Chapter Introduction

Section 1: Transforming the Roman World

Section 2: Feudalism

Section 3: Growth of European Kingdoms

Section 4: Byzantine Empire and Crusades

Visual Summary
How important is the location of a city?

From ancient times, Carcassonne was important because of its location near the Pyrenees Mountains. The Romans built fortifications on the hilltop and each ruler added to them until the 1600s. A fortified city like Carcassonne, with a double ring of defensive walls and 53 towers, could hold out for months against an army. In this chapter you will learn about the beginning of the Middle Ages.

- What was the advantage of locating a city on a hilltop?
- Why might castles and fortified towns become impractical?
Chapter Intro

Chapter Timeline

1096
Crusades begin

1100

1215
King John signs Magna Carta

1187
Saladin's army invades Jerusalem

1300

c. 1300
Yorubas produce metal and terra-cotta sculptures
Transforming the Roman World

Why was Rome the center of the Christian world at the beginning of the period?
Feudalism

What purpose does a strong central government serve?
The Growth of European Kingdoms

How do you think the Magna Carta affected the development of the U.S. government?
Byzantine Empire and Crusades

What was the purpose of the Crusades?
Chapter 9
Section 1 - Main Idea

The BIG Idea

Ideas, Beliefs, and Values  The new European civilization combined Germanic, Roman, and Christian elements.
Section 1-Key Terms

GUIDE TO READING

Content Vocabulary

• wergild
• ordeal
• bishopric
• pope
• monk

Academic Vocabulary

• excluded
• ensure
Section 1-Key Terms

GUIDE TO READING

People and Places

- Clovis
- Gregory I
- Saint Benedict
- Pépin
- Charlemagne
- Carolingian Empire
Do you think that in our society, every personal crime should have a monetary value paid as a fine to the victim?

A. Yes
B. No
The New Germanic Kingdoms (cont.)

• By 500 A.D., the Western Roman Empire had been replaced by Germanic kingdoms that eventually excluded Romans from holding power.

• Clovis established the kingdom of the Franks. He was the first Germanic ruler to convert to Christianity and become allied with the Roman Catholic Church.
The New Germanic Kingdoms (cont.)

• As Germans and Romans intermarried, they created a new society. This impacted the Germanic legal system.

• The Germans devised a legal system based on a fine called a **wergild** which was paid by the wrongdoer to the victim’s family. The value of the fine varied according to social status, so it cost more to commit an offense against a noble than a slave.
The ordeal was a system to establish guilt or innocence through a physical trial. It was based on the belief in divine intervention.
What was the significance of Clovis’s conversion to Christianity?

A. It changed Germanic law.

B. It prevented the spread of Islam in Western Europe.

C. It divided the Germanic kingdoms.

D. It unified the Franks and the Roman Catholic Church
The Role of the Church

The Bishop of Rome became the leader of the Christian Church.
The Role of the Church (cont.)

- By the end of the 4th century, Christianity had become the dominant religion of the Roman Empire, and the Church developed a system of organization.

- Priests led parishes; groups of parishes became known as bishoprics that were led by bishops. Bishoprics were, in turn, under the authority of an archbishop.
The Role of the Church (cont.)

• The head of the Catholic Church became known as the pope.

• **Gregory I**, pope from 590 to 604, strengthened the power of the papacy. He converted non-Christians and increased his spiritual authority over the Church.

• The practice of living the life of a monk is known as monasticism. **Saint Benedict** wrote a series of rules that became the model for monasticism.
Monks became Christian heroes in the new European civilization, providing religious and moral leadership.

Monks became the missionaries that converted Western Europe to Catholicism. By 1050, most of Western Europe was Catholic.

Women could become nuns and live in convents, which were headed by abbesses.
How did Catholic monks impact Western European society?

A. Education and morality
B. Architecture
C. Military training
D. Latin languages
The Carolingian Empire

Charlemagne expanded the Frankish kingdom and created the Carolingian Empire.
• **Pépin** was a chief officer of the Frankish kingdom who assumed the kingship for himself and his family. His son was Charles the Great.

• Charles the Great, or **Charlemagne**, was an intelligent leader and fierce warrior who expanded the Frankish kingdom, creating the **Carolingian Empire**.
The Carolingian Empire (cont.)

• The Carolingian Empire was the largest European empire in history at the time. Charlemagne sent out messengers called the *missi dominici* to *ensure* that his wishes were enacted.

