

Medieval Introduction...I hope it isn't TMI!

List of possible subjects and topics for Unit 2 organizer and Product.

1. Armor/Castles/Weapons- styles, varieties, purposes
2. Feudal System/Social Structure- serfs, peasants, lords, nobility, vassals, chivalry, middle class
3. Manor Life- self reliant, rural vs. urban, decline in trade
4. Role of the Church- social unifier/identity, inquisitions, corruption, crusades
5. Diseases/Medicine/science- black death, plague, cures and remedies, astrology, alchemy
6. Art/Song/Literature-epic poetry, medieval drama, troubadours
7. Economics- middle class, banking, trade, merchants, rural(self reliant) vs. urban (need to trade)
8. Food/Clothing- related to social status, varieties, styles
9. Education- dark ages, rise of the humanities, revival of learning, vernacular languages

Vocabulary

Define all of the following words...see attachment below.

Middle Ages
Feudalism
Manorial System
Middle Class
Medieval
Limited Monarchy
Peasant
Knight

Crusades
Inquisition
Scholasticism
Gothic
Heresy
Absolute Monarchy
Vassal
Great Schism

Common Law
Trial by Ordeal
Magna Carta
Excommunicate
Fief/Fiefdom
Serf
Vernacular
Black Death

Daily Readings and Assignments

Section One- **Decline of Roman Empire and Rise of Medieval Europe**

Read pages 173-179 and 214-215. See attached handout.

Notes on Roman Empire vs. Germanic Tribes- create three cause and effect scenarios.

Describe three characteristics of Roman social system, three characteristics of Medieval social system and three characteristics of your social system.

Section Two- **Medieval Economics**

Read pages 219-224 and 231-236 and Packet pages 229-234

List three examples of early Medieval economics and three examples of late Medieval economics.

Describe what the Middle Class is and how it began.

Medieval Economic questions. See attachment below.

Section Three- **The Church**

Read pages 225-230, 244, 251-254, 255-260, 270

What role did the Church play in early Medieval times compared to their role at the end of the Medieval period?

What are the crusades? List three positive and three negative effects of the Crusades.

Section Four- **Scholarship/Arts/Sciences**

Read pages 262-267 and Packet pages 255-261

How was the revival of learning influenced by Muslim and Byzantine cultures?

Roman vs Germanic Traditions

The Fall of the Roman Empire

Medieval period begins as the Roman Empire falls – Begins about 500 ce/ad
Middle Ages (Medieval period) lasted from 500-1500 ce/ad

Five (5) Characteristics of the Roman Empire that are most drastically changed

- (a) Strong Centralized Government
- (b) Law and Order
- (c) Trade
- (d) Urban (cities) Living
- (e) Decline in Learning

Roman

Strong Central Government (Democracy/Republic)
Law and Order (juries, evidence, trials, judges)
Wealthy and interlinked by Trade routes
Urban Life (dynamic, diverse, multicultural city living)
Education Valued
Strong centralized armies – long periods of peace
Church Authority (leader of Rome often the Pope-leader of the church)

Germanic Tribes (Vandals, Visigoths, Vikings, Saxons, Franks, Ostrogoths)

Feudal Kingdoms (small decentralized /Totalitarian)
Arbitrary Law (Trial by ordeal)
Concentrated wealth in hands of a few – isolated from others
Rural Life (isolated, conservative, homogenous country living)
Education not valued –Germanic societies were illiterate – no written language
Many small Feudal armies – constant warfare
Church authority grew more powerful

Tribal relationships- Individually different yet they share - Common values, languages, customs – Believe they share a mythical or common ancestor) Warrior tradition – social order was to develop Kingships/Kingdoms – Feudalism replaces Roman societal structures. pp. 272-274

The “**Church**” remains as the one constant from the Roman Empire into and throughout the Medieval Period.

