

Western Europe After the Roman Empire

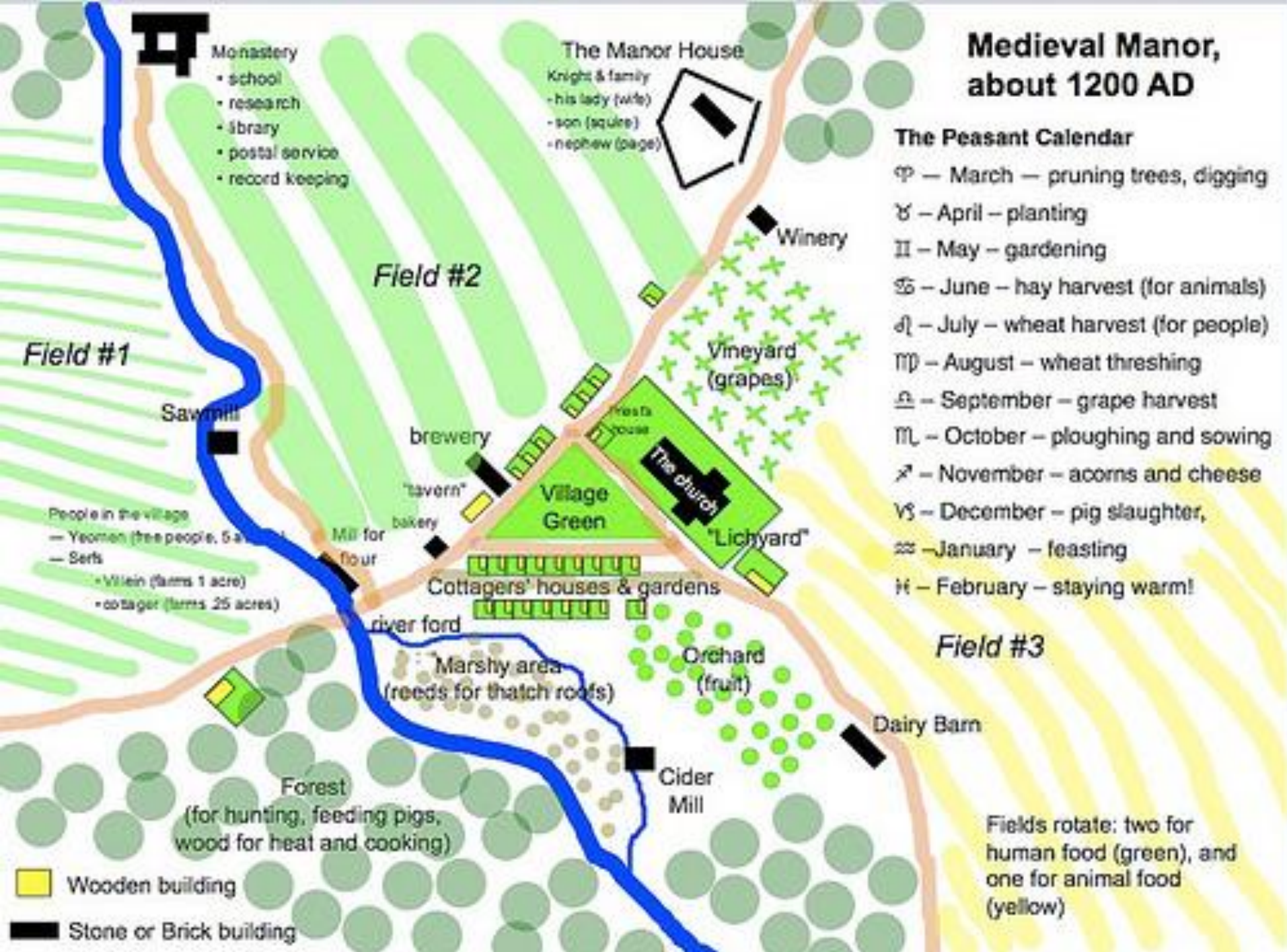
- **Before the fall of Rome—small landowners sold their land to owners of large estates**
 - They remained there to work the land and receive protection
- **People moved out of urban areas**
- **Manorialism spread**
- **9th C.—Feudalism used as a means of protection against Vikings**



Medieval Manor, about 1200 AD

The Peasant Calendar

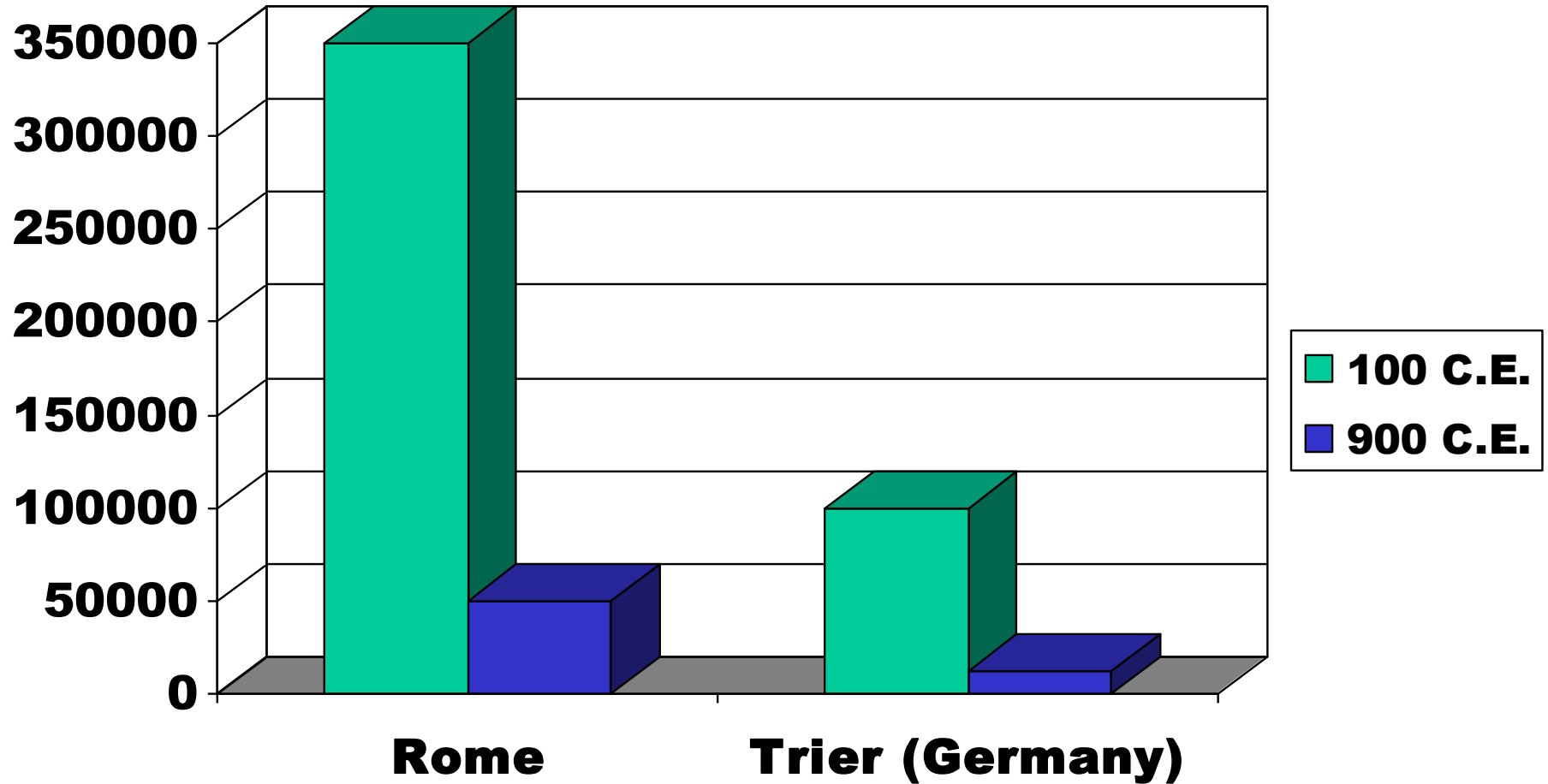
- ☿ — March — pruning trees, digging
♈ — April — planting
♊ — May — gardening
♋ — June — hay harvest (for animals)
♌ — July — wheat harvest (for people)
♍ — August — wheat threshing
♎ — September — grape harvest
♏ — October — ploughing and sowing
♐ — November — acorns and cheese
♑ — December — pig slaughter,
☾ — January — feasting
♈ — February — staying warm!



