Chapter 7: The Rise of Europe
Section 1: The Early Middle Ages

- Main Idea #1: Germanic Kingdoms did not provide protection, but continued with Roman culture
- Main Idea #2: The Age of Charlemagne unified the Christian empire
- Main Idea #3: Charlemagne’s Empire was weakened being divided up between his 3 grandsons
Section 1: The Early Middle Ages saw King Clovis win many battles establishing multiple Germanic Kingdoms (replacing the Roman Empire as the unifying force in Western Europe)

Western Europe in Decline: occurred as trade slowed, communications to other regions stopped, invaders swept across the region, but Greco-Roman, Germanic, and Christian traditions slowly blended (550-1500 ACE) creating the medieval or “middle” civilization
The Rise of the **Germanic Kingdoms** (Goths, Vandals, Saxons, and Franks) came without cities and written laws, and was led by farmers living in small communities with kings who were elected by tribal councils.

- The **Franks** (led by Clovis) Extend Their Power over what will become present day France, kept Roman culture, and had the support of the Pope.

As the Franks and other Germanic peoples carve up Europe, a new power emerged across the Mediterranean:

- Religion of Islam began in Arabia in 600s.
- From there, Muslims created a huge and expanding empire.
- Fought Christians in the Battle of Tours, but Christians won.
- Muslims ruled what is now Spain and were source of anxiety for European Christian leaders.
Generate a list of ideas and initial thoughts that come to mind when you think about this map. Sort or rate your ideas according to how central or tangential they are. Place numbers next to each idea indicating importance (1 = most important). Connect your ideas by drawing connecting lines between ideas that have something in common. Be able to explain in a short sentence how the ideas are connected. Elaborate on any of the ideas/thoughts you have written so far by adding new ideas that expand, extend, or add to your initial ideas.
The Age of Charlemagne (King of the Franks) lasted for 46 years, and was known creating an empire which included present day France, Germany and Italy

- Charlemagne declared Emperor of Romans by Pope Leo III after he helped he hold back rebellious nobles in Rome
  - This outraged the emperor of eastern Rome in Constantinople, deepening the split between eastern and western Christian worlds
- A Revival of Learning was used to unify his kingdom through Latin and the creation of schools

Europe After Charlemagne saw his son Louis rule, and Louis’ sons (Charlemagne’s grandsons) fought for power eventually splitting up the empire into three regions (Treaty of Verdun)

- Charlemagne’s Legacy: extended Christianity into Northern Europe; Blended Germanic, Roman, and Christian traditions; Set up a strong, efficient government
Main Idea #1: Feudalism was the political system for medieval society

Main Idea #2: Manor System was the economic system for medieval society

Main Idea #3: World of knights and nobles revolved around warfare, castles, and chivalry
Section 2: Feudalism and the Manor Economy developed as kings and nobles promised loyalty and service.

Feudalism Develops due to invasions by Vikings, Muslims, and Magyars as kings and emperors were too weak to maintain law and order; Out of this came **feudalism - political rule** by lords and lesser lords called vassals.

- Mutual Obligations of land / **fief** for loyalty and military service (40 days of military service each year, certain money payments and advice).
- A Structured **Society**: monarchs, lords (dukes and counts, who held the largest fiefs), vassals, and vassals had vassals (some men were both vassals and lords).
The World of **Knights and Nobles** consistently fought for power through warfare

- **Knights** and Warfare were started at age 7 (boys were sent off to the castle to learn to ride and fight) learning discipline, laziness was not tolerated

- **Castles and Defense** were important as powerful lords and monarchs had high walls, towers, drawbridges over wide moat; **Knights** defended the **castle**

- **Chivalry** required knights to be brave, loyal, true to their word, and to fight fairly only to nobles: Romance and fame were developed by troubadours who sang about knights’ tales of brave deeds
Knights & Chivalry Activity…

Answer the following questions with a partner or on your own…
1. What is chivalry?
2. How does this picture represent chivalry?
3. What is the message of this cartoon in regards to chivalry today?
Manors (economic system) Support Feudalism as serfs (person owned by the land) paid the lord through money, labor, goods

- **Lords and Peasants**: lord provided protection and in return peasants provided money, labor, goods for the lord

- **A Self-Sufficient World** of manors meant that most peasants never left the manor

- Peasant Life was hard (long hours, disease, farming, and an average life expectancy of 35), a simple diet of black bread with vegetables
Main Idea #1: Church dominates medieval life becoming involved in everyday life

