

Middle Ages

• Transforming the Roman World

• The New Germanic Kingdom

- Germanic tribes became the dominant political force in Europe during the early Middle Ages, while Christianity became the dominant religion.
- Rome became the center of the Catholic Church's power

Section One Main Idea

- The Frankish kingdom was the strongest of the early German states and developed new laws based on the importance of family in Germanic society.

- During the 3rd century the Visigoths occupied Spain and Italy
- The Visigoths controlled these areas until the 5th century, when a group known as the Ostrogoths came from the North.
- During this time the Roman Empire had been split up into a number of states ruled by German kings



• Transforming the Roman World

• The New Germanic Kingdom

- Both the Visigoths and Ostagoths retained the structure of Roman government in both Spain and Italy
- When the Romans abandoned Britain in the 5th century the Angles and Saxons, Germanic tribes from Denmark and Northern Germany moved in
- Eventually these people would become known as Anglo-Saxons



• Transforming the Roman World

• The Kingdom of the Franks

- Frankish Kingdom longest lasting Germanic state
- Established under Clovis
- Strong military leader around 500 A.D.
- First to convert to Christianity

"Jesus Christ if you shall grant me a victory over these enemies, I will believe in you and be baptized."

Soon after the enemy began to flee... What did Clovis do??

- Won over the support of the newly founded Roman Catholic Church - church in Rome now known as
- By 510 Clovis has begun a strong relationship known as the Frankish Kingdom
- Clovis defeated tribes surrounding him and unified the Frankish People
- After his death his sons divided the once united kingdom into 3 territories



- **Transforming the Roman World**

- **The Book of Kells**



• Transforming the Roman World

• Germanic Society

- Over time Romans and Germanic peoples intermarried and begun a new society
- Blended families occurred and certain Germanic customs became increasingly important
- Extended Family - family of husbands, wives, children, brothers, sisters, cousins, and grandparents.

- What did they do?



- They worked the land together, and passed it down from generation to generation
- Also provided protection...Why needed?

- Roman justice vs. Germanic justice
- Crime against society vs. revenge
- Could escalate into a blood feud
- Wergild - the amount paid by a wrongdoer to the family of the person he or she injured or killed (literally means - money for man)
- Unequal - Nobility vs. Ordinary
- Ouch the Ordeal - Divine intervention - the physical trial - hot iron
- An innocent person would not be harmed



• Transforming the Roman World

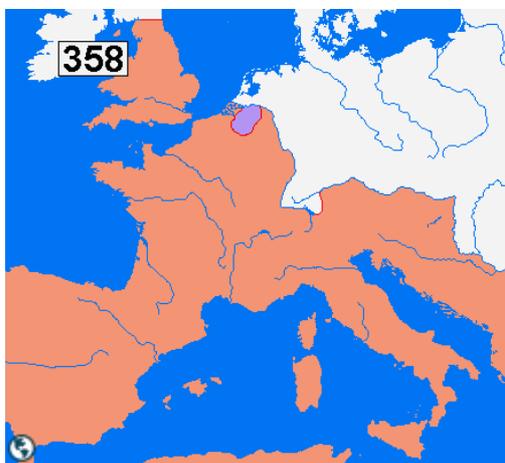


After being accused of adultery [Cunigunde of Luxembourg](#) proved her innocence by walking over red-hot ploughshares.



- **Transforming the Roman World**

- **The Kingdom of the Franks**



• Transforming the Roman World

• The Role of the Church

- End of the fourth century Christianity had become the supreme religion of the Roman Empire
- While the Empire fell apart, the church would help in the growth of the new European Civilization
- Church organization helps with social needs
- Center of village social life
- Group of Parishes was headed by a Bishop
- Archbishop - joined together bishoprics or dioceses
- Late power in Rome questioned, outcome is the role of the Pope (father)
- How much power is too much?
- Gregory I 590-604



- **Transforming the Roman World**

- **The Role of the Church**

- Monk - a man who separates himself from ordinary society to dedicate himself to god
- Monasticism - Living the life of a monk
- Role of Saint Benedict - Wrote a set of rules

- Rules separated each day into activities
- Primary emphasis on prayer and manual labor
- "Idleness is the enemy of the soul"
- Abbot - father
- Vow of Poverty
- Monks became the new Christian heroes