“The Dark Ages” 400-800 C.E.

- 1. People on their own for survival**
- 2. Communication broke down**
- 3. Little education**
- 4. Trade declined**
- 5. Money no longer used**
- 6. Law and order vanished**

Population of European Cities



Feudalism

- A political, economic, & social system
- **Vassal** = person who received a land grant from a lord in exchange for loyalty and service
- **Fief** = land given to vassal by a lord in return for service
- **Serfs** = peasants legally bound to live on a lord's estate (not slaves; could NOT be bought & sold)
- Feudalism inhibited strong central gov., but reduced local warfare
- **Chivalry** = honor code for knights
- Manorial system originated in the Roman Empire



Feudalism

King



Aristocracy



Knights



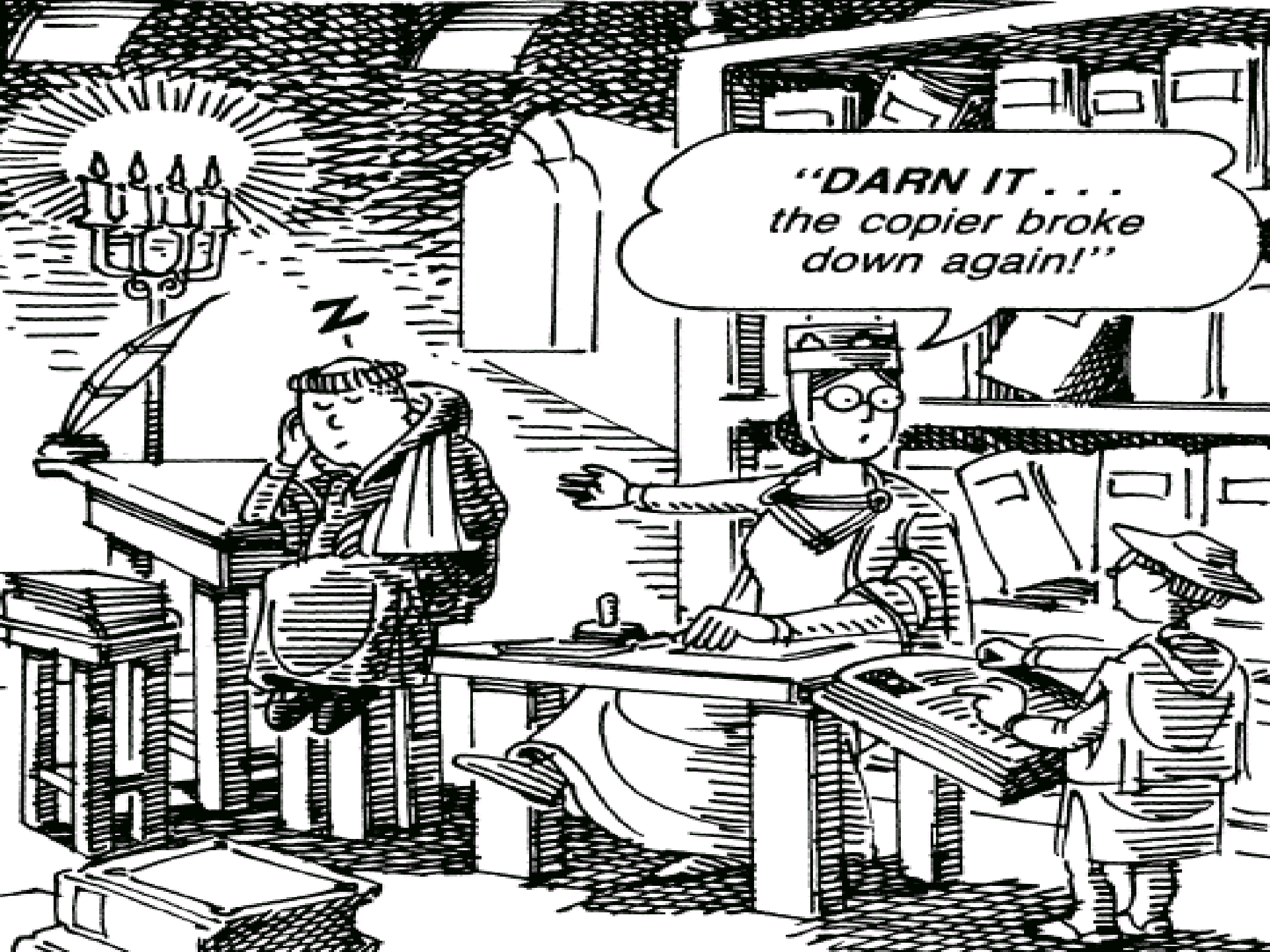
Serfs



The Catholic Church

- Church was **THE** center of life in the Middle Ages
- Its hierarchy system was copied from the gov. of the Roman Empire
- Sent out missionaries
- Monasteries developed
 - Benedict created rules for monasteries
 - Provided some education for the people
 - Taught better agricultural methods





