

# Bell Activity page 105

Think about the difference between renting and owning property. Do renters have as much control over property as owners? Why might some people want to buy a home rather than rent one?

# The Early Middle Ages

## Section 3

# Learning Objectives

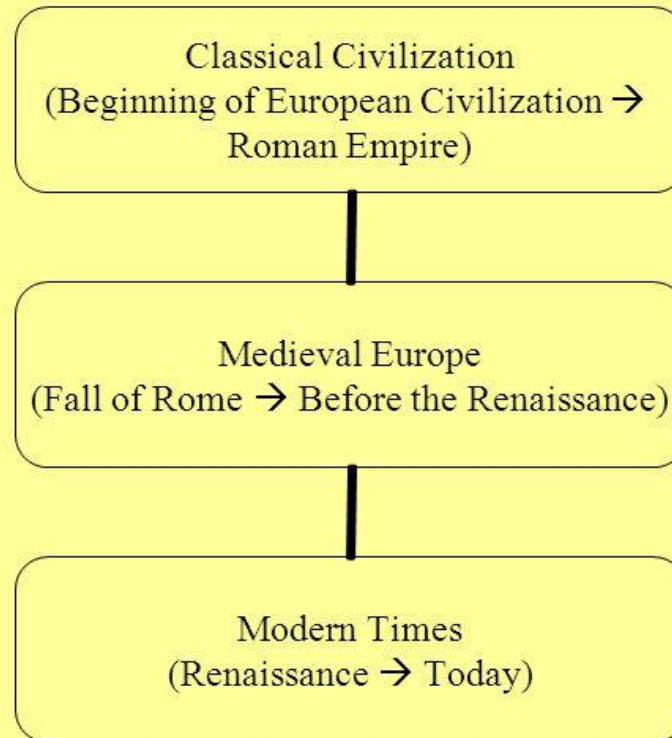
- Know that the legacy of the Byzantine empire included a law code, Orthodox Christianity, and the Cyrillic alphabet.
- explain how European feudalism functioned
- Summarize the social roles that existed during feudalism.
- Demonstrate awareness of other writing systems.

# Vocabulary: Due 1/4/17

- Schism
- Lord
- Vassal
- Feudalism
- Manorialism
- Legacy
- Manuscript

Silently read pages 156-161

# Defining the Medieval Period



The time period has also been called the “Middle Ages” and the “Dark Ages”

# New Kingdoms in Europe

- Around A.D. 450 Germanic tribes took control of most of the Western Roman empire.
  - Visigoths: settled Spain
  - Anglo-Saxons: settled Britain
  - Franks: settled Gaul (present day France and Belgium)
- People were loyal only to their local leader. Central Gov't disappeared.





# Rise of the Franks

- *Clovis*, the King of the Franks defeated the last Roman commander in 486.
- Clovis established a kingdom later named France.



- When Clovis died, the kingdom was divided up but then reunited again under the Frankish ruler *Charles Martel*.



# King Charlemagne

- Charles Martel's grandson, *Charlemagne*, became the king of the Franks from A.D. 742-814.



# King Charlemagne

- Conquered much of Western Europe and expanded the Frankish empire.
- Strong supporter of the Catholic Church
- Pope Leo III crowned Charlemagne Holy Roman Emperor in 800.
  - A Christian Pope crowned a Germanic ruler as a successor to Roman emperors.

- Re-established the rule of law
- Judges should base their decisions on the laws
- Established a school in his palace
- Upon his death, the empire was divided among his sons. The lands later became modern countries of France and Germany.

# Vikings

- Came from Scandinavia in N. Europe
- Invaded the coasts and rivers of Europe conquering what is now England, Scotland, Ireland, France and Ukraine.
- Vikings who settled in France were called Normans. These Normans later conquered England.