- **Transforming the Roman World**

- **The Carolingian Empire**

- Battle of Tours - 732 Christians defeat the Muslims
- Charles Martel
- Martel's son was Pepin the Short
- Pepin's son who would become one of the most glorified leaders in the Middle Ages was Charles the Great or Charlemagne
- Determined and Decisive leader
- Fierce warrior, statesman and pious Christian
- Great supporter of learning... but may of not been able to write



- **Transforming the Roman World**

- **The Carolingian Empire**

- Ruled from 768-814
- Expanded the Frankish Empire
- Would eventually be known as the Carolingian Empire
- Covered much of western and central Europe
- Very organized administration
- Missi Dominici (messengers of the lord) sent out follow through with kings wishes
- Title - Emperor of the Romans
- Shift in thinking was the first blending of Germanic tribes, Roman, and Christianity
- Crowned by the Pope- New leader of Christendom



• The Development of Feudalism



• The end of the Carolingian Empire

- Charlemagne held his kingdom together with his power and prestige
- His death created a vacuum of leadership
- As the Germanic tribes that once unified the new Frankish kingdom came to be dismantled, a new group of invaders entered Europe and influenced its culture

- One new group called the Magyars came from western Asia and settled in Hungary
- Another group was the Noremen from Scandinavia known as the Vikings
- Were Germanic and loved adventure
- 9th century the Vikings sacked and pillaged far Western Europe

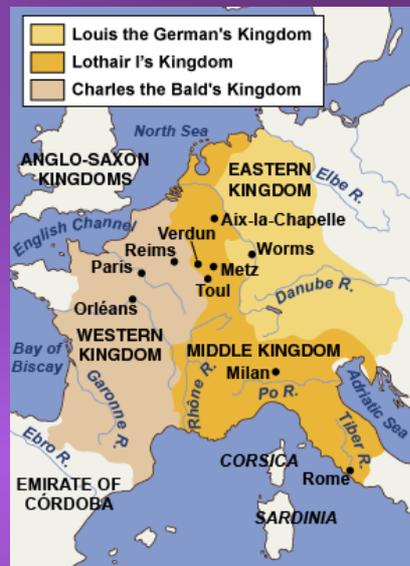
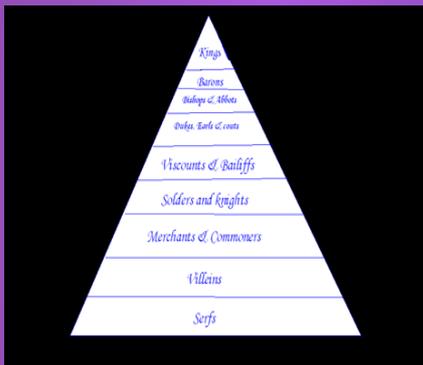


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The Medieval Political System

Lesson notes

The Treaty of Verdun - Divided up Charlemagne's Frankish empire, effectively ending it. The new Flemish territory would remain productive until the 14th century