"DARN IT...
*the copier broke
down again!"*

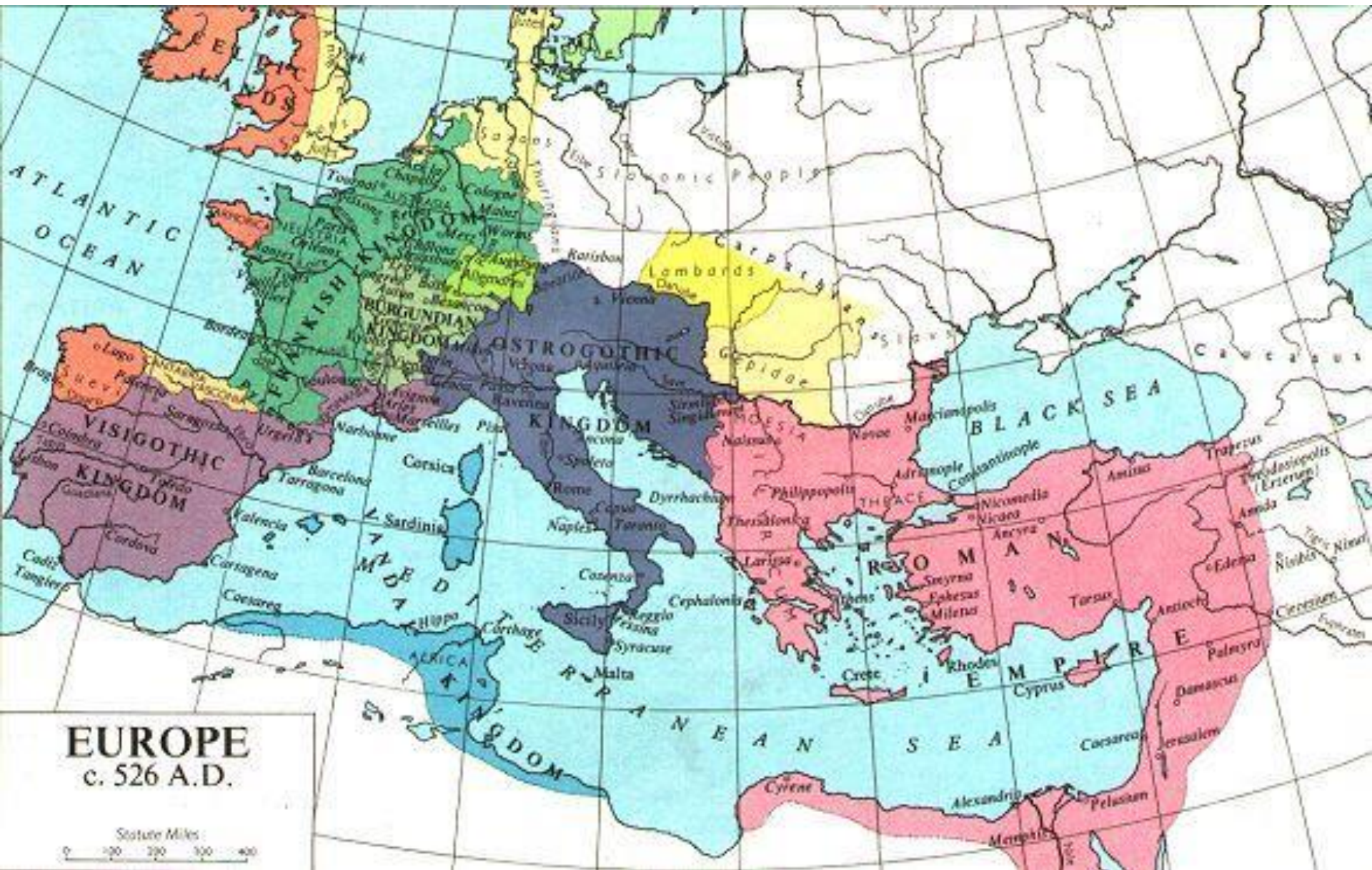
If the Germanic tribes had not brought about the fall of Rome leading into the Dark Ages, what do you think would have occurred Western Europe?

How would that effect the world today?

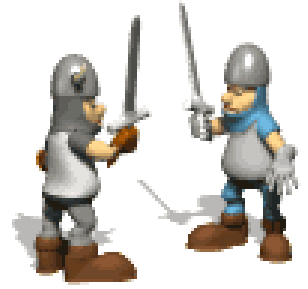
Western Europe vs. Byzantine Chart

	Western Europe	Byzantine Empire
Political features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No central government - Barbarian tribes ruling diff. areas at beginning—then kingdoms form 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One imperial ruler - Capital = Constantinople
Economic features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trade and town life declined (at beginning) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trade and industry grew with Constantinople as the major trade city (decline at end)
Religious features	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Roman Cath. Church 2. Church lang. = Latin 3. Pope seen as leading political & religious leader in Europe 4. Refused to obey Byzantine emperor 5. Used icons 6. Clergy could not marry 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eastern Orth. Church 2. Church lang. = Greek 3. Emperor controlled church & appointed head of church (patriarch) 4. Tried to control pope 5. Banned icons (temporarily—still used today) 6. Clergy could marry

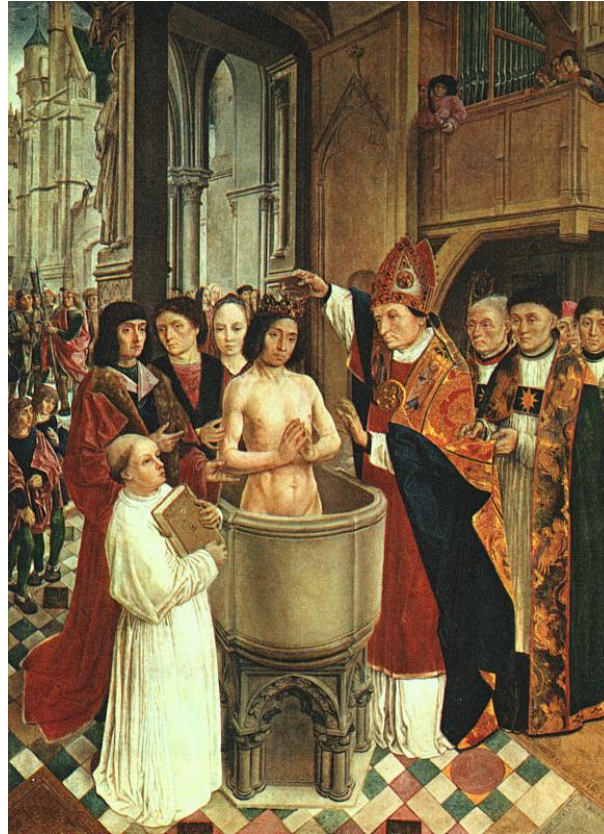
Frankish Kingdom 526 C.E. (in green)



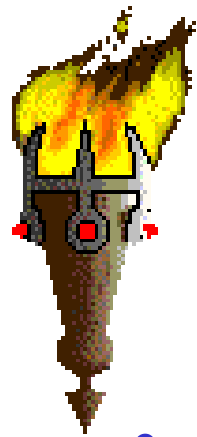
Frankish Rulers



- **Clovis**— king of France
- **Converted to Christianity in 496 C.E. after winning a battle**



