**The Middle Ages in Europe**

**In this unit…**

…you’ll learn about Europe after the fall of Rome. In the East, the Roman Empire continued as the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Empire**. In the West, Europe experienced centuries of turmoil as different groups invaded and political authority was frequently challenged by outbreaks of violence. Eventually, a new political, social, and economic order emerged, known as **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

**The Byzantine Empire (330-1453)**

* In 330 A.D., Emperor Constantine moved the capital of the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Empire from Rome to Byzantium, a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ city in the eastern part of the empire.
* He renamed this city \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The city was located along land routes that connected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The city was also strategically located on the Bosporus, a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ connecting the Black Sea to the Mediterranean.
* Constantinople was surrounded on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sides by water, and the city had thick walls, making it almost \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to attack.



**A Byzantine Culture Emerges**

* While the Western half of the Roman Empire \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the 5th century, the eastern half of the empire survived for another \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years.
* The Byzantines saw themselves as simply \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Roman Empire. Like the emperors of Rome, the Byzantine emperors continued to be all-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* They maintained an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system of government over a diverse population. Because Constantinople was in the East, most of its merchants and other residents spoke \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* At first, the official language of government remained \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but it also eventually was replaced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The Byzantines were also united by their own form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – **Eastern Orthodoxy** – which was separate from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Church.
* Orthodox Christians did not recognize the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as the head of their church. Instead, they had their own **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
* Orthodox Christians decorated their churches with **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** – images of Jesus and the saints..
* There were also other differences, such as views on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the shape of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they displayed in their churches.



**Reasons for the Survival of the Byzantine Empire**

* **Classical Cultures –**

Byzantium benefited from a rich infusion of Greek, Roman, Christian, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cultures.

* **Location –**

At the crossroads of Europe and Asia, Constantinople was a major center for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Silks and spices from the East, furs from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and grains, olives, and wines from the empire itself brought great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* **Strong Central Government –**

Byzantium was ruled by a series of powerful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with strong centralized administration and a single set of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* **Large Army –**

The Byzantine central government taxed merchants and peasants to support a large \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ army.

* The Byzantines developed a vibrant culture. They built the **Church of Hagia Sophia** with its giant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and tall \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Schools taught Ancient Greek \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Byzantine artists used precious materials – gold, silver, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – to display classical images. They were specifically known for their colorful icons and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (pictures made with pieces of cut stone and glass).
* The size of the Byzantine Empire varied over time. In its early centuries, it ruled over the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Peninsula, the Middle East, and parts of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (527-565), it re-conquered much of the old Roman Empire.
* One of the greatest achievements of the Byzantine Empire was the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. Emperor Justinian collected all of the existing Roman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and organized them into a single code. The code listed all the laws and opinions on each subject.
* Justinian’s Code also had special laws relating to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It required that all persons in the empire belong to the Eastern Orthodox \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ faith.

**Decline**

* The late Byzantine Empire continuously battled the **Slavs** and **Avars** to the north, the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Empire** to the east and the spread of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in the south.
* In the 600s, Muslim Arabs took most of the empire’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Middle East.
* The empire declined further in the 11th century. The **Seljuk Turks**, originally from Central \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, defeated the Byzantine army in 1071 and took possession of most of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** attacked the city in 1204.
* **City-states in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** began to compete with Constantinople for Mediterranean \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Yet the Byzantines still controlled the Balkan Peninsula and survived for another \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years.
* Their empire eventually unraveled from continuous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on all sides. By the 1440s, the Byzantine Empire was reduced to a small area just around the city of Constantinople itself.
* In 1453, Constantinople was finally conquered by the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

*(It was during this time that Vlad* ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** *lived in Romania and was also fighting the Ottoman Turks! …wanna know more?)*

*Vlad Tepes, known to history as Dracula, lived in Wallachia, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during the later part of the Byzantine Empire and helped hold back the invading Turks from Christian Europe. Romanians consider him a national hero and a fair ruler.*



**Influence on Russia**

* One place that was greatly influenced by Byzantium was **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. Russia emerged as a state in the 9th century, in the forest lands between the Baltic and Black Seas.
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** raiders organized Slavs in the region into a kingdom centered in Kiev.
* Other Russian cities, such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Novgorod, developed to the north.
* Early Russian cities carried on brisk **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** with the Byzantine Empire. Contact with the Byzantines affected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in many ways.
* Byzantine **culture** – especially **Orthodox Christianity**, the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ alphabet**, and Byzantine **crafts and products** – was introduced into Russian society.
* The Byzantines also converted other Slavic peoples and the Bulgars to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, leaving a permanent legacy in Eastern Europe.