• In 800, Charlemagne was crowned emperor of the Roman Empire by the pope. This event symbolized the joining of Roman, Germanic, and Christian elements.
The Carolingian Empire (cont.)

• Charlemagne’s strong desire to promote learning and education is often referred to as the Carolingian Renaissance.
What was given to Charlemagne by the pope in 800?

A. The Roman army
B. All the gold in Rome
C. The castle in Rome
D. The title of Roman Emperor
Section 1-End
Section 2 - Main Idea

The BIG Idea

Order and Security  The collapse of central authority in Europe led to a new political order known as feudalism.
Section 2 - Key Terms

Content Vocabulary

- feudalism
- vassal
- knight
- fief

Academic Vocabulary

- enabled
- feudal contract
- tournament
- chivalry
- contract
Section 2-Key Terms

People and Places

• Magyars
• Hungary
• Vikings
• Normandy
• Eleanor of Aquitaine
When a team loses a coach who is a strong leader, the team is automatically weakened.

A. Agree
B. Disagree
Vikings, Magyars, and Muslims invaded Europe during the ninth and tenth centuries.
The End of the Carolingian Empire (cont.)

• After Charlemagne’s death in 814, Europe was invaded by foreign powers.

• The most devastating attacks came from the Vikings. The Scandinavian warriors used longboats that enabled them to attack towns and villages far from the coast.

Invasions of Europe, 800–1000
The End of the Carolingian Empire (cont.)

• Frankish rulers gave the Vikings land in Normandy and converted the Norsemen to Christianity. The Vikings were made a part of European civilization.

Invasions of Europe, 800–1000
Which of the following was not an invading force in ninth-century Europe?

A. Muslims
B. Vikings
C. Egyptians
D. Magyars
The Development of Feudalism

A system of lords and vassals spread throughout Europe after the collapse of the Carolingian Empire.
The Development of Feudalism (cont.)

• As a result of invasions, the people of Western Europe turned to local lords for protection. This led to a social and political system known as **feudalism**.

• **Vassals** were men who served a lord in a military capacity.
• **Knights** came to dominate European warfare for nearly 500 years.

• Knights had a high degree of social prestige and formed the backbone of European aristocracy.
Vassals swore allegiance to a lord. In turn, the vassal was given a **fief** and political control of it.

The lord and vassal relationship came to be characterized by a set of unwritten rules known as the **feudal contract**.

Vassals had to perform military service and the lord had to provide land and protection.
What provided the most power in the system of feudalism?

A. Religion
B. Land
C. Castles
D. Money
Men and women of the nobility were guided by a code of ethical behavior and society’s expectations of their roles.
Feudal Society (cont.)

Section 2

- In Europe during the Middle Ages, society was dominated by men whose main concern was warfare.

- Nobles and knights attended tournaments, where the knights would demonstrate their fighting skills.

- Influenced by the Catholic Church, nobles and knights began to follow an idealized code of ethics called chivalry.
Lower-class women had few rights, but aristocratic women had opportunities to play important roles. The lady of the castle supervised affairs for her husband’s absence travel or war.

Eleanor of Aquitaine was an influential woman who was married to the king of France, and later to the king of England.
Why were European tournaments important?

A. European warriors trained and demonstrated fighting skills.
B. They earned valuable money for the lords.
C. They helped spread Christianity.
D. They allowed European warriors to purchase land or supplies.
Please complete Code of Chivalry assignment pages 314-315
The BIG Idea

Order and Security  During the High Middle Ages, monarchs began to extend their power and build strong states.
Written documents outlining rights of citizens make governments more fair.

A. Agree

B. Disagree
King John of England put his seal on the Magna Carta in 1215, recognizing the rights of his nobles, and keeping the English monarch from ever becoming an absolute ruler.
In 1066 William of Normandy defeated King Harold at the Battle of Hastings. William was crowned king of England, leading to a new English culture.

Henry II, who ruled from 1154 to 1189, expanded the power of the king.

Common law began to replace the varying codes of the kingdom.
England in the High Middle Ages (cont.)

- **Thomas á Becket** was the archbishop of Canterbury who **challenged** Henry by claiming that only the Roman Catholic Church could try clerics. He was killed by knights who were loyal to Henry II.

- English nobles resented the growing power of the king and defeated the forces of King John at Runnymede.
In 1215 the king was forced to put his seal on the document known as the Magna Carta. This document outlined the rights of the people and the king.

During the thirteenth century, the English Parliament was created. This representative assembly dealt with taxes, politics, and law.
What document outlined the rights of the king and the people of England?

