SWBAT Standard 3 The Medieval Period

Chapter 12 p 347-352

1. Division in the Roman Empire
* The **western Roman Empire** collapse due to invasion, weak leadership, poor economy
* The eastern empire became known as the **Byzantine Empire**
* The Byzantine Empire was strong
* The capital city, Constantinople, was a thriving trade center
* **Justinian Code**- a code of law to simplify Roman Law and give people

equality - especially women

1. The **Great Schism**
* Christianity spread rapidly throughout Europe due to trade and missionaries
* Several issues divided the eastern and western church. The western church remained Roman Catholic , the eastern church became the Orthodox Church

- Controversy over the use of icons

- Controversy over church practices allowing the clergy to marry

- Roman Catholic translated in Latin , Orthodox Church translated in Greek

- The final split came because the Greek Orthodox refused to accept the pope as leader

* Western **Christendom**
* Pope is head of the church
* Growth of **monasticism** – Monks gave their life to the church
* **Benedictine Rule**- guidelines of how monks should live their life
* **Byzantine Orthodox Church**
* Pope is not the head of the church
* Icon are forbidden
* Church was the center of society and art
1. Power of the Church
* The pope ruled the Papal states in Italy and was head of the Roman Catholic Church
* Pope Leo II crowned **Charlemagne** Holy Roman Emperor – an expression to thank Charlemagne for keeping him in power
* Charlemagne is considered the most important leader in European History
* The Church’s power was evident in the art, which had a non-secular theme
* **Inquisition**- Court trial or witch hunts for people suspected of **heresy**
* The Pope had extreme power because nearly everyone in Europe was Christian
* Religious and political leaders were fighting for power to control the throne
* Two violent wars fought over control of the throne were

**-The Hundred Years War**

-**The War of Roses**

* Kings lost power – King John was forced to sin the **Magna Carta**, giving much of his power to **Parliament** ( England’s legislative body)

SWBAT Understand life in the Middle Ages

Chapter 13 p382-386

1. The **Feudal System**
* Kings lost power and could not protect their kingdoms from attacks from invaders
* The Feudal System was an economic system in which kings gave land to knight as payment for their services to protect the kingdom
* **Fief**- the land exchanged
* **Vassal**-anyone who accepted the land
* **Serf**- worked the land
1. The **Manorial System**
* Large self –sufficient estates owned by wealthy lords
* Castles were built for protection
* Little trade with outside manor for fear of invasion
* Peasants and serf worked the land to provide food for the manor
1. **The Crusades** – Holy Wars
* The goal of these wars was for Christians to take back Jerusalem from the Muslims
* Jerusalem is the Holy Land for – Judaism, Christianity , and Islam
* Pope Urban inspired Christian to travel to the Holy Land to fight a series of wars
* Effects of the Crusades
* Jerusalem remained in Muslim control, but knowledge of the religion spread
* Kings gained back power
* Relations between Christians and non-Christians decreased
1. The **Black Death**
* Bubonic plague spread through rats on trade ships
* 1/3 the population of Europe was killed
* Effects of the Plague

-Manorial system collapsed – no one left to work the land

- **Anti-Semitism** increased- Christians believed God was punishing them and the Jews were blamed

 8. Trade Increased

* Goods poured into Europe from Asia
* Cities became crowed markets to exchange goods
* Trade fairs and guilds encouraged economic growth
* Italian cities became the center of trade – Venice, Milan, Genoa
* Use of money and credit led to the need for banking