Carolingian Dynasty



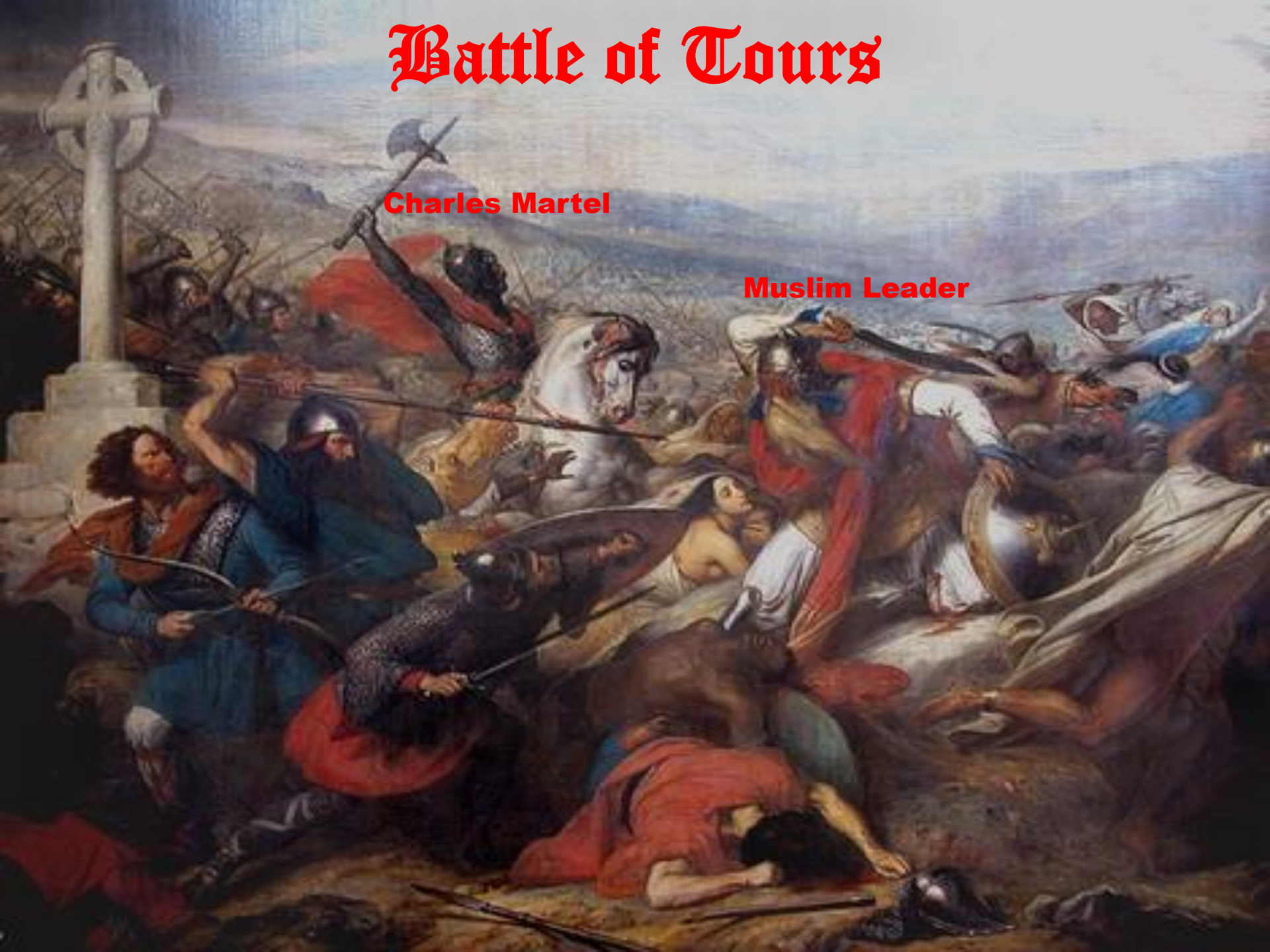
- **Charles Martel**- “the hammer”
- **Battle of Tours 732**—drove the Muslims out of France
- **Rewarded soldiers (knights) with church land *basis for feudalism**



