Interactive Notebook Setup

8/28/2019
Middle Ages Europe
This will be one page

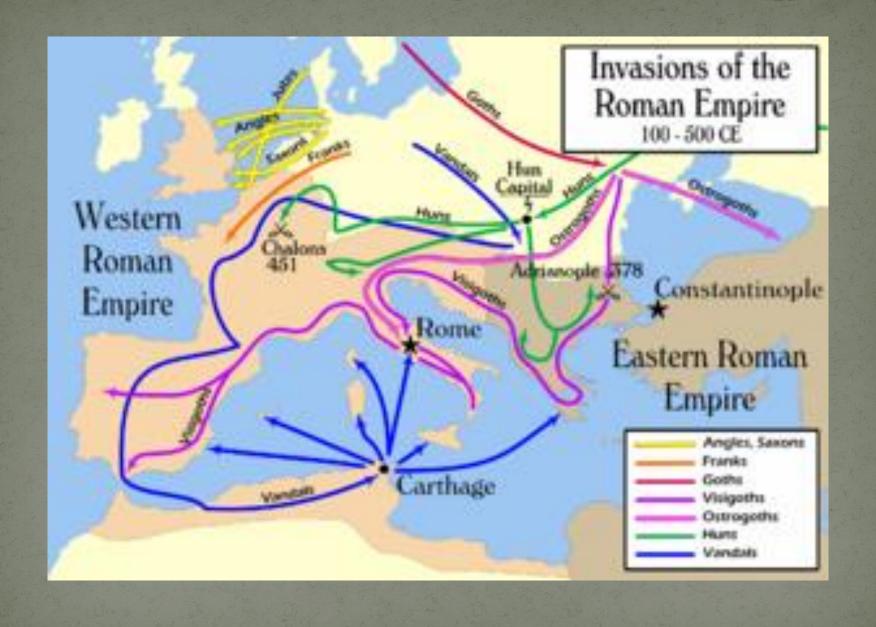
Politics and Society	European Culture

The Early Middle Ages

• 500-1000 CE Fall of Rome led to changes in government, economics, and culture of western Europe

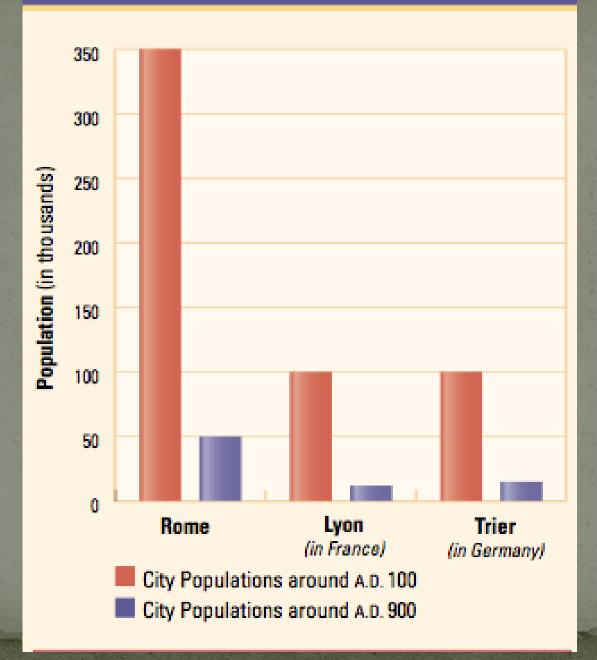
Middle Ages European Kingdoms
The Roman Empire collapsed for a ton of reasons, mostly because of:

Outbreaks of Disease
Maybe even lead poison from the waterpipes
Weak Leaders
Invasion by group of people called
Germanic Tribes





Population of Three Roman Cities



 Politics and Society
 After Roman Empire collapsed, Europe was ruled by lots of small weak kingdoms
 Called decentralized monarchies

Most of these kingdoms were ruled by one of the Germanic Tribes

 Tribes like the Goths, Huns, and Saxons took over Europe



Politics and Society None of the kings were very powerful and they were always in competition with each other

The kingdoms fought each other often

 They would fight over control of land, access of water/waterways, and to take resources away from one another