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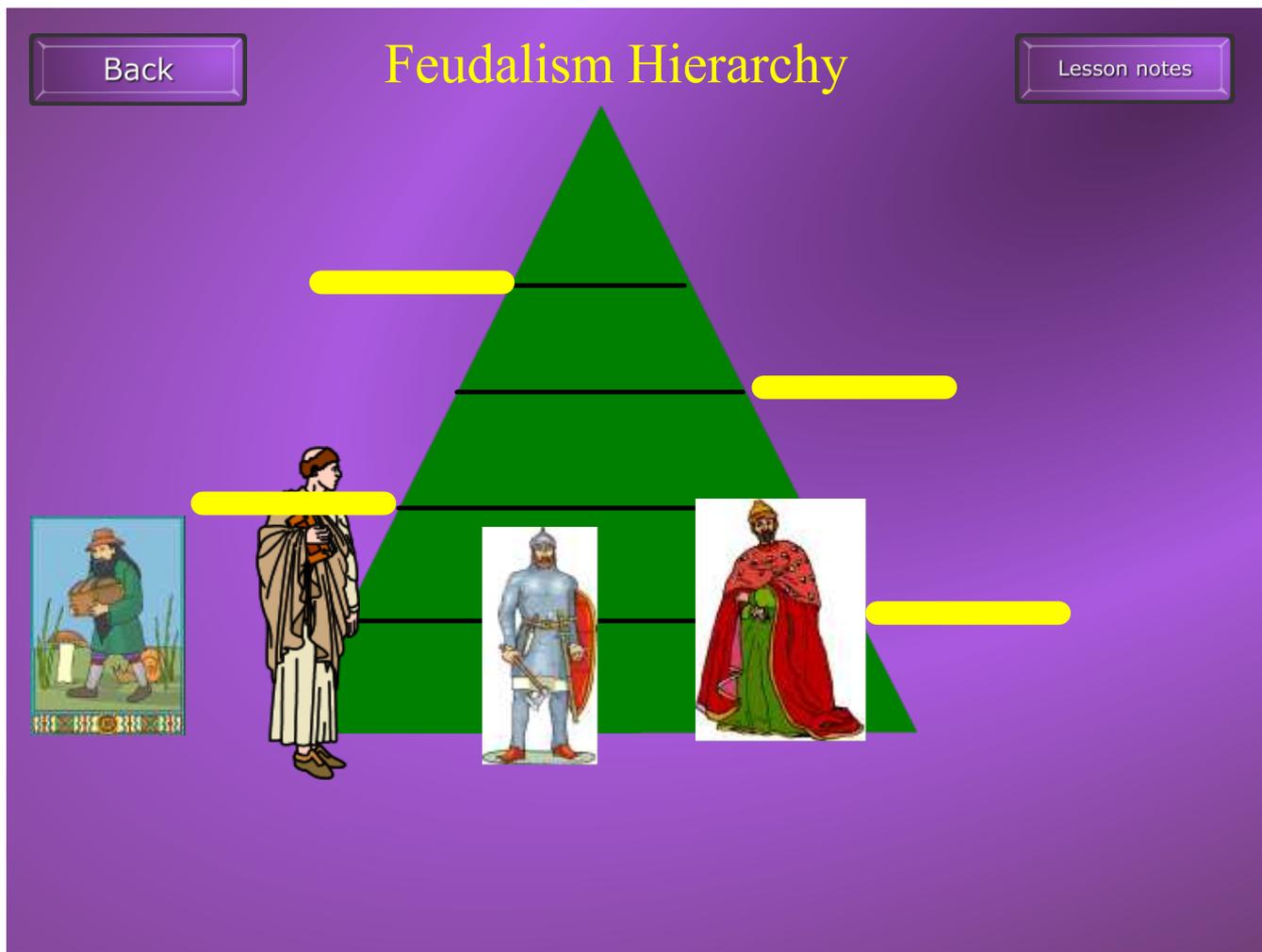
The Medieval Economic System

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The Manor System - rested on a set of rights and obligations between the lord and his serfs. The lord provided his serfs with housing, strips of farmland, and protection from bandits. In return the serfs tended the lords land, ca red for his animals and helped maintain the manor.



A 15th-century seigneur, or lord, hunts and amuses himself with his retinue while peasants work in this drawing of a medieval **manor**.



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Feudalism Hierarchy

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Life on the Manor

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Norse Songs - Edda

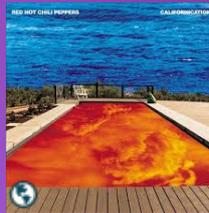


Oral Tradition



What we need to bring to class... Extra Credit???

- Bell- Ringing
- Water Basin - Grape Basin
- Bread (Italian Loaf)
- Hides
- Wood Carvings
- Wood - Cut
- Parchment Paper
- Long Robes
- Wooden Cross



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THE AGE OF CHIVALRY

Lesson notes

Knighthood and Chivalry



The image is a digital slide with a purple gradient background. At the top left is a button labeled 'Back'. At the top center is the title 'THE AGE OF CHIVALRY' in yellow. At the top right is a button labeled 'Lesson notes'. In the center is a tan box containing the text 'Knighthood and Chivalry'. Three black arrows point outwards from the top corners of this box. In the bottom left corner, there is a cartoon illustration of a knight in white and blue armor, holding a spear and a shield.