Main Idea #2: Monasteries & Convents were created for people to leave society and devote their life to the Church

Main Idea #3: Monks and nuns took 3 vows...
  1. obedience  2. poverty  3. chastity or purity

Main Idea #4: Corruption led to Reform creating the Friars & Franciscans
Section 3: The Medieval Church came to be the most powerful force in the region shaping everyday life

The Church Dominates Medieval Life through converting diverse people through missionaries in the Germanic tribes

- The Role of the Parish Priest was seen everyday (mass and sacraments) with salvation as the goal
- The Importance of the Village Church was key as it was the social gathering place and a place of worship, and key events in a person’s life occurred at the church (baptism, marriage, death)
Monasteries and Convents were places where people left normal society and lived as monks and nuns

- **Monastic Life**: The **Benedictine Rule**, which were rules to regulate monastic life created by a monk named Benedict, dealt with 3 **vows** 1. obedience to the monastery; 2. poverty; 3. chastity, or purity, and divided up the day between worship, work, and study

- Service and Scholarship were provided by monasteries (education, medicine, lodged travelers, spread Christianity)
Church Power Grows and becomes the most powerful secular or worldly force in medieval Europe

- Religious Authority and Political Power increased as the church decided who would reach salvation, developed canon law and its own courts (if not followed a person could be excommunicated and a noble to be interdict)

Corruption and Reform occurred with an increase in wealth and a decrease in discipline

- Two Movements for Reform: Abbot Bernt reformed his monastery by reviving the Benedictine Rule, and keeping the nobles and bishops out of monastery affairs; Gregory VII (a former monk) became pope and limited secular influence, the Church alone picked Church officials, and outlawed marriage for priests

- New Preaching Orders called friars developed into the Franciscans (St. Francis of Assisi), who preached poverty, humility, and love of God; The Dominicans, which worked to combat heresies
Jews in Medieval Europe were mostly found in Spain and Germany, but by the late 1000s Christianity increased and so did prejudice toward Jews (often blamed for illness or famine)
Micro-lab

Using evidence from section 3 answer the question below…
Overall, was the control of the church over society a good thing or a bad thing? Explain.

Make notes on scrap paper, and do not share your thoughts with those at your table.

Each person will get one minute to share in a micro-lab.
Main Idea #1: Agricultural Revolution created farming technology, which increased crop production and population

Main Idea #2: Revival of trade and travel developed demand, trade routes, and cities

Main Idea #3: Commercial Revolution created partnerships, insurance, credit, and the use of money

Main Idea #4: The rise of the middle class was created through the use of guilds
Section 4; Economic Recovery Sparks Change, but it took awhile before apprenticeships became common.

An **Agricultural Revolution** began in the countryside as farmers adopted new techniques:

- **Technology Improves Farming:** iron plows, new kind of harness allowed for the use of horses v. oxen (which allowed for more land to be plowed and at a faster pace in a day)

- Production and Population Grow using the **three-field system** (grain, legumes, unplanted), which increase populations
The Revival of **Trade and Travel** increased as people desired foreign goods (increased demand)

- **Trade Routes**: Expand through the creations of merchant companies (safety) trading goods from Asia and the Middle East; **Constantinople** was a major trading place (Chinese silks, Byzantine gold jewelry, Asian spices); Europeans bartered using honey, furs, cloth, tin, and lead

- The **Growth of Towns and Cities** increased as trade routes created new cities and development
A **Commercial Revolution** came about as the need for capital (money) stimulated the growth of banking

- The Beginnings of Modern Business came as **partnerships** were used, **insurance** was created and sold, and **credit** was offered by merchants (Muslims practiced it first)

- Society Begins to Change with the use of **money** (replaced labor) to rent land (tenant farmers) or to pay the lord; Church banned loaning money with interest, so many Jews were barred from other professions began to lend money, which led to more resentment
The Rise of the Middle Class (merchants, traders, and artisans) was not welcomed by nobles and the clergy

- The Role of **Guilds** gave member merchants economic (levying taxes) and political power (passing laws), and artisans resented the merchants; guilds represented a certain **occupation** (weaver, baker, goldsmith); guilds worked to protect their economic interests
Many different types of workers belong to unions:

mechanics, teachers, factory workers, actors, police officers, airline pilots, janitors, doctors

Why do they exist? Turn and talk about this with your neighbor.
Town and **City Life** was tight with narrow streets, buildings with 2 and 3 stories, people living outside the city walls, fire was a constant threat, there was usually some great **cathedral** / church, and towns were filthy, smelly, noisy, and crowded.