A. Parliament
B. Common law
C. Magna Carta
D. Feudal Charter
One section of Charlemagne’s empire became France.
The reign of **Philip II Augustus** was a turning point for the French monarchy. He added land and expanded the power and income of the monarchy.
Section 3
France in the Middle Ages (cont.)

- Louis IX ruled for much of the thirteenth century and tried to bring justice to his people. He was later made a saint.

- Philip IV created a French parliament by meeting with the three *estates* of the kingdom:
  - Clergy (first estate)
  - Nobles (second estate)
  - Townspeople and peasants (third estate)
Who would be included in the first estate of the French parliament?

A. Clergy
B. Nobles
C. Townspeople
D. Royalty
Central and Eastern Europe

The Slavic peoples settled in central and eastern Europe, forming new kingdoms.
The Slavic peoples were from central Europe.

They eventually split into three groups:

– Western **Slavs** eventually formed the Polish and Bohemian kingdoms. These two groups were converted to Christianity and became part of the Roman Catholic Church.
Eastern Slavs were converted to Orthodox Christianity by Byzantine missionaries.

Southern Slavs included the Croats, Serbs, and Bulgarians. They were converted to Eastern Orthodoxy, except for the Croats, who accepted the Catholic Church.
Section 3-End
Byzantine Empire created a unique civilization that was eventually weakened by the Crusades.
GUIDE TO READING

Section 4-Key Terms

Content Vocabulary

• patriarch
• schism

Academic Vocabulary

• legal
• enormous

• Crusades
• infidel
All empires eventually get too large and then fall apart.

A. Agree
B. Disagree
From Eastern Roman Empire to Byzantine Empire

The Eastern Roman Empire evolved into the smaller Byzantine Empire, which created a unique civilization in the eastern Mediterranean.
Despite the fall of Rome, the Eastern Roman Empire continued to exist. Its political and cultural center was the city of Constantinople.

Justinian became emperor of the Eastern Roman Empire in 527.

Justinian expanded the empire to include Italy, part of Spain, North Africa, Asia Minor, Palestine, and Syria.
Justinian’s most important contribution was *The Body of Civil Law*, a codification of legal material in the empire.

The Eastern Roman Empire soon lost much territory because of overspending on foreign conquest, Islamic invasions, and the success of the Bulgars in the Balkans.
The new, smaller empire was called the Byzantine Empire.

The emperor appointed the head of the Eastern Orthodox Church, known as the patriarch, which gave him political and religious power in the empire.
From Eastern Roman Empire to Byzantine Empire (cont.)

• Justinian built the capital of Constantinople into a beautiful city that became a trading center between the Middle East and Europe.

• Justinian’s greatest achievement—other than The Body of Civil Law—was the creation of the Hagia Sophia, a church with an enormous dome.
Discussion Question

Why did Constantinople grow wealthy during the Middle Ages?

A. Powerful army
B. Unifying religion
C. Production of silk and porcelain
D. Strategic location for trade
The Macedonians expanded the Byzantine Empire, but new threats arose in the late eleventh century.
New Heights and New Problems (cont.)

• Relations between the Eastern Orthodox Church and the Catholic Church worsened during this period.

• A **schism** developed between the two main branches of Christianity.

• The Byzantine empire was threatened by the Turks and turned to Europe for help.
Why did a schism develop between Catholics and Orthodox Christians?

A. Catholics demanded taxes
B. Orthodox Christians did not recognize the pope
C. Orthodox Christians were tolerant of other religions
D. Catholic popes wanted Orthodox Christian lands
The Crusades

The Crusades had a significant effect on medieval society in both the East and the West.
From the eleventh to the thirteenth centuries, European Christians carried out a series of Crusades to regain the Holy Land from the Muslims.

Pope Urban II saw the Crusades as an opportunity to free Jerusalem and Palestine from the infidels.
The First Crusade was made up of mostly French warriors who retook Jerusalem in 1099. A horrible massacre of the inhabitants ensued.

The Crusaders set up Christian kingdoms on the coast.
By 1140, the Muslims began to strike back, and St. Bernard of Clairvaux called for a Second Crusade.

Muslim forces under Saladin recaptured Jerusalem in 1187.

After Saladin’s death, Pope Innocent III initiated the Fourth Crusade. The crusaders sacked Constantinople in a petty dispute between Italian and Byzantine leaders.
The Crusades (cont.)