# Vikings

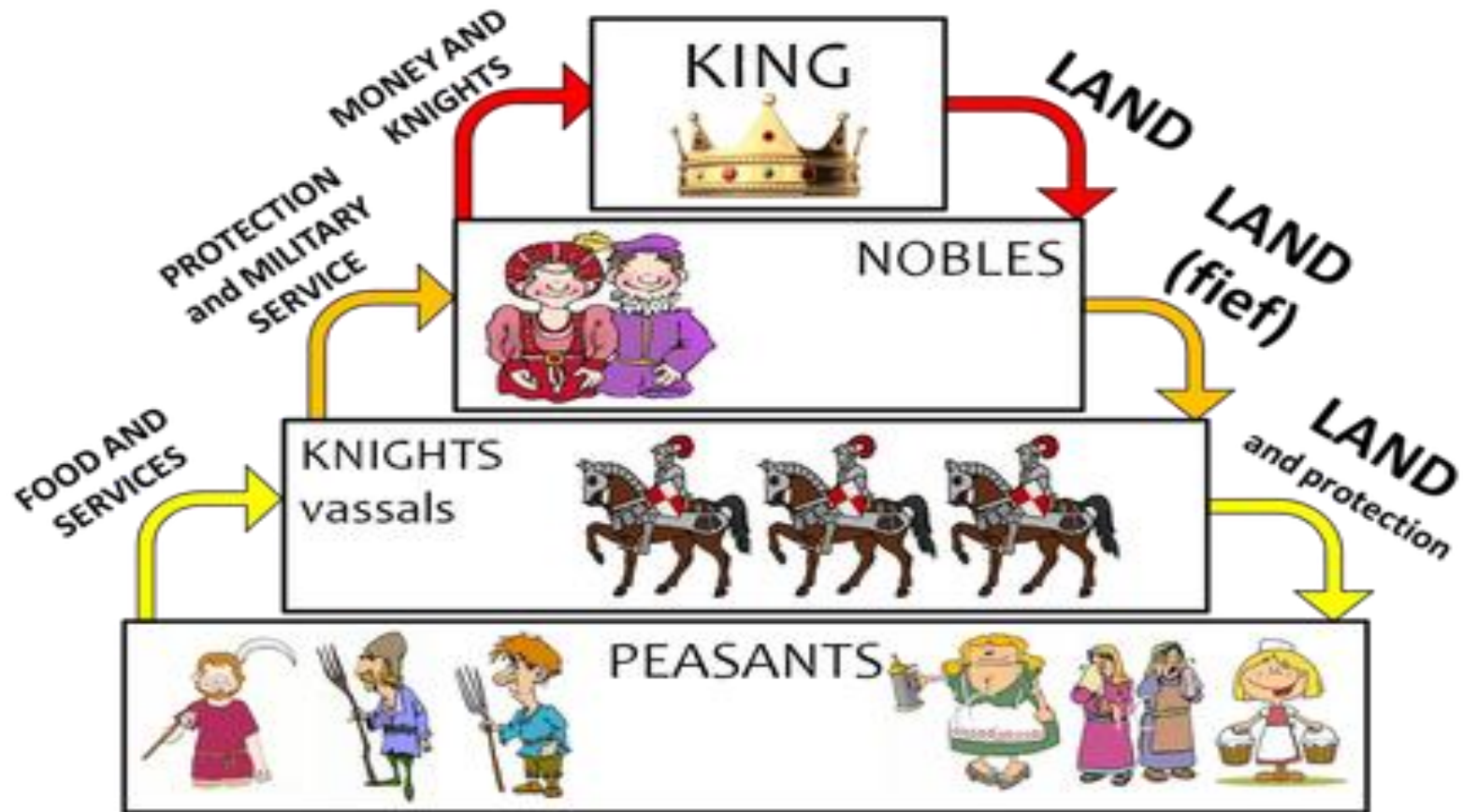
- Highly skilled navigators and traders. They used low draft boats on short raids with swords and battle axes.
- These raids were met with little resistance.
- Scandinavians experienced economic growth and a surge in population which prompted many to find wealth elsewhere.

# Feudalism

- After the fall of the Roman empire, Barbarians took control of most of the land.
- Peasants living on the land accepted protection from landowners in return for service.
- Each landowning warrior pledged loyalty to a tribal leader called a lord or to a king.