Politics and Society
Kingdoms were attacked/raided by Vikings and Germanic tribes often

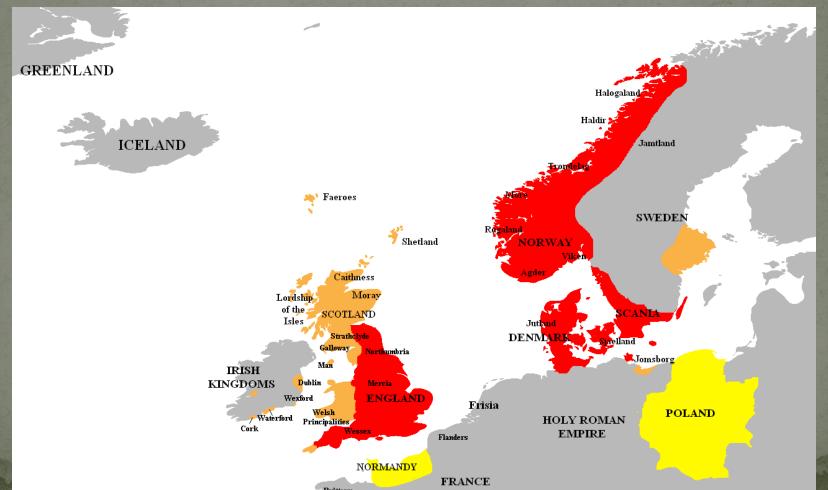
Many kings struggled to protect their people

 The Vikings TERRIFIED ALL OF WESTERN EUROPE



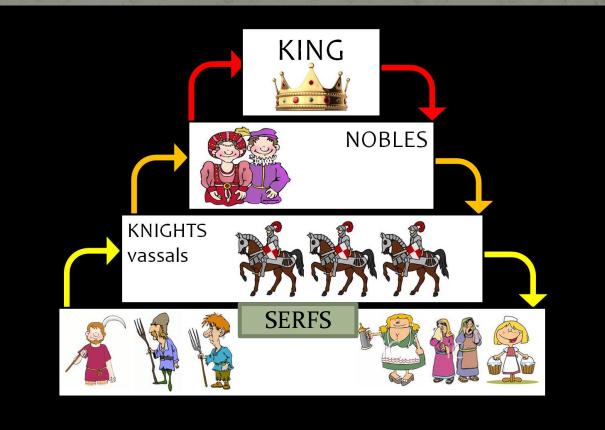


Middle Ages European Politics Some Vikings even created new Kingdoms





 Most of these decentralized monarchies relied on political/economic system called feudalism



- King relied on Nobles/Lords to:
 - Enforce laws
 - Collect taxes
 - Provide military troops





Politics and Society Serfs received: Protection Land to live on/farm

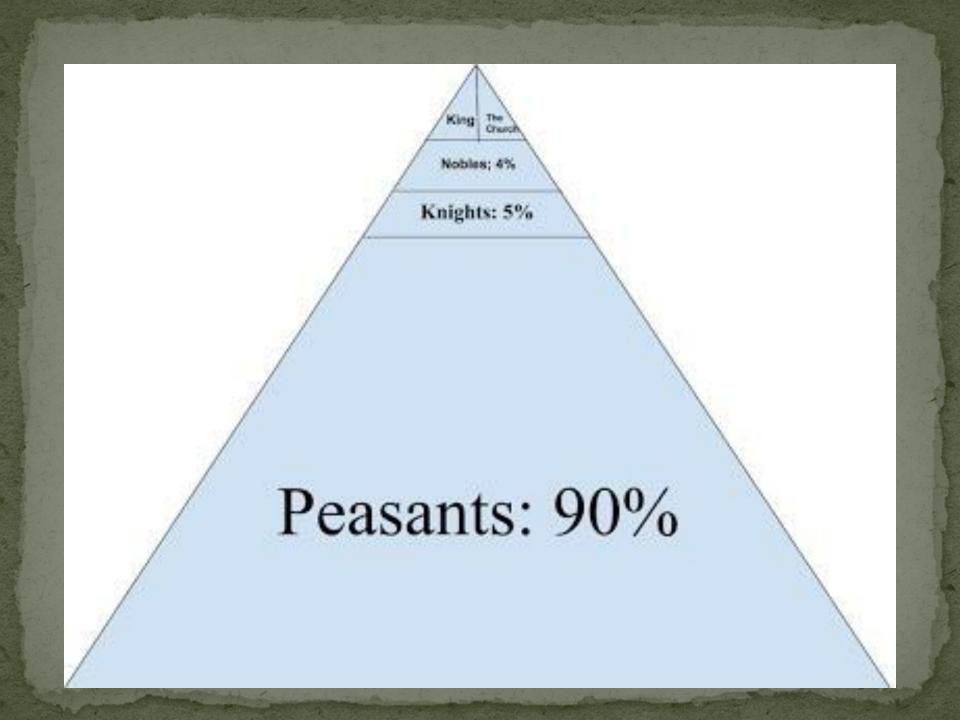
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Serfs were called COERECED LABORERS