• Effects of the Crusades:
  – Wealth for the Italian port cities
  – Increased attacks on Jews
  – Breakdown of feudalism
  – Development of nation-states
Which country was not involved in the Crusades?

A. Germany
B. Spain
C. England
D. France
Section 4-End
MEDIEVAL EUROPE and the Church

- Germanic rulers, especially the Franks, ruled the old Western Roman Empire.
- Charlemagne expanded Frankish rule and promoted learning, centered in monasteries.
The FEUDAL ECONOMY

• Viking attacks in Europe led to decentralized governments and a new feudal system, which was based on military service in return for land grants.

• England and France were the first to build strong centralized states in Western Europe, while Russia developed around Kiev.
Rise and Fall of BYZANTIUM

• For centuries after Rome’s fall, a wealthy Byzantine Empire dominated trade in the eastern Mediterranean.

• As the Turks of the Ottoman Empire grew powerful, Byzantine rulers in Constantinople were threatened.

• Religious zeal and a spirit of conquest inspired European Crusaders, but Constantinople finally fell in 1453.
VS-End
### A Monk’s Daily Timetable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MORNING</th>
<th>AFTERNOON</th>
<th>EVENING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2:00 Church service</td>
<td>12:00 Meal</td>
<td>5:45 Meal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30 Sleep</td>
<td>1:00 Reading or private prayer</td>
<td>6:00 Church service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00 Church service</td>
<td>1:45 Sleep</td>
<td>7:15 Reading or private prayer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00 Reading or private prayer</td>
<td>3:00 Work</td>
<td>7:45 Church service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:00 Church service, breakfast</td>
<td></td>
<td>8:00 Sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00 Work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00 Church service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:15 Work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:45 Church service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Charlemagne, King of the Franks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHARLES THE MAN</th>
<th>CHARLES THE ADMINISTRATOR</th>
<th>CHARLES THE CONQUEROR</th>
<th>CHARLES THE PATRON OF LEARNING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Was athletic, well-spoken, and charismatic</td>
<td>Delegated authority to the nobles</td>
<td>Was an aggressive warrior</td>
<td>Revived classical studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married four times</td>
<td>Retained local laws of conquered areas</td>
<td>Strengthened the Frankish military</td>
<td>Preserved Latin culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Understood Greek, spoke Latin, but possibly could not write</td>
<td>Divided kingdom into districts</td>
<td>Expanded and consolidated the Frankish kingdom</td>
<td>Established monastic and palace schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left an empire to his sole surviving son</td>
<td>Used <em>missi dominici</em> (&quot;messengers of the lord king&quot;) to inspect and report on provinces</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 4a

Carolingian Empire, 843

WEST FRANKISH KINGDOM

EAST FRANKISH KINGDOM

MIDDLE KINGDOM

Paris

Corsica

Rome

Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area projection

0 400 kilometers
0 400 miles

Maps In Motion
Click here to view an animated version of this map.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Codex Constitutionem</strong></th>
<th>A collection of all known ordinances issued by previous emperors. Redundant and obsolete material was left out. Published in 10 books.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Digest</strong></td>
<td>A selection of the most valuable writings of Roman jurists. Any statement not selected for the Digest was considered invalid. Published in 50 books.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Institutes</strong></td>
<td>An elementary law textbook for use by first-year law students. Extracts from the Codex and Digest were included.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Novels</strong></td>
<td>Several collections of new ordinances passed by Justinian himself after the publication of the Codex.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter Transparencies Menu

Chapter Transparency

Unit Time Line Transparency

Cause-and-Effect Transparency

Select a transparency to view.
Emerging Europe and the Byzantine Empire (400–1300)
Global Chronology, 400–1500

Politics
- 527: Justinian becomes Byzantine emperor.
- 638: Arabs conquer Jerusalem.
- c. 800: Teotihuacan collapses.
- 1095: The Crusades begin.
- 1215: King John of England signs the Magna Carta.
- 1227: Genghis Khan dies after creating the largest land empire.

Science and Culture
- 410: Visigoths sack Rome.
- 622: Muhammad flees Makkah (Islamic year 1).
- 850: Arabs perfect the astrolabe.
- 1000: Chinese invent gunpowder.
- 1271: Marco Polo begins travels to China.
- 1324: Mansa Musa begins pilgrimage to Makkah.
- 1348: Black Death strikes Europe.
Regional Civilizations: Causes and Effects

- Spread of Religions
- New Ways of Life
- Tolerance of Others
- Expansion of Trade
- Exchange of Ideas
- Conflict

Contact Between Cultures

Trade

Religious Missions

Conquest
Transforming the Roman World

1. Who was Charlemagne’s father?
2. Who was Charlemagne’s grandfather?
3. Why do you think a descriptive adjective was sometimes used as part of a ruler’s name?