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Lesson notes

The Literature Of Chivalry



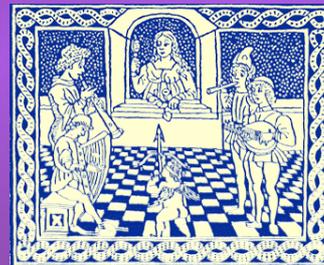
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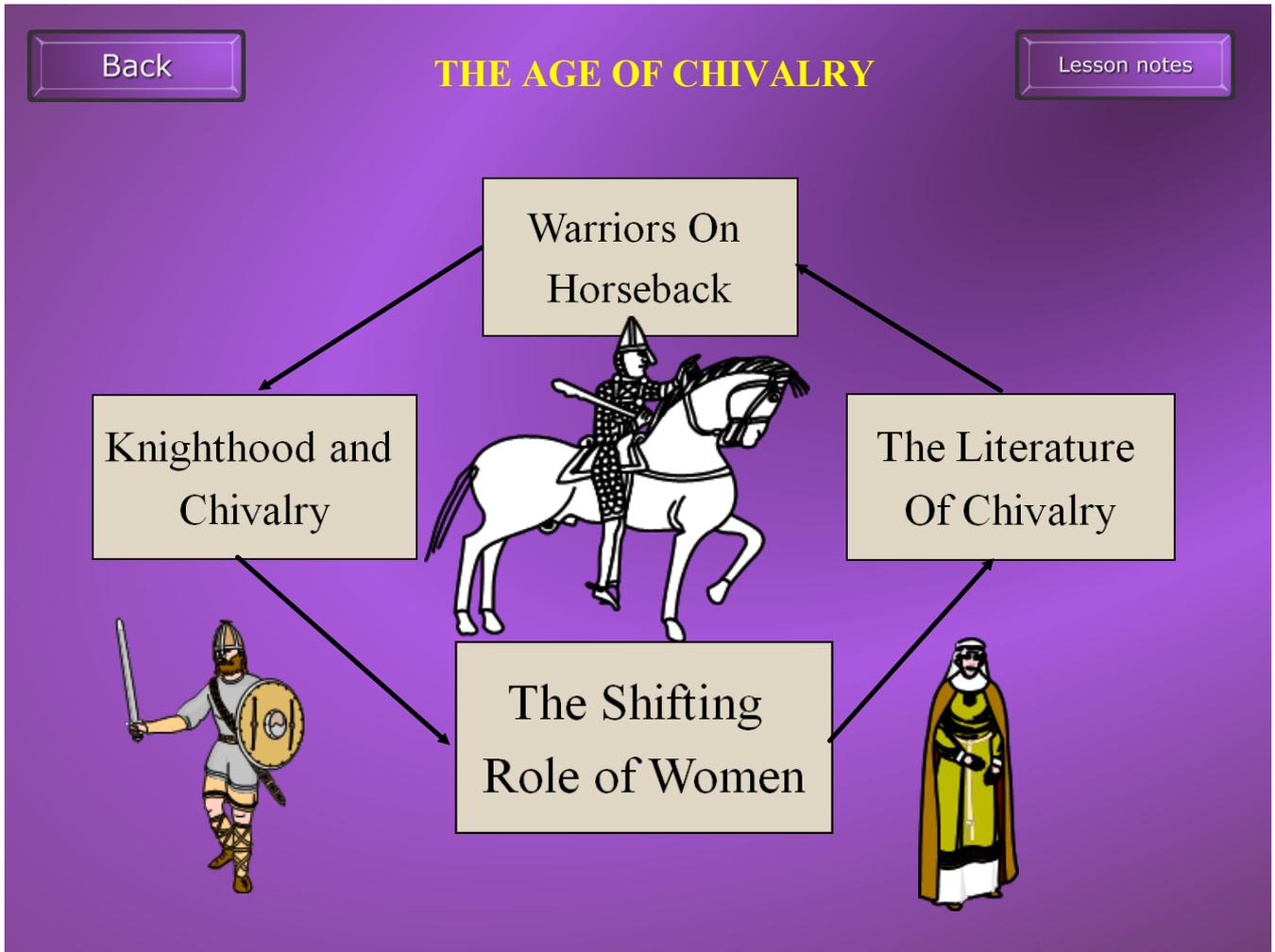
- **Troubadours were poet-musicians** who emerged in the south of France in the 12th and 13th centuries.
- **They composed their lyric** verse in the language known as Provençal
- Poitiers seems to have been the first major center of troubadours.
- However, as time went by troubadour song extended to such places as **Bordeaux, the north of Italy, and Catalonia.**
- These poet-musicians combined their **poetry and music in the service of courtly love.**
- In the judgment of the troubadour, courtly love or fine amour was the source of all true virtue and nobility.