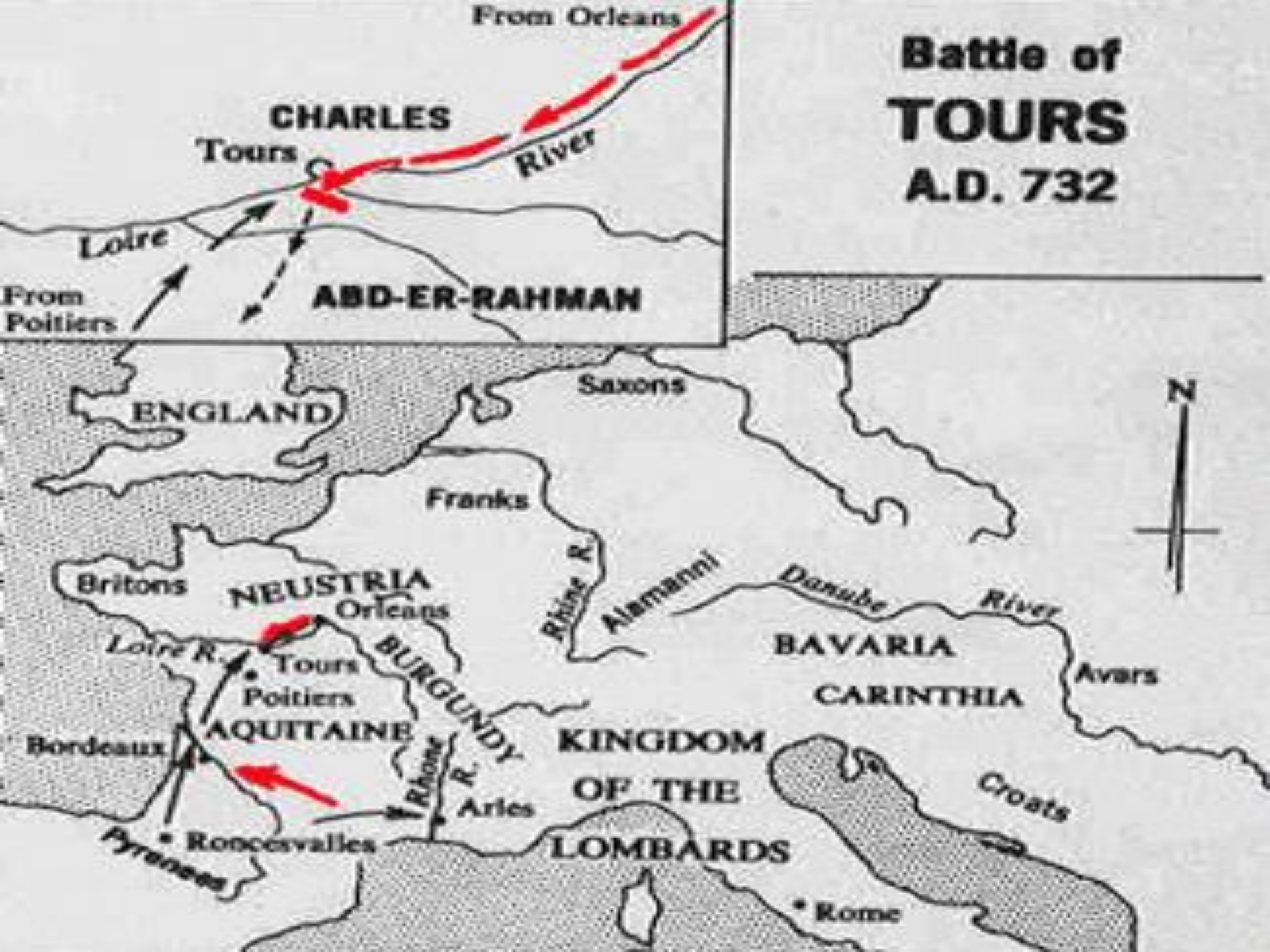
Battle of Tours

Charles Martel

Muslim Leader



Battle of TOURS A.D. 732



Charlemagne—Charles the Great

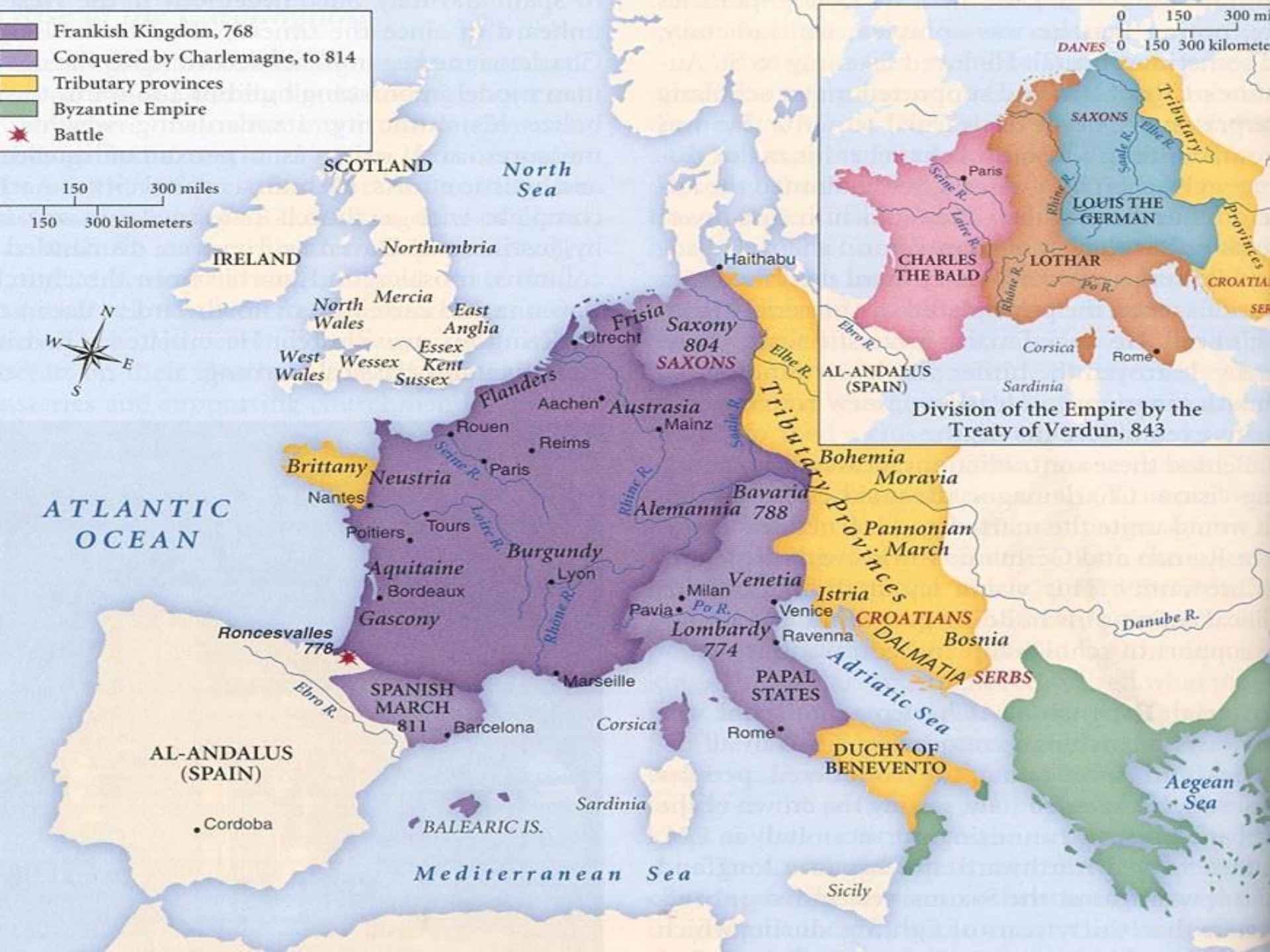
- Christmas Day 800- crowned **Holy Roman Emperor** by pope
- Seemed as if Roman Empire was reborn in the west
- Nearly **doubled the kingdom**
- **Revived learning**



**The crown of the
Holy Roman Emperor**

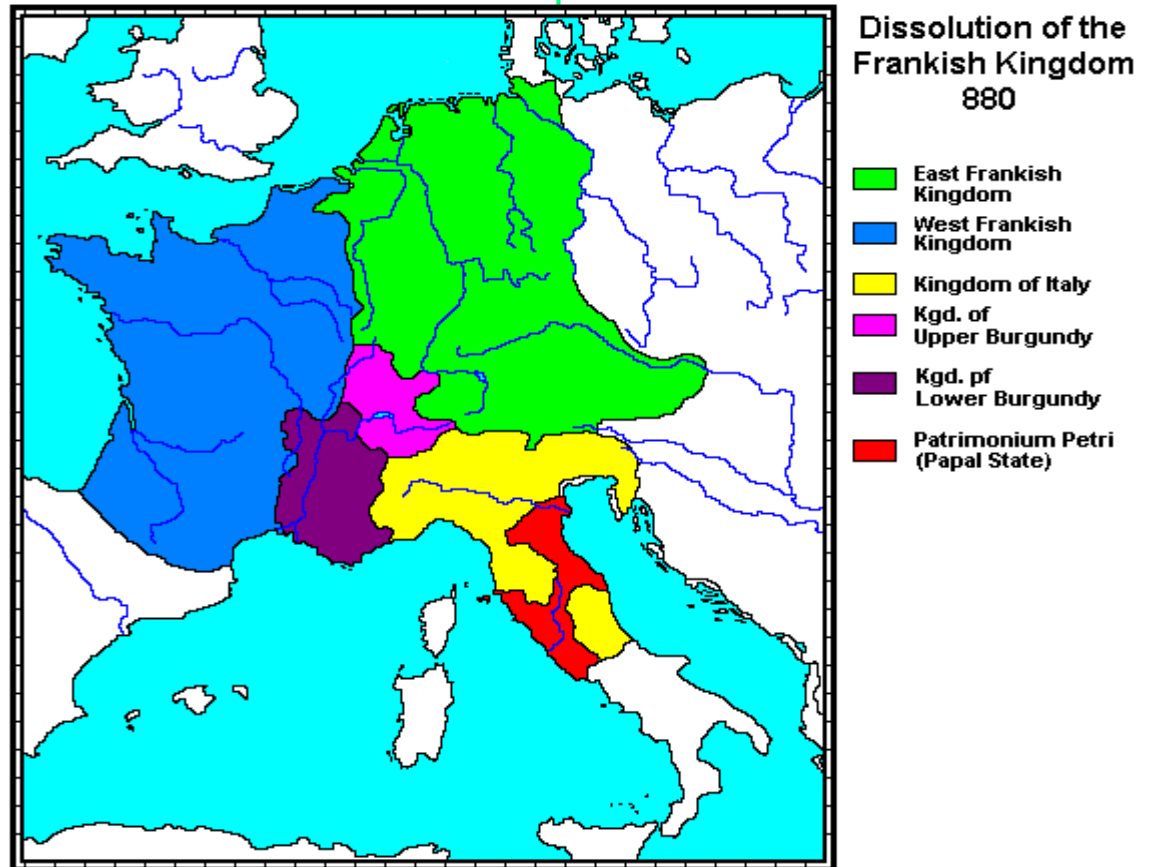


Charlemagne being Crowned Holy Roman Emperor



After Charlemagne

- **Divided empire** among his 3 sons
- **Regional empires emerge in Western Europe**
- **Viking invasions**
 - seeking riches and adventure; surprise attacks, stealing, burning cities





'THAT'S THE WRONG ONE! YOU'VE JUST THROWN
OUR CHIPS AWAY.'

