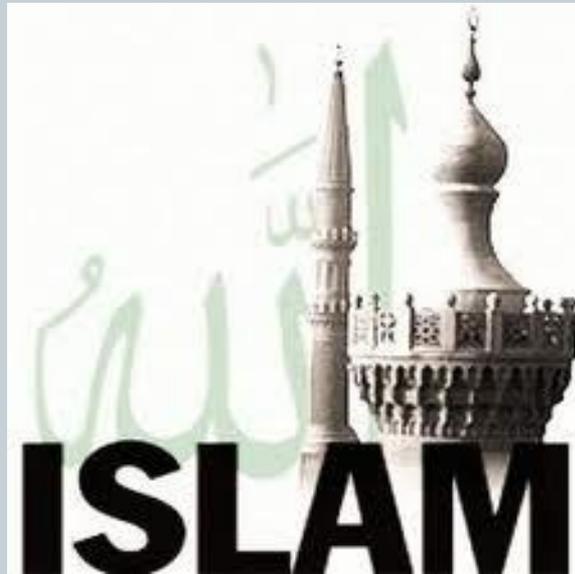
- The Results of Power Change by late middle ages.
- By the late Middle Ages, Europe was in a period of decline.
- The Black Death wreaked havoc throughout Europe.



# Wisdom



- What was the result of Muhammad's death on Islam?
  - The split between Sunni (soo nee) and Shiite (shee yt) Muslims had a profound impact on later Islamic history.



# Wisdom



- Solution  
Unit 3 Renaissance and reformation

