

CH 7 “The Rise of Europe (500-1300ad)

Goals

1. Analyze Europe after the fall of the Roman Empire.
2. Explain the empire of Charlemagne: causes, effects.
3. Analyze Feudalism & how it shaped medieval society.
4. Analyze the Manor economy.
5. Explain how the church shaped medieval life.
6. Summarize new technologies and their effects.
7. Analyze the rise of the middle class, trade guilds, and revival of trade networks.

Vocabulary (Terms, People & Places):

1. Dark Ages _____

2. Franks _____

3. Charles Martel _____

4. Battle of Tours _____

5. Charlemagne _____

6. Vikings _____

7. Magyars _____

8. Feudalism _____

9. Vassals _____

10. Serfs _____

11. Feudal Contract _____

12. Fief _____

13. Knight _____

14. Manor _____

15. Sacraments _____

16. Papal Supremacy _____

17. Canon Law _____

18. Excommunication _____

19. Middle Class _____

20. Guilds _____

21. Journeyman _____

22. Apprentice _____

Questions:

- 1) What linked the Germanic peoples of Europe after the Fall of Rome? (3)

- 2) Why is the period from 500-1000AD known as the Dark Ages? (3)

- 3) Describe the culture of the Germanic kingdoms. (4)

- 4) Describe the empire of Charlemagne. (6 total)
 - a. How did he create the empire?
 - b. What title was he given? By whom?
 - c. The effect of this?
 - d. Who was angered over this?
 - e. What effects did this have?(4)

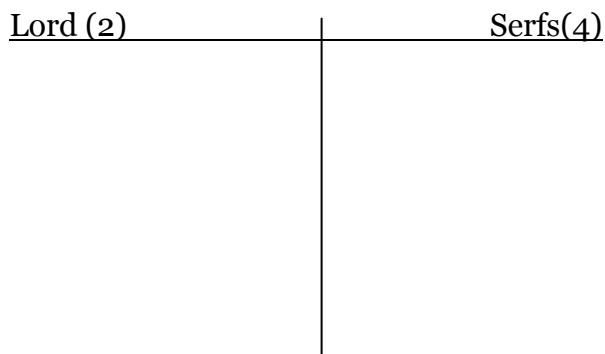
5) What happened to Charlemagne's empire after his death? (2)

a. What are Charlemagne's legacies? (3)

6) Describe the Vikings. (4)

7) Describe Feudalism by drawing a power pyramid.

8) Analyze the + & - of Feudalism for whom.



9) Draw a power pyramid of the medieval church and describe. (4)

10. According to the church, what did someone have to do to achieve salvation?(3)

a.

b.

c.

Controlled by whom?

11. What new types of technology were Europeans using to improve farming? (2)

a. Results? (2)

b.

12. Describe crop rotation.

a. What were the results of the use of this to Europe? (4)

13. Construct a power pyramid of Guild Membership. (3)

Short Answer:

1. After the fall of _____, Germanic peoples were united in the spoken language, _____. The period of 500-1000AD is known as the _____ because of the decline in trade, _____ of towns, and classical learning stopped.
2. The grandson of _____, hero of the Battle of _____, Charlemagne, also known as _____, united the Frankish empire. He helped Pope _____ & was rewarded by being named _____ of the Romans. This caused a rivalry with the _____ Empire in the east.
3. The _____ came from Scandinavia and were brutal invaders of northern Europe. They reached as far west as _____, where they established a colony in present day Nova Scotia.
4. _____ were medieval soldiers on horseback. They were trained from the age of _____.
5. Rank the order of feudal power. (#1-4 with 1 as the most powerful)
Serfs _____ Lords _____ Vassals _____ King _____
6. _____ were built on the high ground & served as the home of kings or lords. If the area was under attack, surrounding villagers would come to this place for protection.
7. Most of the people of Europe were _____ at this time and thus lead a very harsh life where _____ labor was common as was death from _____.
8. The Christian Church united Europe behind one religious belief system. Each village thus had a church and some major cities even had _____. Each church parishioner was expected to give _____% of their income in what is called a _____.
9. The _____ had authority over all _____. The Church even had its own set of laws, known as _____ law. The threat of _____ was used to bring others into line with official church doctrine. (to prevent or punish heresy)
10. As technology and population grew in Europe, so did _____ routes. This meant that port cities expanded. The 4 most important ports of the medieval era were: _____, _____, _____, & _____.
11. Trade _____ developed in cities and villages where skilled craftsmen could join together to get jobs with decent wages. These were early forms of the _____.