Middle Ages/Medieval Vocabulary

feudalism

A system of obligations that bound lords and their subjects in Europe during much of the Middle Ages. In theory, the king owned all or most of the land and gave it to his leading nobles in return for their loyalty and military service. The nobles in turn held land that peasants, including serfs, were allowed to farm in return for the peasants' labor and a portion of their produce. Under feudalism, people were born with a permanent position in society.

ma·no·ri·al·ism

In medieval times, the organization of rural economy and society into self sufficient rural living conditions. The self sustaining grouping included peasants, serfs, nobles, knights and monarchs.

mid·dle·class

A social and economic class composed of those more prosperous than the poor, or lower class, and less wealthy than the upper class. The class traditionally intermediate between the aristocratic class and the laboring class.

medieval

A descriptive term for people, objects, events, and institutions of the Middle Ages. Period of European history from 500-1500 ce/ad...time between ancient world and modern era.

common law

Law developed in the course of time from the rulings of judges, as opposed to law embodied in statutes passed by legislatures (statutory law) or law embodied in a written constitution (constitutional law).

trial by ordeal

a primitive method of determining a person's guilt or innocence by subjecting the accused person to dangerous or painful tests believed to be under divine control; escape was usually taken as a sign of innocence

Magna Carta - A list of rights and privileges that King John of England signed under pressure from English noblemen in 1215. It established the principles that the king could not levy taxes without consent of his legislature, or parliament, and that no free man in England could be deprived of liberty or property except through a trial or other legal process.

parliament

An assembly of representatives, usually of an entire nation, that makes laws. Parliaments began in the Middle Ages in struggles for power between kings and their people.

limited monarchy

a monarchy that is limited by laws and a constitution.

absolute monarchy

a monarchy that is not limited or restrained by laws or a constitution.

heresy

A belief or teaching considered unacceptable by a religious group.

Inquisition

A court established by the Roman Catholic Church in the thirteenth century to try cases of heresy and other offenses against the church. Those convicted could be handed over to the civil authorities for punishment, including execution.

an official investigation, esp. one of a political or religious nature, characterized by lack of regard for individual rights, prejudice on the part of the examiners, and recklessly cruel punishments.

Excommunicate

to sentence (a member of the Church) to exclusion from the communion of believers and from the privileges and public prayers of the Church ...to get kicked out of the church

scholastic

"of or pertaining to Scholastic theologians" (Churchmen in the Middle Ages whose theology and philosophy was based on Church Fathers and Aristotle)

astrology

A study of the positions and relationships of the sun, moon, stars, and planets in order to judge their influence on human actions.

alchemy

A science (no longer practiced) that sought to transform one chemical element into another through a combination of magic and primitive chemistry. Alchemy is considered to be the ancestor of modern chemistry.

Gothic

In European architecture, the dominant style during the late Middle Ages, characterized by slender towers, pointed arches, soaring ceilings, and flying buttresses. Many great cathedrals, including Chartres and Notre Dame de Paris, were built in this style... pertaining to the Middle Ages; medieval.

Black Death

a form of bubonic plague that spread over Europe in the 14th century and killed an estimated quarter of the population... A disease that killed nearly half the people of western Europe in the fourteenth century. It was a form of the bubonic plague.

Great Schism

a period of division in the Roman Catholic Church, over papal succession, during which there were two, or sometimes three, claimants to the papal office...

fief

Under feudalism, a landed estate given by a lord to a vassal in return for the vassal's service to the lord. The vassal could use the fief as long as he remained loyal to the lord.

vassal

Under feudalism, a subordinate who placed himself in service to a lord in return for the lord's protection.

knight

A mounted warrior in Europe in the Middle Ages...a person who served his lord as a mounted and heavily armed soldier

chivalry

The methods of training and standards of behavior for knights in the Middle Ages. The code of chivalry emphasized bravery, military skill, generosity in victory, piety, and courtesy to women.

serf

Under feudalism, a peasant bound to his lord's land and subject to his lord's will, but entitled to his lord's protection...a person in a condition of servitude, required to render services to a lord, commonly attached to the lord's land and transferred with it from one owner to another.

peasant

A farmer or agricultural worker of low status. The word is applied chiefly to agricultural workers in Asia, Europe, and South America, who generally adhere to traditional agricultural practices and have little social mobility or freedom.

vernacular ...the commonly spoken language or dialect of a particular people or place

Medieval Economic Questions

1. How did changes in Agriculture affect European life?
2. Write three cause and effect scenarios about the following: new inventions, serfdom, population.
3. How did the growth in trade affect the Manorial system?
4. How did the growth in trade lead to new business practices?
5. What are 2 effects of the Revival of towns? Explain your answers.
6. Describe town life. Be descriptive and how it affected serfs, women and the Middle Class.
7. What is the Middle Class?

Crusades Assignment

1. Create three cause and effect statements about the crusades.
2. Create three cause and effect statements about the results or impacts of the crusades.
3. Create three complex (3 levels) cause and effect statements about the crusades.
4. Write a compound summary sentence about the crusades.