**The Byzantine Legacy**

* **Preserved Ancient Cultures –**

The Byzantines preserved the rich cultural heritage of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ civilization, including \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ philosophy and science and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ engineering. Copies of Ancient texts were saved despite the destruction of the West.

* **Code of Justinian –**

Emperor Justinian consolidated Roman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into a single code which served as a guide on most legal questions. It greatly influenced later Western legal systems.

* **New Form of Christianity –**

Eastern Orthodox Christianity was led by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the emperor in Constantinople, rather than the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Rome.

* **The Arts –**

The Byzantines were renowned for their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, painted icons, gold jewelry, and silks. Constantinople’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, **Hagia Sophia**, is considered one of the world’s most beautiful buildings.

**Western Europe in Turmoil**

* While the Byzantine Empire survived as a center of classical \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, important changes were taking place in Western \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Historians sometimes refer to this period of history, from the fall of Rome in 476 A.D. to the 1400s, as the “**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**” or medieval period – the period between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ times.

**The Barbarian Invasions**

* Beyond Rome’s frontiers lived \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tribes like the Goths, Vandals, Lombards, Burgundians, and Franks.
* The Romans considered these peoples to be uncivilized “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.” The Romans considered anyone to be a barbarian who came from a foreign, non-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ culture.
* In the 4th century, a war-like tribe known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ moved from Central Asia to Europe. As the Huns moved into Europe, they forced the Germanic tribes to move \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* These Germanic tribes in turn pushed forward into the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Empire.
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- were permitted by the Romans to enter the empire to escape the Huns.
* Later, the Visigoths turned against the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The Visigoths defeated the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ army and sacked the city of Rome in 410 A.D.
* They were assisted in defeating the Romans by the many Germanic slaves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the city.
* After a period of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Germanic tribes then established their own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in many parts of the former Roman Empire:
	+ Angles and Saxons invaded \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ Visigoths moved westward to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ Lombards occupied northern \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ Franks took \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (present-day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_).
* The **constant warfare** of this period **disrupted** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ across Europe. Travel became unsafe because of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. Bridges and roads fell into **disrepair**. Cities and towns were **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. **Bandits** roamed freely. Life became increasingly rural and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. Wealthy families moved out of towns to the safety of **fortified homes** in the countryside. People **gave up** their interest in **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.  **Shortages** of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and goods grew. Churches and monasteries became ***the only places*** where people could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**The Rise of the Franks**

* The **Franks** established the largest of the new Germanic kingdoms in what is now \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* **Charles Martel**, a powerful nobleman, helped \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Franks.
* In 732, at the **Battle of Tours**, Martel stopped the advance of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from Spain into France.
* In 751, his son, Pepin *(also known as Pepin the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)* seized power and became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Franks. With the support of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Pepin marched across the Alps and took control of Northern Italy.
* Frankish Kings created a powerful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by granting lands to their nobles in exchange for service in the kings army with their knights.

**The Reign of Charlemagne**

* Pepin’s son, Charlemagne, became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 768. Charlemagne expanded the practice of giving land to his nobles in exchange for their promises of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and service.
* At the same time, his nobles gave \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to their knights in exchange for similar promises.
* Peasants gave up their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the local lords for better \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They offered services “in kind,” providing firewood, livestock, and crops.
* Charlemagne \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his kingdom to include France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, and Northern Italy.
* Charlemagne established a new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at Aachen, which he turned into a center of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* He constructed a beautiful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in imitation of the imperial court of Rome.
* He used riches from his conquests to attract scholars to his palace \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for children of the nobility.
* At the request of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Charlemagne was crowned “**Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire**” in 800.
* This step announced to the World that Western Europe was now **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** from the Byzantine emperor.
* The coronation of Charlemagne also signified the new **political and religious \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of Western Europe under the concept of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
* After Charlemagne’s death, his empire was divided among his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Europe Faces New Threats**

* The division of Charlemagne’s empire occurred just as Europeans were facing new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. From the East, Slavs and Magyars invaded the lands of Germany, France, and Italy. From North Africa, Muslims \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Southern Italy.
* The greatest threat came from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – fierce warriors and sailors from Scandinavia in Northern \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They sailed south in search of trade, loot, and land.
* Between 800 and 1000, the Vikings launched repeated assaults on the coasts of Western Europe, often committing brutal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Although spreading \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and destruction, the Vikings also created new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ routes.
* Their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were easy to maneuver and could sail in heavy seas or close to the land.
* In many places, they created new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – such as the Danelaw in Northern England, Normandy in France, and their own communities on the island of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Feudal Society**

* To protect themselves from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and to provide for basic economic needs, people throughout Western Europe adopted the system introduced by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Kings offered nobles a grant of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, known as a feud or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, in exchange for loyalty and service. The noble man, known as the vassal, gave **homage** (*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*) to the king.

