

SSWH7 Europe in the Middle Ages Notes

SSWH7: The student will analyze European medieval society with regard to culture, politics, society, and economics

Background Information

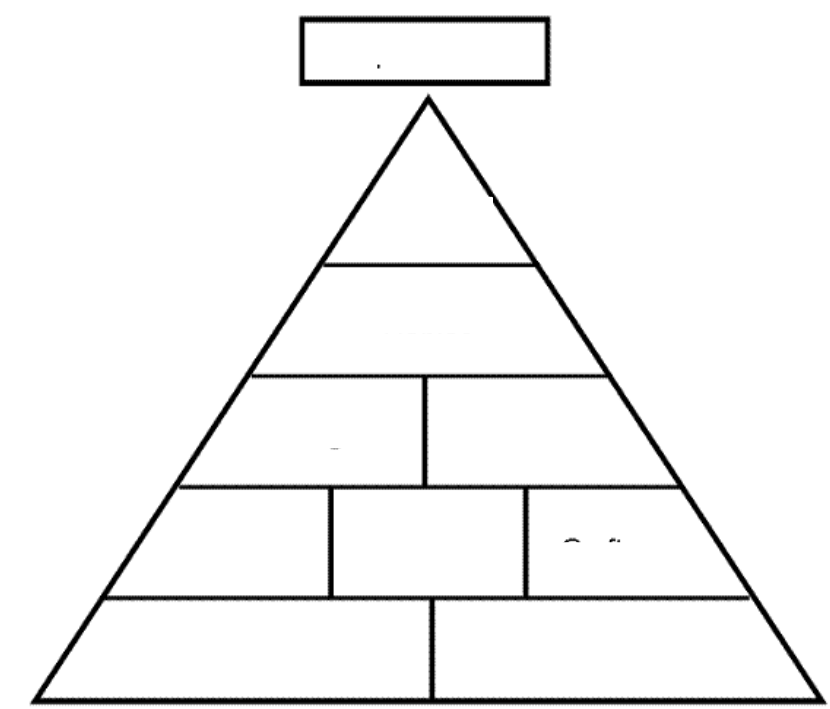
- The New Germanic Kingdoms
 - Ostrogoths in Italy
 - Kept structure of the imperial Roman government
 - Ostrogoths ruled by own officials and laws
 - Native Italians ruled by Roman officials and laws
 - Visigoths in Spain
 - Roman and German population began to fuse into one
 - Britain
 - Roman influence not as strong
 - Angles and Saxons divided area into many kingdoms
 - The Kingdom of the Franks
 - Clovis
 - 500 CE Clovis becomes a Christian
 - Creates Frankish empire
 - Close association with the Roman Catholic Church gives him more power
 - 510 controlled area from Pyrenees Mountains to the area past the Rhine River
 - Divided into three kingdoms after his death (one for each son)
 - Germanic Society
 - Based around extended family system
 - Land passed down from generation to generation
 - Roman law said crime was against the state
 - Germanic law said crime was against the family
- a. Explain the manorial system and feudalism; include the status of peasants and feudal monarchies and Charlemagne
- Charlemagne
 - Frankish kingdoms had lost power during the late 7th and early 8th centuries (years: _____)
 - Pepin the Short—took kingship of Frankish states away from _____
 - 768—Pepin's son _____ take over
 - AKA = _____
 - AKA = Carolus magnus in _____
 - AKA = so important that the histories of _____ and _____ claim him as one of their _____
 - Expanded Frankish kingdom and created the _____
 - Great _____
 - Christmas Day 800 given title of _____ by _____
 - Brought together _____
 - Intellectual renewal
 - Need for intellectual _____ of church and government
 - Carolingian Era—_____