# How Feudalism Worked



Feudal Pyramid of Power

# Manorialism

- The Feudal system was supported economically by manorialism.
- The Manor
  - Huge estate including the lord's house, farmland, peasants and maybe a village.
  - Some of the peasants were serfs or people who belonged to the estate as laborers
  - Each manor was self-sufficient supplying everything for everyone...food, clothing, shelter etc.

# The Rise of the Byzantine Empire

Fall of the Western Roman shifted power to the East.

Constantinople, the capitol of the Eastern Roman Empire, grew rich and was coined the **Byzantine Empire.**

# Emperor Justinian Rise to Power

As luck would have it....

1. Given to his Uncle Justin to live in Constantinople – received an education and military commission.
2. The death of Emperor Anastasius. Created a vacuum of power.
3. Marrying Theodora.

# Under Emperor Justinian Rule (527-565)

- Ruled as an autocrat – single ruler with absolute power.
- Ruled both the empire and the Catholic Church
- Expanded the empire through conquest and trade.
- Organized Roman Law into one code called Justinian's Code.
  - Unified Western Europe

# Byzantine Empire Under Justinian



# The Byzantine Empire Falls

- By the time of the Great Schism the Byzantine Empire was weak.
- Muslim Arabs conquered most of the Byzantine lands in North Africa, and SW Asia
- Powerful merchants from Venice took control of important Byzantine trade routes.
- In 1453, the Ottoman Turks captured Constantinople, ending the Byzantine Empire.
- The Turks changed the name Constantinople to Istanbul and made the capitol a center of Islam and Muslim culture.

# Achievements of the Byzantine Empire

- Lasted for 1000 years
- Advanced art and architecture
- Scholars preserved ancient learning
  - Anna Comnena, the first important female historian in the west.
- **The legacy of the Byzantine Empire led to the cultural flowering of the Renaissance.**



# The Catholic Church in Medieval Life

- The Church and its teachings were the center of medieval life.
- The Church sent people to spread its message and gain new members.
- The Catholic Church united people across all of Europe even though they were divided politically.

# Byzantine Christianity

## **Catholic Church in the West**

- Led by the Pope
- Clergy could not marry
- Latin was the language of the western Church

## **Catholic Church in the East**

- Led by the patriarch of Constantinople whom obeyed the Byzantine emperor
- Clergy could marry
- Greek was the language of the eastern Church

- The two branches of Christianity grew more and more divided.
  1. The eastern Church rejected the Pope as leader of all Christians.
  2. The Church underwent an official schism (sizum) or split. This was termed the **Great Schism of 1054**.
  3. The Byzantine Church became the Eastern or Greek Orthodox church and the Western Church became the Roman Catholic Church.

# Cyrillic Alphabet

- Owed to Saint Cyril and Saint Methodius
- Traveled to Eastern Europe to bring Christianity to the Slavs.
- Translated the Greek Bible into Slavic language called the Cyrillic alphabet
  - Combined Greek and Latin letters to express the sounds in the Slavic language.
  - Today, people in E. Europe, Russia and Mongolia write in the Cyrillic Alphabet.

Аа	Бб	Вв	Гг	Дд	Ее	Ёё	Жж	Зз
a	b	v	g	d	e	jo	ž	z
[a]	[b]	[v]	[g]	[d]	[ye]	[yo]	[ž]	[z]
Ии	Йй	Кк	Лл	Мм	Нн	Оо	Пп	Рр
i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	r
[i]	[y]	[k]	[l]	[m]	[n]	[o]	[p]	[r]
Сс	Тт	Уу	Фф	Хх	Цц	Чч	Шш	Щщ
s	t	u	f	x	c	č	š	šč
[s]	[t]	[u]	[f]	[x]	[ts]	[tɕ]	[š]	[ɕ]
Ъъ	Ыы	Ьь	Ээ	Юю	Яя			
'	y	”	è	ju	ja			
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# Homework: Due 1/18

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