Courtly Love



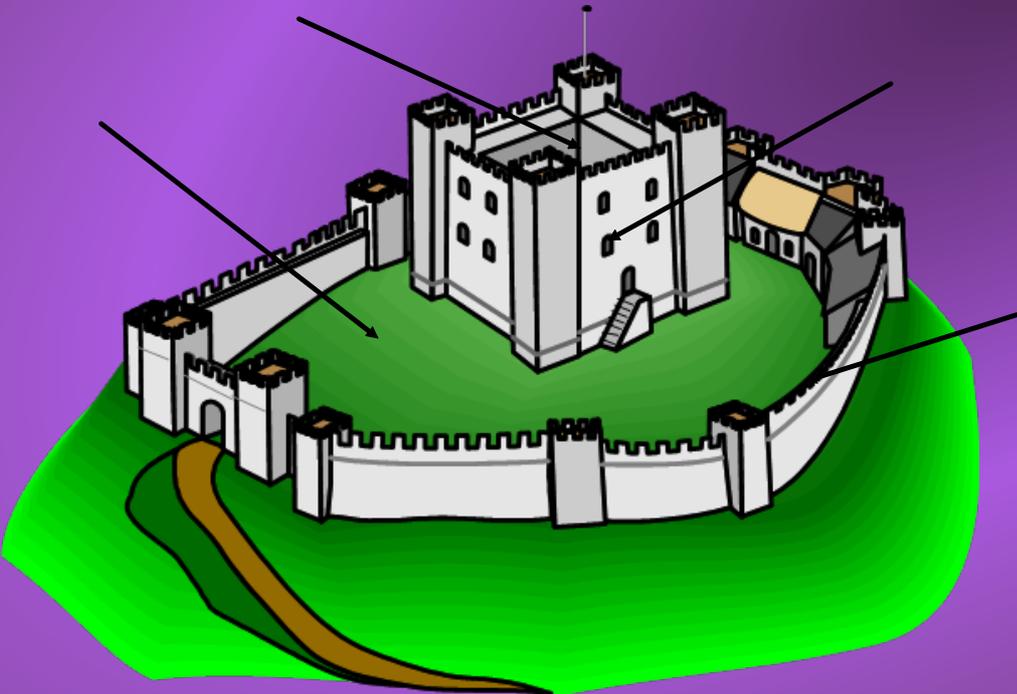
Chivalry





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The Crusades

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A Call for Change

- **High Middle Ages 1050 – 1270**
- Changes in religion, society and politics.
- The economy would soon be thriving
- **Change first occurred in a holy war over the city of Jerusalem**
- These military expedition would be called the Crusades.



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The Crusades

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- A crusade is a military expedition by European Christians to regain the Holy Land from the Muslims.
- Those who fought in crusades were called crusaders.
- Jerusalem the home to three faiths – Jews, Christians and Muslims.
- Four, Seven or Nine Crusades in all?

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The Crusades

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- Why tension??? Seljuk Turks took over Jerusalem in the late 1000's
- **The Turks kicked out all Non-Muslims**
- The Byzantine Empire being Christians asked for help from the west.
- Reports of Persecutions against Christians
- **Pope Urban II *****page 325**
- **November 27th 1095**

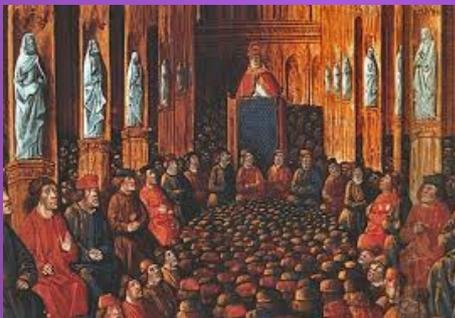
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- Council of Clermont - "All who die...Shall have immediate remission of sins"

All who die by the way, whether by land or by sea, or in battle against the pagans, shall have immediate remission of sins. This I grant them through the power of God with which I am invested. O what a disgrace if such a despised and base race, which worships demons, should conquer a people which has the faith of omnipotent God and is made glorious with the name of Christ! With what reproaches will the Lord overwhelm us if you do not aid those who, with us, profess the Christian religion! Let those who have been accustomed unjustly to wage private warfare against the faithful now go against the infidels and end with victory this war which should have been begun long ago. Let those who for a long time, have been robbers, now become knights. Let those who have been fighting against their brothers and relatives now fight in a proper way against the barbarians. Let those who have been serving as mercenaries for small pay now obtain the eternal reward. Let those who have been wearing themselves out in both body and soul now work for a double honor. Behold! on this side will be the sorrowful and poor, on that, the rich; on this side, the enemies of the Lord, on that, his friends. Let those who go not put off the journey, but rent their lands and collect money for their expenses; and as soon as winter is over and spring comes, let them eagerly set out on the way with God as their guide.