Life Improves

- New horse collar for plowing better
- **Moldboard** = plow that allowed deeper turning of the soil
- **Stirrups** (from Asia) help in battle
- Vikings become Christians and settle down
- **Population growth**
- **Italy**—trade & manufacturing increased
 - 20% pop. was urban
- **Literacy spread** (in local languages)
- **Schools formed; universities (11th C.)**





England after 866



Lands in the Danelaw

English

Northumbria

Strathclyde

Ireland

Isle of Man

Anglesey

Aberffraw

Wales

Danish

Northumbria

English

Mercia

Danish

Mercia

Sunthram's

Kingdom

Wessex and dependencies

London

Bamborough

Alnwick

Hexham

Durham

Tees

Jarrow

Scarborough

Flamborough

York

Godmundingham

Ouse

Doncaster

Lincoln

Nottingham

Trent

Leicester

Stamford

Crowand

Bury
St Edmunds

Dunwich

Cambridge

Colchester

Ipswich

Shoebury

Sandwich

Dover

Canterbury

Romney

Hastings

Pevensey

Chichester

Shareham

Selsey

Isle of Wight
Carisbrooke

Winchester

Southampton

Shaftesbury

Dorchester

Wareham

Taunton

Wedmore

Crediton

Exeter

Llandaff

Dynevwr

St Davids

Mathraul

Shrewsbury

Severn

Mersey

Tangworth

Warwick

Worcester

Gloucester

Buckingham

Oxford

Wantage

Ashdown

Chippenham

Bristol

Hertford

Wallingford

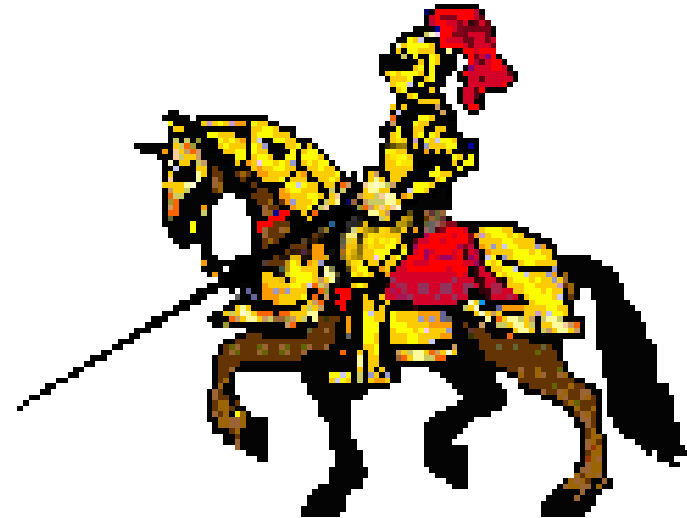
Reading

Kingston

Rochester

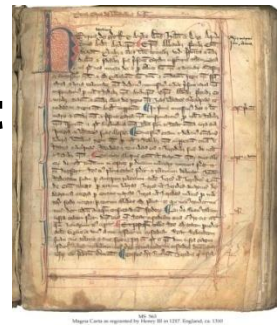
England

- **886—Anglo-Saxon kingdoms united = “Angleland” (England)**



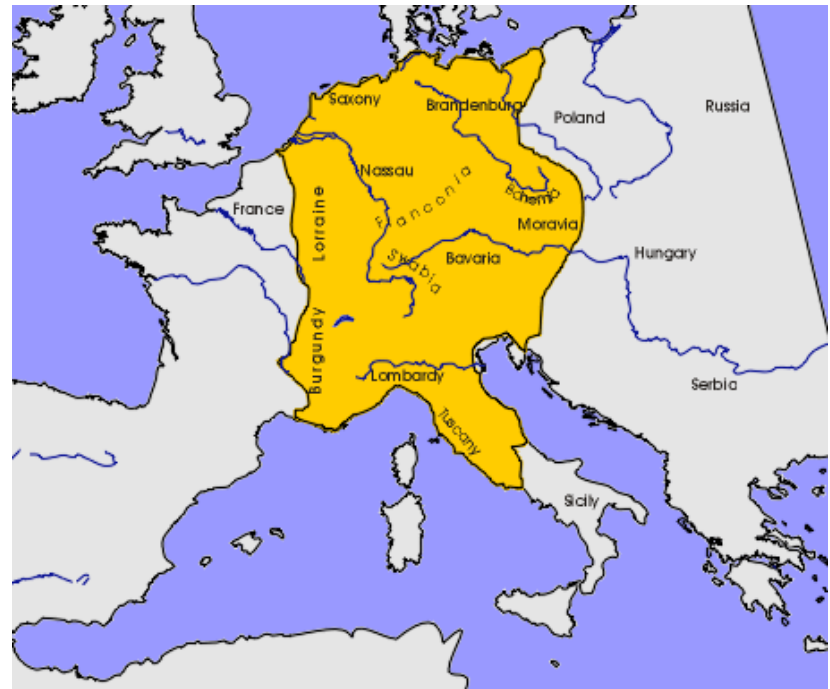
English Law

- **Magna Carta “Great Charter” –1215**
- **Forced King John to sign; it placed clear limits on the royal power**
 - **Rights guaranteed:**
 1. **king couldn’t tax without the consent of Great Council**
 2. **jury trial**
 3. **protection of the law**
- **Parliament—created in 1295**
 - **Legislative group made up of wealthy citizens (nobles) and knights from every county**
 - **Legally required monarch to consult their vassals (feudal principle)**



Holy Roman Empire

- After Charlemagne's death, Holy Roman Empire was the **strongest kingdom that arose from his divided empire**
- Emperors were weak because of the power of the pope
 - Constant conflicts between kings and popes