 Coerced labor=work forced to do for someone else for little to no pay

 Some peasants were free laborers

These peasants were free to grow and sell their own crops
This was a very small number of people



• Economy was almost entirely based on agriculture

• Mostly producing crops like:

• Wheat

• Barely

Vegetables

 European Kingdoms were not strong enough to protect/participate much trade

• Trade only happened at local level between towns

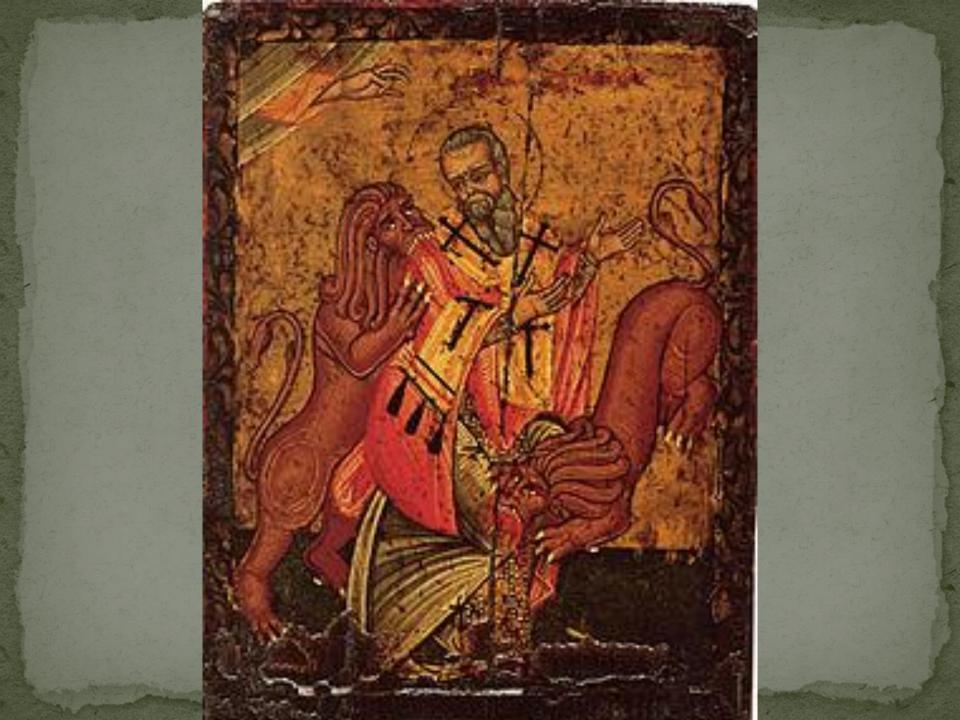
• Robbers and thieves were common on trade routes

• Not to mention the Germanic Tribes and Vikings

 Belief in Christianity was the only thing that European kingdoms had in common

 Catholic Church became most powerful organization in Western Europe

Catholic means Universal or all inclusive
 First used by a man named Saint Ignatius of Antioch



• Leader of Catholic Church is called the Pope

 Pope was the most important/powerful person in Western Europe for about 1000 years