- _____ (90% of what we have today comes from them)
- Invasions of the Middle Ages
 - Carolingian Empire went down after _____
 - Islamic Empire
 - Muslims take over _____
 - Magyars (from western Asia)
 - Norsemen (_____)
 - Great _____
 - Great _____
 - Leif Erikson—first real _____?
 - Converted to _____
- Feudalism
 - Lack of _____ or protection for the people
 - Carolingian empire dissolves
 - Invasions by _____, Magyars, and _____
 - New political and _____
 - Landed _____ provided protection
 - Vassals—_____
 - _____ of feudal system
 - Nobles gave _____ to vassals in return for _____
 - Changes in the military
 - Originally foot soldiers dressed in _____
 - Introduction of _____ and the stirrup
 - Now _____
 - _____ became heart of European _____
 - Being a _____ was expensive, required land
 - _____—piece of land that was given by a lord to a vassal
 - Subinfeudation—vassals giving _____ to other _____
 - Feudalism spread throughout _____ (also found in _____ and _____)

○ Nobility

- Lords: _____
- Created an aristocracy with _____

- Lords were “men of war”
- _____—“Peace of God” and “Truce of God” evolved into idea of chivalry
 - Chivalry—_____



• Women in the Middle Ages

○ Aristocratic women

- Mostly under control of _____
- Could be willed as _____
- Often had to _____ while men were away at war

○ Peasant women

- _____
- Confined to _____

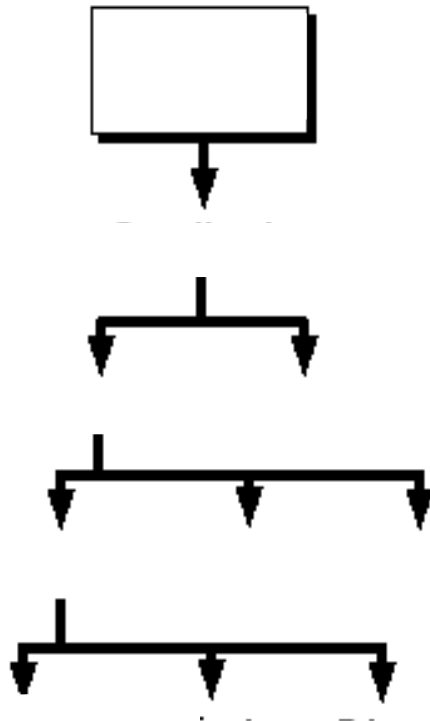
b. Describe the political impact of Christianity including Pope Gregory VII and King Henry IV.

c. Explain the role of the church in medieval society.

• Organization of the Christian Church

- Pope (Latin word for _____)

- Head of _____
- 1st Pope was _____
- Cardinals= Bishops of _____, _____, Alexandria, and Antioch
- Archbishops
 - Controlled all the bishoprics of a Roman province
- Bishops
 - Bishopric (diocese)—_____
- Gregory I—_____ in late 6th century



- Monks
 - Lived a life _____ from human society to find a closer relationship with _____
 - Monastic communities developed around Europe, attracted by the _____
 - Saint Benedict (480-543) _____ (Benedictine)
 - Gave _____ for daily activities
 - _____ major emphasis
 - Abbots controlled monasteries
 - Importance of monasteries

- Provided _____
- Allowed _____ to stay
- Cared for _____
- Copied _____ (preserved ancient works)
- _____
- The Church's authority during the Middle Ages
 - _____ (Emperors or kings were the secular)
 - Church structure much like _____
 - Religion _____ the different people in the different classes
 - Church law (_____)
 - Guided the _____ in regards to marriage and religious practices
 - The Sacraments (every Christian needed to follow)
 - Excommunication—denied _____ by being kicked out of _____
 - Otto I creates Holy Roman Empire
 - 936 _____ crowned king of medieval _____
 - Consolidated power and _____
 - Pope crowned him _____ in 962
 - Proved _____ had higher power even over _____
 - Otto's attempt to _____ led to the Holy Roman Empire
 - _____ worried that Emperors had too much _____ over the church
 - Emperors vs. Popes
 - _____—kings and nobles _____ church officials
 - 1075—Pope _____ banned lay investiture
 - 1077—Emperor _____ tells Gregory VII to step down from papacy, Gregory _____ Henry
 - 1190—Holy Roman Empire falls apart