**Feudalism**

* This new order, known as **feudalism**, helped people survive the breakdown of central \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Feudalism in Europe was characterized by a number of key social, political, and economic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Feudalism – Social**

* A major characteristic of feudal society was the development of a strict \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ structure based on the control of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power. People born as serfs, knights, or lords could not change their social position. Local **lords** (*nobles*) were given land by their rulers in exchange for military service. These lords had their own small armies of **knights** – armed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on horseback.

**Feudalism – Political**

* Under the Feudal system, the leading nobles controlled \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ life. They built large \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for their own protections, often rivaling those of the king in size. They surrounded themselves with armed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The king relied on his nobles for his own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the nobles often fought amongst themselves or challenged the king’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Civil wars were frequent, and powerful nobles often grabbed land for themselves.

**Feudalism – Economic**

* During feudalism, most people lived on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A **manor** consisted of the lord’s house and the peasants living in the surrounding territory. This aspect of the feudal system is also sometimes known as **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
* Each manor produced its own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, clothing, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Manors varied in size, depending on their lord’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_..
* Every noble had at least one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but some powerful or wealthy nobles had many manors. For example, in England, there were more than 9,000 manors
* Peasant farmers known as **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** gave their lord part of their harvest in return for the use of land and other services. The lord protected the serfs from attacks by outsiders. Each lord had almost complete power over the serfs who lived on his manor. The lord could pass \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, require \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and act as a judge. Serfs were bound to the land and had no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in most matters.
* **Farming in the Middle Ages:**

Farmers lacked specific knowledge of how to enrich the soil or rotate crops. Each year, only two-thirds of the land was usually cultivated, letting the other third remain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (*uncultivated*), so that it could recover its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This was known as the **three-field system**. One field was devoted to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ crops, a second to summer crops, and a poor harvest could lead to famine and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. For example, during the Great Famine of 1315 – 1322, large numbers of people across Europe died.

* **Peasant Life-Styles:**

Peasant farmers produced the food used by medieval society. Most worked long hours to grow enough food to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ each year. Although most peasants were farmers, some were millers, blacksmiths, and tavern owners. Life revolved around the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ calendar. Most of the time was spent working the land. Church \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ marked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ days. Peasants lived in small towns or nearby farms on their lord’s manor.

A typical peasant home was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-room cottage with walls of dried \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, plastered branches and straw. The cottage often had a roof of thatch. Rooms had earthen floors and a few furnishings, such as a stool, table, and a chest to hold clothes. Stacks of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ served as beds for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ family. Water was drawn from a nearby well or stream. Ventilation was poor. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and other farm animals often lived inside the house.



**Women in the Middle Ages**

* During the Middle Ages, the role of women was determined by the attitudes of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Church and the nobility. Women were supposed to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to men. Women’s inferior status was often blamed on the biblical status of Eve’s disobedience in the Garden of Eden.
* Medieval people lived in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ families. Nobles maintained large households; related peasants lived close to one another. Women of all social classes gave birth to a large number of children, but many children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in infancy.
* Women’s lifestyles varied according to their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ status. Noble women spent most of their time in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chores such as sewing and embroidery. Among the nobility, only a handful of women received an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Among the peasants, a close partnership often existed between a husband and wife. Both worked side-by-side in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Women ran the home and looked after the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* **The Age of Faith**

During the Middle Ages, the Roman Catholic Church remained the single most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ organization in Western Europe. There were many reasons for this:

**Reasons for the Church’s Power**

* **The Role of Faith:**

People were very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They believed the Church represented God and held the power to send a person to Heaven or Hell. Most felt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by their common faith.

* **Power and Wealth:**

Many nobles left \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the Church when they died, hoping to gain entry into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Church became Europe’s largest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Church wealth also increased through tithes (church \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_).

* **Center of Learning:**

The Church was the main center of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Church officials were usually the only people who could read and write. Rulers often relied on Church officials, since they were the most educated people.