 Most of the Church's power came from the promise of a way to heaven



European Culture •The Church was the only place the kept records of: • Births Marriage Death

Germanic kings became Catholic to gain support of Pope and become more powerful

Clovis I of the Franks converted to Catholic Christianity, it set him apart from other kings vying for power and put him in alliance with landholding elites of the former patrician classes

Baptism of Clovis in 496

European Culture The Catholic Church influenced/controlled: Education Science and Philosophical Study Hospitals •Art









Canterbury Cathedral in England



Chartres Cathedral in France

TITLE



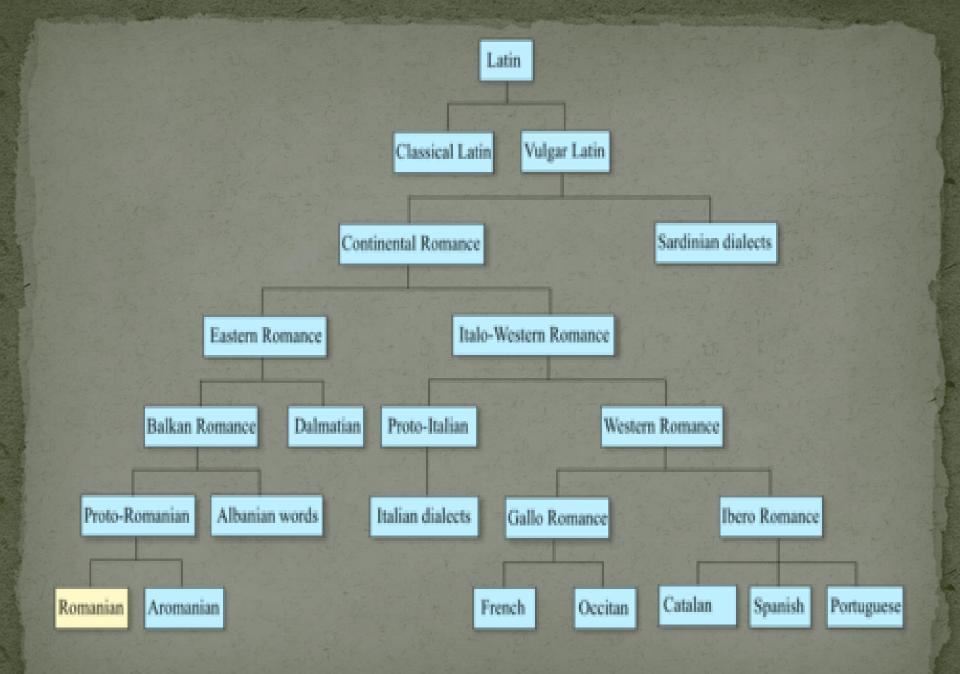




 Loss of a common language
 Latin language had united the Roman Empire

 Many of the new kingdoms created their own languages

Germanic Languages mixed with Latin to create new languages
Different dialects developed
Led to the formation of the romance languages



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 Islamic culture dominated the Iberian Peninsula(Spain and Portugal) from the 8th-15th Century

Called the Al-Andalus





 Islamic culture influenced European Architecture and Scientific Developments

• LET'S LOOK AT SOME PICTURES AND SEE IF YOU CAN SEE THE ISLAMIC INFLUENCES...







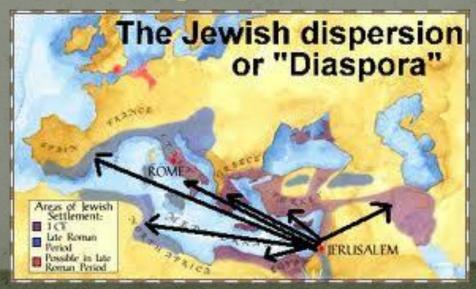




 Judaism had been practiced in Europe as early as the 1st Century CE

 Judaism continued to be practiced in almost every major kingdom in Europe

Largest area of Jewish Diaspora



 Most of the time Jews were a religious minority in the community that they lived in and kept their unique and influence culture

 This often lead to mistreatment and conflict with Christian Majority communities

