### Chapter 13 European Middle Ages

500 - 1500

Section 1

"Charlemagne Unites Germanic Kingdoms"

German	ic	King	doms	400	AD	-7	00	AD
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• Farmers & Herders			
• No	or laws		
<ul><li>Carved up</li></ul>			
•	- most succes	sful Germanic group	
•	- king of the I	Franks, converted to C	Christianity
Monks and Nu			
<ul> <li>Could withdraw from convents</li> </ul>	n	life to monas	steries and
Benedictine Ru	lle		
<ul> <li>520- Benedict made r established the basic</li> <li>Took oath of</li> </ul>	form of monas	sticism in the Catholic	
Main duties			
	l worked fields		
Charles Martel			
•	_ swept from	the Middle East	
• Battle of	(732) - Fran	kish warriors defeated	d Muslim army.
•	between	two religions	
The Age of Char			
• In 800, his	•	_ stretched across Fra	nce, Germany &
Italy.			<b>,</b>
<ul> <li>Encouraged</li> </ul>			

### Pope Leo III

- Called on \_\_\_\_\_\_ to help with rebellious Romans
- \_\_\_\_\_ was crowned emperor
- Eastern Roman emperor thought this was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
- Widened the \_\_\_\_\_\_ between Eastern & Western Rome

### Charlemagne's Heirs

- Charlemagne died in 814 & empire fell apart
- 843- Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_\_ split the empire into 3 parts.

### Chapter 13 Section 2

### Feudalism and the Manor Economy

### Vikings

- Expert sailors & fighters from \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ and burned cities wanted resources
- They were also traders and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ set up a Viking colony on N. America

#### New Attacks

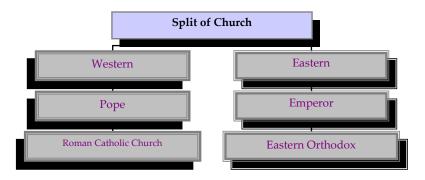
- Late 800's Muslims captured \_\_\_\_\_

### A New System of Rule



The Manor
• Manor - lord's
• Peasants & serfs were bound to the
Worked for lord in return for
• The Manor was
Daily Life
• Peasants - life was
• Worked hours
• Ate foods
• common in winter
• Celebrated marriages, births etc.
• Attended
• Believed in, love potions, magic charms, witches
Chapter 13 Section 3
The Age of Chivalry
• Chivalry - a code of
• Brave, loyal, true to and, generous to enemies
• protected and cherished
The World of Warriors
• warrior on horseback
• At age sent to lord's castle for training
• Dubbed "knight" at age
• Tournaments & contests: Why?
Castles
• Lords homes to withstand attack
High wall, towers, drawbridges, &
Stored food and water to withstand long
Noblewomen
• became the lord of the manor while husband off fighting
Duties: spin & weave cloth & supervise
• Expected to have many children and be loyal to her
Expected to have marry emidren and be toyar to her

# Chapter 13 Section 4 The Power of the Church



### Church Hierarchy

•	•	
Pope, Archbishops, & B	shops	
Lords & Knights	<del></del>	
Authority of the	——— Church	
• All people are		
	was to participate in the	sacred rituals
• Canon Law - church law	vs and	
•	could not receive	e the sacraments
• ex	scluded entire town or region from	n receiving the sacrament
• Paid	tax 1/10 of income, used	to help poor
The Hely Domes	Empira	

### The Holy Roman Empire

- 936- Otto I
- Roman Empire of the German Nation = \_\_\_\_\_ Roman Empire
- Lay-investiture:
- Many conflicts between kings & \_\_\_\_\_\_

# Chapter 14 Section 1 Church Reform & the Crusades

Crusades

Clubudes	
• Byzantine Emperor asked th	e pope for help fighting the
• Pope	II agreed despite rivalry
	he
Taking up the Cross	3
• "Dues lo volt!"-	
• Thousands of knights left for	r the
• Became known as	
Massacre in Jerusal	
• Crusaders fought for	years
• 1 <sup>st</sup> crusade captured	·
• 2 <sup>nd</sup> & 3 <sup>rd</sup> able to	
• 4 <sup>th</sup> crusade helped the Venet	ians capture
- looted the capital.	
	das
Impact of the Crusa	ues
Negative:	
•	_ to conquer the Holy Lands
•	_ among different religions
Positive:	
• Increased	_
•p	ower reached its height (short-lived)
• Increased power of feudal	
• Encouraged a	economy
• Wider world	

### **Chapter 14 Section 3**

#### England & France Develop 800-1500

Strong Monarchs in Eng	gland
The Anglo-Saxon King	
2 people claim the throne:	
- Duke of N	rd's brother-in-law
_ Duke of N	ormandy
<ul> <li>William raised an army and had the b</li> </ul>	packing of the
<ul> <li>Battle of Hastings – William sailed a</li> </ul>	cross the English Channel and
the Conqu	eror - King of England
Henry II	
In 1154, Henry II inherited the throne	
• Broadened the system of royal	
*	sis for English Law
	rts of the or nobles
determined w	
	men cuses went to than
A Tragic Clash	
Henry's efforts with royal courts led to	a bitter conflict with the
<ul> <li>Henry claimed the right to try</li> </ul>	
Thomas, arch	bishop of Canterbury, opposed this
In 1170, 4 of Henry's knights	Becket in his own cathedra
denied any pa	art of the attack, and backed off the clergy
Becket became a	and declared a saint
The Magna Carta	
• Henry's son,, was a cl	lever but untrustworthy ruler.
• Eventually	-
• 1215- rebellious barons forced John to s	, ,
<ul> <li>Two basic ideas</li> </ul>	
1 had certain ri	ghts
2. Monarchs had to obey the	
	w/out consulting the Great
Council of Lords and Clergy	Č
"Taxation w/out	,,

## CHAPTER 14 SECTION 4 "THE HUNDRED YEAR'S WAR & THE PLAGUE"

THE BLACK DEATH	
<ul> <li>1347Plague raged through Italy</li> <li>1348- reached Spain &amp;</li> <li>Then spread over the rest of</li> <li>1 out of every people died</li> </ul>	
A GLOBAL EPIDEMIC  • Had broken out before in Europe, Asia, and North Africa –then died dov  • One strain survived in the Desert  • Spread by on	vn
<ul> <li>A TERRIBLE DEATH</li> <li>Struck with stunning</li> <li>People ill 2-3 days then died</li> <li> conditions helped it spread</li> <li>Black bruises on skin</li> <li>Heavy &amp; coughing</li> </ul> SOCIAL UPHEAVAL	
<ul> <li>Brought Terror &amp;</li></ul>	
ECONOMIC RESULTS  • By late 1300s the plunged • Workers died, declined • soared • broke out	
• It took more than years to recover	

### UPHEAVAL IN THE CHURCH

The Church entered a spiritual	
<ul> <li>Many priests &amp; monks</li> </ul>	
offered little co	omfort
occurred within the C	Church
Popular preachers challenged its	
John, attacked Ch	
He insisted the was the tr	rue source not the Church
The Church responded with	
THE HUNDRED YEARS WAR	
Between 1337-1453 England &	fought a series of conflicts
English rulers tried to hold on to	
III claimed the French	ch crown in 1337
At first won a strin	g of victories
Their success was due to the	
• It Seemed that would	bring down
JOAN OF ARC	
In 1429, a yr old peasant woman appeared be	efore the uncrowned king of France
She told himsent her to save F	
She convinced him to give her an	
In one year she led several victories	
She was by the English	
Tried for witchcraft &	
• The would go on to	