**The Age of Faith**

* The head of the Catholic Church was the Pope in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Pope was regarded as the successor of St. Peter, leader of the apostles after the death of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Catholics believed the Pope had inherited the role of Peter in running the Church. The Pope governed the church with help of the cardinals, bishops and other church officials.
* The Church controlled enormous amounts of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ throughout Europe. The Church also possessed monasteries, abbeys, and Convents, where monks and nuns spent their lives devoted to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Two Christian Thinkers**

* Two Christian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who had a great influence on the Middle Ages were St. Augustine and Thomas Aquinas.
* **St. Augustine** (354-430) lived at the time of the fall of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In *The City of God*, Augustine asks why God is letting barbarians \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Christian civilization of Rome. He concludes that no earthly city, like Rome, can last forever. Only the “City of God” in Heaven is eternal. Because our understanding is limited, he said we must put our faith in God, who will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us in the afterlife.
* **St. Thomas Aquinas** (1225-1274) lived 800 years after St. Augustine. His most famous book, *Suma Theologica*, provided a summary of Christian beliefs. Aquinas wrote at a time when Muslim and Jewish scholars had just discovered lost works by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Some Christian scholars felt such pre-Christian thinkers had no value. Aquinas showed how these works by Aristotle were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with Christian teachings. Aquinas said that God had given man the power of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to help him explain and interpret the world. Therefore, we should trust \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as well as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Aquinas also believed in the existence of “natural law” – universal laws dependent of any laws passed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. These laws are based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Our reason tells us what we must do in order to “do good and to avoid evil.” Aquinas believed that we can use our understanding of natural law to evaluate the laws of governments. If a human law conflicts with natural law, it is not a law and we do not have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it. “Laws of this kind are acts of violence rather than laws.” Aquinas believed that citizens even have the right to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rulers who continually enact \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ laws. Although Aquinas thought a ruler’s power came from God, he felt this power came from God *through the people*.

**The Crusades**

* The power and influence of the Catholic Church in the Middle Ages can be seen in its ability to carry out a “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” against Muslims. For hundreds of years, Christian pilgrims had regularly visited \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, where the sacred events depicted in the Bible were believed to have taken place. However, in the 11th century, the Seljuk Turks took control of the “Holy Land” and drove out Christian pilgrims.

**The Call to Free the Holy Land**

In 1095, **Pope Urban II** received a plea from the Byzantine \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Constantinople for help against the threat of a Muslim invasion. Shocked and angered at the possibility of Constantinople’s falling to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Urban II called on all Christians in Europe to unite and fight a holy **Crusade** – a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to recapture the holy land from its Muslim rulers. The Church promised \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to all who participated.

* The word “Crusade” meant “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.” Crusaders fought under the banner of a red cross against a white background. The Crusades brought rulers and nobles from different parts of Europe together in a common cause. Pilgrims, wives, and children of many knights accompanied the Crusader army on its long journey from different parts of Europe to Constantinople and then southward to the Holy Land. Many of the participants died of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ along the way. Several Crusades were fought over the next two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Although the Crusades never achieved more than a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ control of Jerusalem, the Crusades had many important effects:

**The Effects of The Crusades:**

* **New Ideas and New Products**

Europeans had greater exposure to new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, such as the use of zero in mathematics, and to foreign products, such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, spices, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, perfumes, cotton cloth, raisins, and glass \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* **Increased Trade**

The European demand for foreign products, like spices, sugar, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and rugs eventually led to increased trade with the Middle East as well as with other parts of the world.

* **Growth of Intolerance**

The Crusades led to the Christian persecution of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, as well as to the Muslim persecution of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.



**The Later Middle Ages**

* During the later Middle Ages, Europe underwent gradual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Trade first revived when merchants displayed their goods at fairs, often inside a castle’s walls Trade slowly increased and cities along \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ routes grew. The Crusades increased interest in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ goods from the East.
* A new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ class arose in towns. Merchants and craftsmen organized into powerful associations known as **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
* New inventions, like better \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, windmills, and mechanical \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, improved life. Cities like Bologna and Paris founded the first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Throughout the Middle Ages, important towns had often competed to build the largest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or cathedral. The later Middle Ages saw the introduction of a new art style. The first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ church was built in France in 1231. Its pointed arches, high spires, and beautiful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ windows were designed to give worshippers the feeling that they were being transported to another \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**English Political Traditions**

* In the Middle Ages, England developed traditions of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and limited self-government that were unique in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* **Magna Carta.**

In 1215, the English \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (known as barons) rebelled against the taxes and forced loans being collected by **King John**. They were helped by the Church and towns. John was forced to sign an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ promising not to take away any free man’s property or imprison any free man without following procedures established by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the land. The **Magna Carta** guaranteed all free men the right to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and further forced the king to obtain the consent of a council of nobles for most new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* **Parliament.**

Later English kings summoned nobles and representatives of the towns to grant them new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This led to the origins of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.