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The Crusades

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The Crusades

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Why fight?

Peasants

- Were promised salvation to anyone killed on a crusade.
- Offered adventure
- Could escape lords control

Knights and Lords

- Could now use their fighting skills
- Gain a chance at wealth and land
- Political power

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Why fight?

The Pope

- Free holy land from the Muslims who did not believe in Christianity
- Help Christians in the Byzantine empire to defend their land from the Turks

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The Crusades

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First – Second Crusades

- 1- Peasant Crusade – Used a land route
- 1- Captured Jerusalem temporarily 1099
- Horrible Massacre
- 1- Set up feudal states
- 2- Used a land route
- 2- Attempted to reinforce feudal states
- 2- Made it only as far as Turkey and spent more time fighting each other than the Turks
- Jerusalem was lost
- Saladin controlled

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The Crusades

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Third Crusade

- Crusade of the Kings
- Water route
- Led by French, German, and English Kings
- Attempted to regain Jerusalem
- Disaster from the beginning
- King Frederick from Germany drowned in a river
- Failed to recapture the holy land
- But was allowed through negotiations to visit the Holy Land

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The Later Crusades

- After Saladin's death in 1193 a 4th Crusade was initiated
- This turned into a fight over Byzantine Throne – Turned to Constantinople
- 1204 Crusaders Sacked Constantinople, this added to the division between the eastern and western forces of the church
- 1212 Children's Crusade
- Both Ships went down at sea

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The Crusades

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The Later Crusades

- Did the Crusades have much effect on European Civilization?
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The Troubled Church and the rise of Humanism

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1309 the papal seat is transferred to Avignon

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- All popes during this time period have training as lawyers.
- Popes are successful in quietly gaining financial and legal power
- By the end of the 14th century popes had secured the right to appoint all lucrative positions.

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Church Power

- In order to gain these positions potential candidates gave gifts,
- **Curia – papal government**
- The Curia was made up of the popes:
 1. **Personal Household**
 2. **Sacred College of Cardinals**
 3. **Financial and Judicial Branches**

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The Complexity of the Church

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- The Great Schism (Divide)
- Pope Gregory died in 1378. After his death there was a push by the Italian people to elect an Italian Pope.
- Urban VI was elected by the council.
- Urban the VI abused his power & a second “French” Pope was elected.
- This led to people questioning the who was the leader?
- This undermined people faith and belief in the church

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Lesson notes

Coming out of the Middle Ages...

Topics: Impact of the Crusades

Reconquista – Inquisition

1000-1300 Change

English Growth – Hastings

Magna Carta

A Church Divided

100 Years War- Joan of Arc

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Impact of the Crusades

- Stimulation of Trade
- Weakened Feudal Nobility
- Popes power declines
- Religious intolerance grows
- Crusaders learn from Muslims
(Immersion/Diffusion)

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Reconquista

- Spain Muslims called Moors
- A drive to push out the Muslims from Spain
- Granada Fell to Christian Army in 1492

Inquisition

- A tribunal set to question and torture all Non-Christians
- Burned at stake
- All methods used to punish all non Christians
- Eventually all non-Christians are expelled

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A Church Divided

- Pope Bonafice's baffle
- Ultimate control
- King Phillip of France
- Collision of Power
- King holds Pope prisoner
- Phillip convinces cardinals to choose new Pope
- Avignon
- Great Schism

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English Growth

- Normans
- Anglo-Saxons
- Battle of Hastings in 1066
- Norman's won a decisive victory uniting the country
- Laid the groundwork for a centralized government
- Nobles gaining power
- Magna Carta
- A guarantee of certain political rights.
- No taxation without representation
- Jury trial

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A new France

- 100 years war
- France and England
- 1337- 1453
- All on French soil
- English gain control for most of the early war time (Battle of Poitiers)
- Joan of Arc

Attachments

Finding_Rome.asf

Caesar_s Speech to 13th Legion.avi

Rome HBO - The murder of Julius Caesar.avi

Gaius Octavian Caesar Speech to Republic.avi

Rome_ Octavian Vs_ the Senate.avi