Medieval Europe c. 500 to 1000 A.D. (C.E.)

Western Europe during the Middle Ages!

The Middle Ages
Medieval Europe
c. 500 to 1000 A.D. (C.E.)

I. Intro: Post-Roman Empire
Copy this graphic into your notes please:

Mediterranean Basin/ Post-Roman Empire:

<table>
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<th>The West</th>
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<td>Pope as religious leader</td>
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<td>Rome as capital</td>
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II. Medieval Europe 500 to 1000 A.D. (CE)
A. Early Medieval Society

1. foundations:
   a) **Roman heritage**; constantly looking back and trying to recreate the “glory” of Rome
   b) **Christianity**; the Roman Catholic Church provided the central social and moral structure
   c) **Germanic customs**; the rise of the Warrior Culture

Q: What is the one unifying factor when all systems are down in w. Europe?

Vocabulary:
- unifying
- secular
- monastery
- preserve
- Greco-Roman
- Germanic
- anoint
2. The Church became the unifying force in Western Europe:
The Roman Catholic Church grew in importance after Roman authority declined

   a) Secular authority declined, while church authority grew
   b) monasteries preserved Greco-Roman cultural achievements
   c) Missionaries carried Christianity and Latin alphabet to
   Germanic tribes
   d) The pope anointed Charlemagne Emperor in 800 A.D. (C.E.)
   e) Parish priests served religious and social needs of the people

Q: How and why did the Church grow in importance during the Middle Ages?

research and summarize to g.o. sheet:
   Early Middle Ages v.i.p.s:
      Clovis
      Charles Martel
      Pepin
      Charlemagne
Why are they important?
How are they related?

B. The Age of Charlemagne
768 – 814 CE
Charlemagne establishes the Frankish “Carolingian Empire”
Charlemagne
Charles the Great
Carolus Magnus
Charles I
800 CE- Charlemagne crowned Emperor
   Makes an alliance with the pope
   Attempts to establish a “Holy Roman Empire” using feudalism
Age of Charlemagne:

1. Roman culture was reinterpreted
   a. Latin language
   b. Rome idealized
2. New empire
3. Built to unite:
   a. Churches
   b. Roads
   c. Schools

Q: How did Charlemagne revive the idea of the Roman Empire?
C. Invasion and New Kingdoms

1. Groups move in, settle, and establish kingdoms

   a) Angles and Saxons
      From Continental Europe → To England

   b) Magyars
      From Central Asia → To Hungary

   c) Vikings
      From Scandinavia → To Russia

2. Influence of the Angles, Saxons, Magyars, and Vikings
   a) disrupted trade
   b) towns declined
   c) feudal system strengthened

3. Treaty of Verdun = split up Charlemagne’s empire

III. Feudal Society

A. A system of protection

   The decline of Roman influence in Western Europe left people with little protection against invasion...

   1. people needed protection
      so they entered into feudal agreements with land-holding lords who promised them protection...

   2. Feudal Obligations = The mutual bonds of “loyalty” binding lords with their servants

   Feudal Society...

B. Vocabulary

   1. **Fief** = Land Granted to a “vassal” by his lord in exchange for military (or other) service

   2. **Vassals** = A nobleman or knight sworn to provide military service to a higher ranking lord

   3. **Serfs** = Also known as “villeins”; workers who belonged to the fief (not quite slaves, but close)

   IV. The Manorial System

   A. Rigid class structure
      (not flexible social classes)
B. Self-sufficient-
   1. Each manor would produce all the food and as much materials as possible
   2. There was very little trade
   3. Barter system used/ shortage of money

Q: How did a feudal society develop in Europe during the Middle Ages?
Q: How did the medieval manor function as a social and economic system?

V. Agricultural Revolution= new technologies!
   A. Innovations to farming allowed peasants to greatly increase their amount of food production
      1. Crop System- rotating fields- use two and let one rest (keep one fallow)
      2. Technologies
         a. heavier plows and the yoke
            stronger tools to increase production
         b. windmills and watermills
            more efficient methods to process grains
         draw these in your notes...
   B. 1000’s CE Agricultural Revolution= population increase
      Europe’s population explodes as better farming equipment and techniques are developed

1054= The Great Schism: The Roman Catholic Church (led by the pope) and the Eastern Orthodox Church (led by the Byzantine Emperor) formally split over religious and political reasons

The Norman Invasion 1066 CE: Norman invasion of England
   The Normans were “North-men” (Vikings) who were somewhat resistant to feudalism

The Crusades...
   1091 – 1099 CE The First Crusade
   A “Holy War” to “liberate” Jerusalem from the Muslims organized by the pope as an attempt to gain further influence over the kings and Byzantine Emperor