Charles Martel

Pepin the Short

Charlemagne
# Feudalism

**DIRECTIONS:** The column on the left lists four causes. The column on the right lists four effects. Match each cause on the left with the appropriate effect on the right.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Centralized governments were torn apart.</td>
<td>A. Vassal gained local political authority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Warriors swore oath of loyalty to leaders and fought for them.</td>
<td>B. Armed knights dominated European warfare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Larger horses and stirrups were introduced.</td>
<td>C. People turned to powerful lord for protection in exchange for service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Lord made a grant of land to his vassal.</td>
<td>D. Leaders protected vassals and took care of their needs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### The Growth of European Kingdoms

**DIRECTIONS:** Match the names on the left with the items on the right. You may skim through Section 3 if necessary.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Hugh Capet</td>
<td>A. the Estates General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. William of Normandy</td>
<td>B. the English Parliament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Phillip IV</td>
<td>C. Paris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Henry II</td>
<td>D. Magna Carta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. King John</td>
<td>E. Domesday Book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Edward I</td>
<td>F. Extended power of English monarchy and royal courts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Which strait connects the Black Sea to the Sea of Marmara?

2. Which strait connects the Sea of Marmara to the Aegean Sea?

3. What goods came to Constantinople from Southeast Asia and India?
wergild

“money for a man,” the value of a person in money, depending on social status; in Germanic society, a fine paid by a wrongdoer to the family of the person he or she had injured or killed
ordeal

a means of determining guilt in Germanic law, based on the idea of divine intervention; if the accused person was unharmed after a physical trial, he or she was presumed innocent
bishopric

a group of Christian communities, or parishes, under the authority of a bishop
pope

the bishop of Rome and head of the Roman Catholic Church
monk

a man who separates himself from ordinary human society in order to dedicate himself to God; monks live in monasteries headed by abbots
monasticism

practice of living the life of a monk
missionary

a person sent out to carry a religious message
nun

a woman who separates herself from ordinary human society in order to dedicate herself to God; nuns live in convents headed by abbesses
Vocab9

**abbess**

the head of a convent
excluded

not counted or included
ensure}

to make sure
feudalism

political and social system that developed during the Middle Ages when royal governments were no longer able to defend their subjects; nobles offered protection and land in return for service
vassal

under feudalism, a man who served a lord in a military capacity
knight

under feudalism, a member of the heavily armored cavalry
fief

under feudalism, a grant of land made to a vassal; the vassal held political authority within his fief
feudal contract

under feudalism, the unwritten rules that determined the relationship between a lord and his vassal
under feudalism, a series of martial activities such as jousts designed to keep knights busy during peacetime and help them prepare for war
chivalry

in the Middle Ages, the ideal of civilized behavior that developed among the nobility; it was a code of ethics that knights were supposed to uphold
enabled

made possible
contract

a binding agreement between two or more people or parties
common law

a uniform system of law that developed in England based on court decisions and on customs and usage rather than on written law codes; replaced law codes that varied from place to place
Magna Carta

the “Great Charter” of rights, which King John was forced by the English nobles to sign at Runnymede in 1215
Parliament

in thirteenth-century England, the representative government that emerged; it was composed of two knights from every county, two people from every town, and all of the nobles and bishops throughout England
estate

one of the three classes into which French society was divided before the revolution: the clergy (first estate), the nobles (second estate), and the townspeople (third estate); a landed property, usually with a large house on it
challenge

a summons that is often stimulating, inciting, or threatening
document

an original or official paper that gives proof of or support to
Vocab27

**patriarch**

the head of the Eastern Orthodox Church, originally appointed by the Byzantine emperor
schism

the separation between the two great branches of Christianity that occurred when the Roman Pope Leo IX and the Byzantine patriarch Michael Cerularius excommunicated each other in 1054
Crusades

military expeditions carried out by European Christians in the Middle Ages to regain the Holy Land from the Muslims
infidel

an unbeliever; a term applied to the Muslims during the Crusades
legal

relating to law; founded on law
enormous

huge; vast; immense
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- Click the **Return** button in a feature to return to the main presentation.
- Click the **History Online** button to access online textbook features.
- Click the **Reference Atlas** button to access the Interactive Reference Atlas.
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