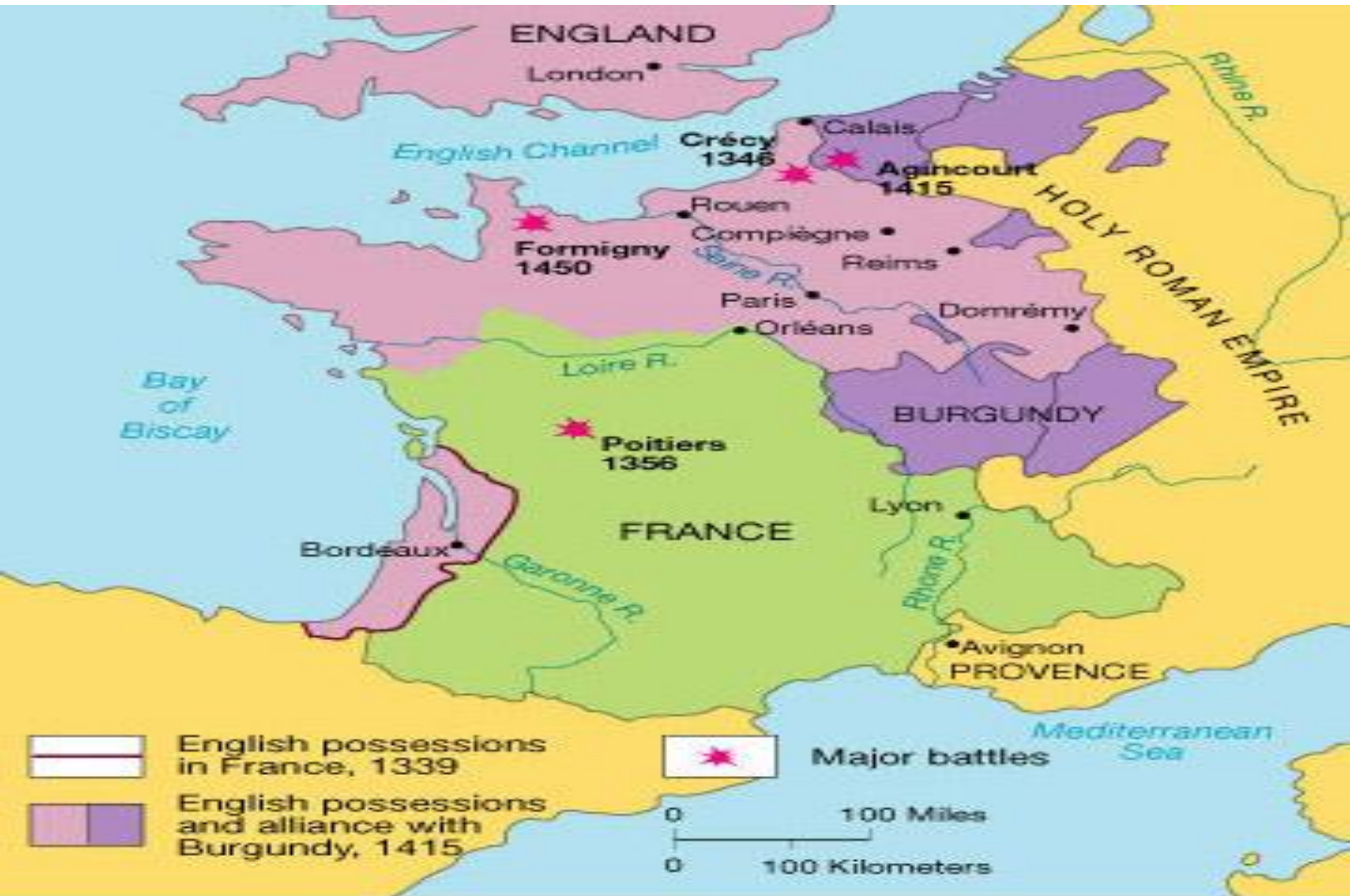


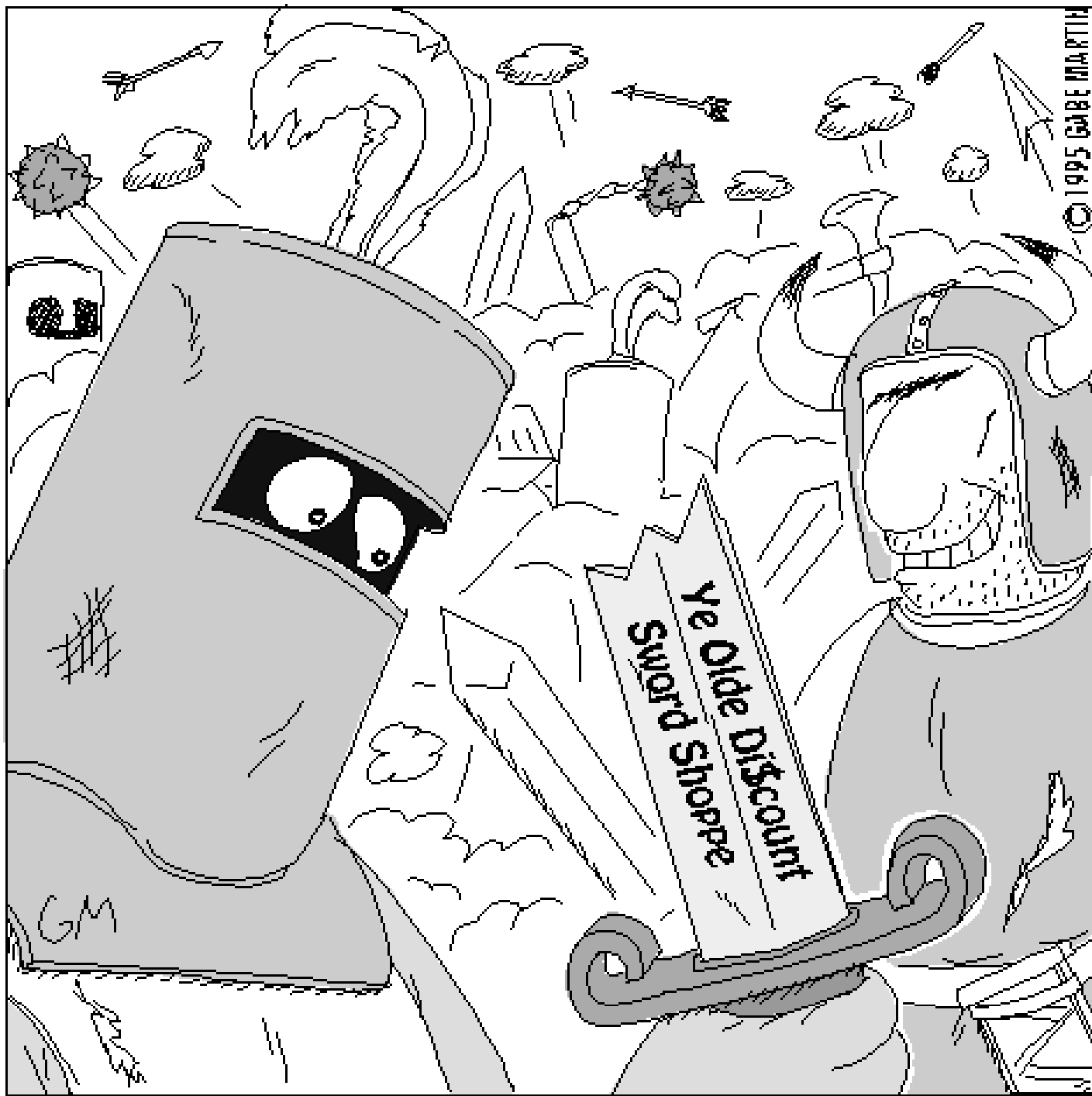
Hundred Years' War 1337-1453

- Between **England and France**
- Began when king of England claimed the throne of France
- English winning because **longbow**—as tall as a man; arrows could pierce heavy armor at 300 yards away



Hundred Years' War





Hundred Years' War

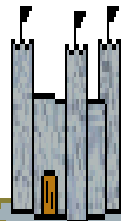
- **Joan of Arc** —1429 – heavenly voices told her to save France
 - She inspired the French army to victory at Orleans (she did not actually fight)
 - English tried her for witchcraft and burned her at the stake
 - Her courage still led the **French to victory—i.e. France wins!!!!**





Effects of the Hundred Years' War

1. **England**—bitterness among the nobles who lost French land; did help unite them
2. **France**—suffered because war fought in France, but victory gave unity
3. **Feudalism**—declining; longbow and firearms outdated the feudal warfare; national armies replace feudal soldiers



Women

- **Homemaker & childcare provider**
- **Chivalry reinforced patriarchal ideas of women as weak and subordinate to men**
- **Women in towns could sometimes participate in trade and craft guilds**
- **Convents gave women opportunity to serve community**



Gothic architecture —cathedrals with tall spire & arched windows w/ stained glass (reflect Muslim design)

Westminster Abbey in London

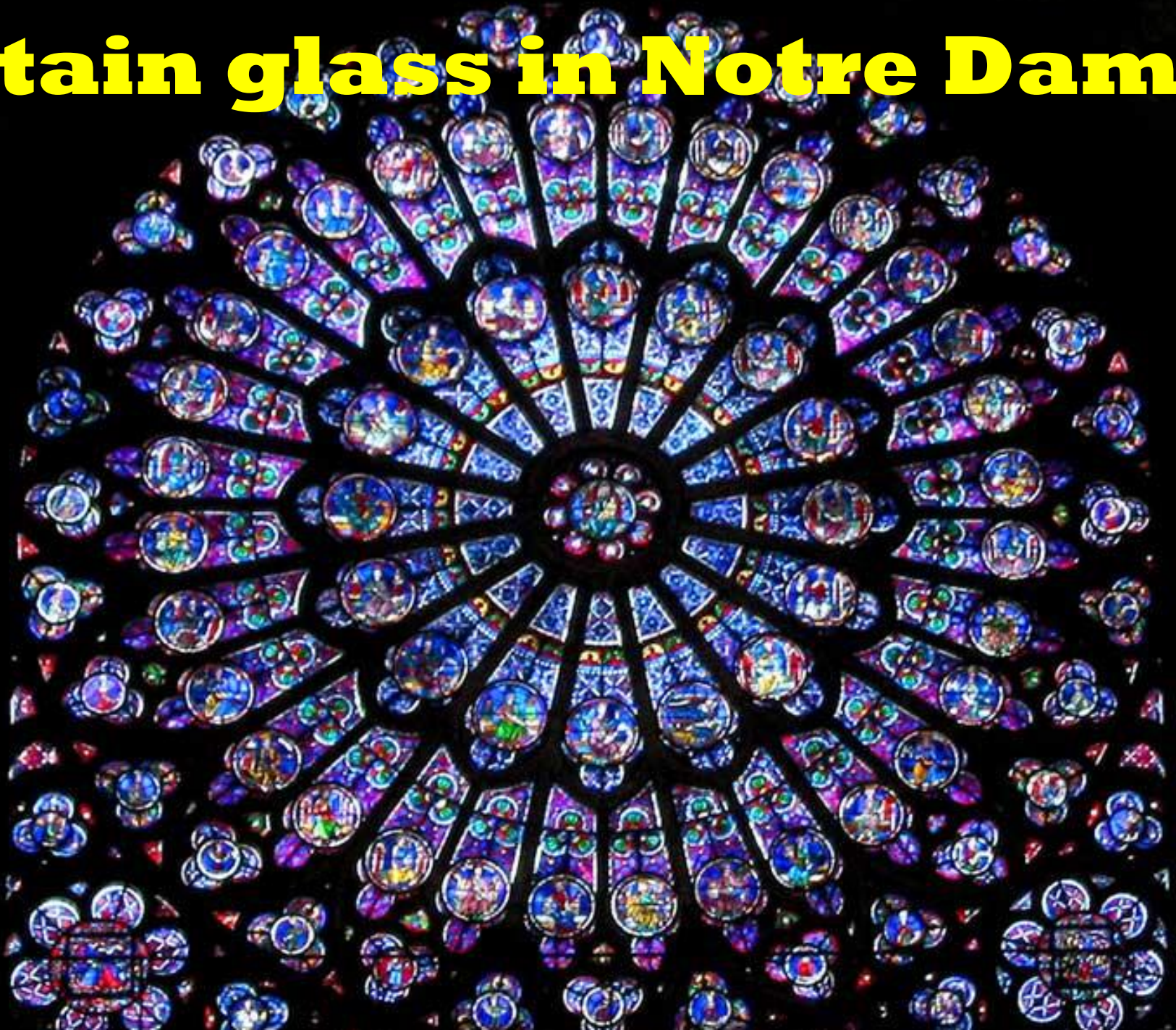


Duomo in Milan, Italy





Stain glass in Notre Dame



ECONOMY

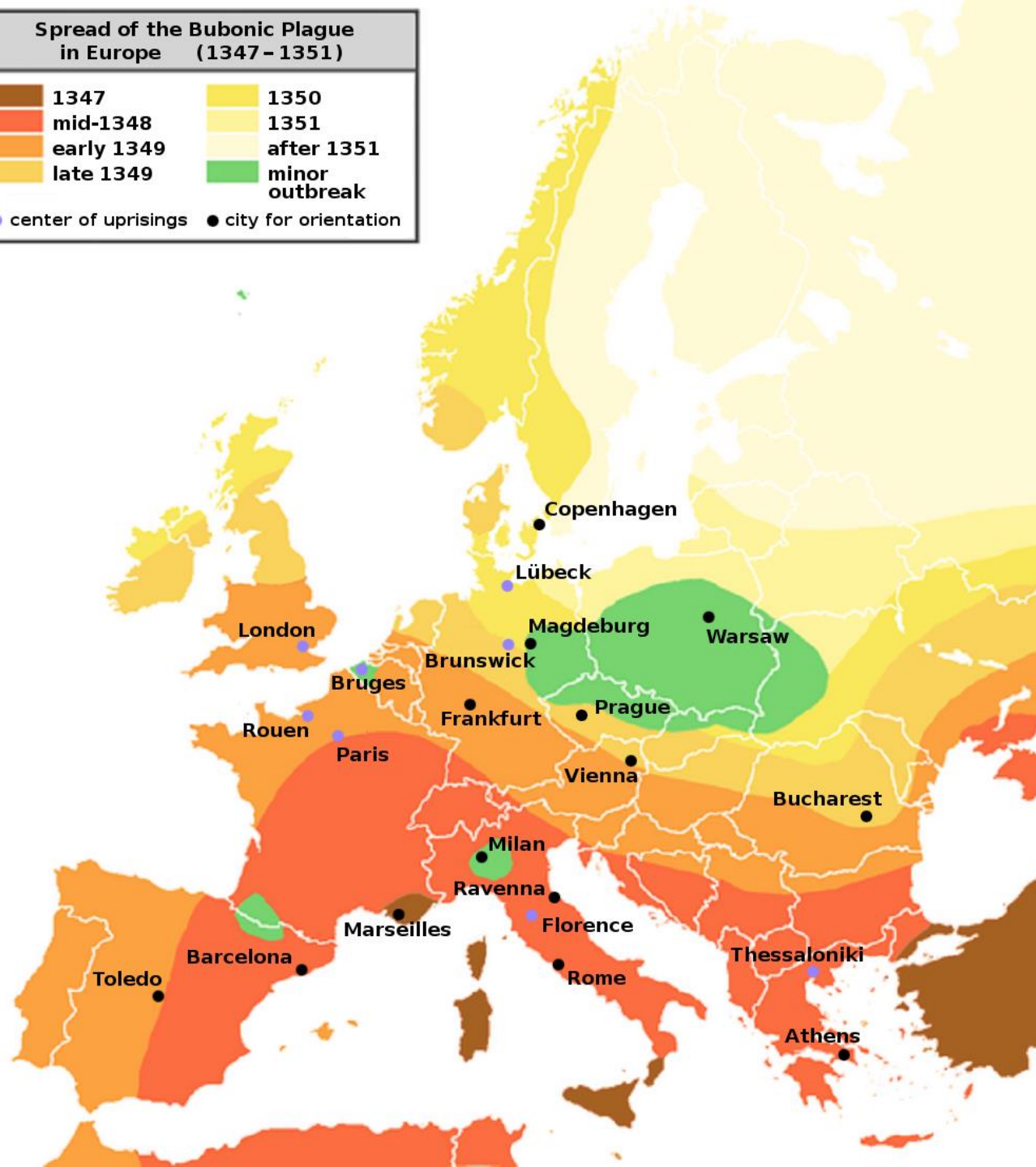
- **Trade increased w/ Crusades**
 - **Luxury goods from Asia and Middle East**
- **Banking—started in Europe by Italians (in order to facilitate long distance trade)**
- **Use of money began again**
- **Guilds—an association of artisans of certain trade**

Changes in the High Middle Ages

- **Urbanization**; specifically in Italy and Low Countries (but still small compared to China)
- **Universities**
- **Decline # of serfs** (serf who remained in town for a year = free)
- **Centralized monarchies**
- **Nation-state**
- **Increased Eurasian trade**
- **Growth of banking**
- **Gunpowder & cannon**



**Spread of the Bubonic Plague
in Europe (1347 - 1351)**



Death Toll of Bubonic Plague in 14th Century

