

WHI.9 & WHI.12 Essential Knowledge Review



What Did We Learn About?

132

- The spread and influence of the Church
- Feudalism
- Rise of the Franks & Age of Charlemagne
- Invasions, settlements, and influence of migratory groups
- Rise of nation-states
- European conflicts & the Crusades
- The Black Death
- Preservation and transfer of knowledge

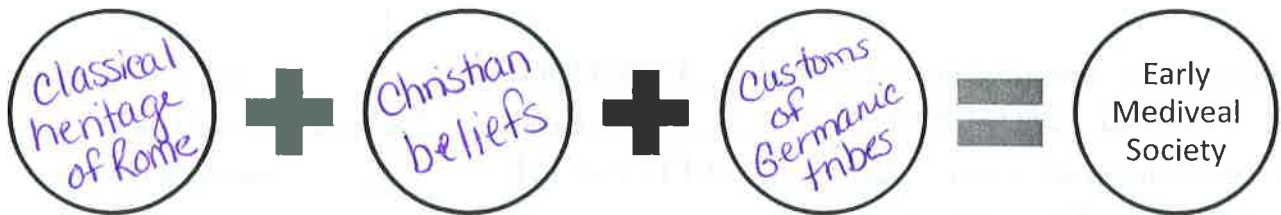
WHI.9a

Essential Question: How and why did the Church grow in importance during the Middle Ages?

The Roman Catholic Church grew in importance after Roman authority declined. It became the unifying force in Western Europe.

During the Middle Ages, the Pope anointed Emperors, missionaries carried Christianity to the Germanic tribes, and the Church served the social, political, and religious needs of the people.

Foundations of Early Medieval Society



Influence of the Roman Catholic Church

- Secular authority (king/emperor) declined, while Church authority grew
- monasteries preserved Greco-Roman cultural achievements (illuminated manuscripts)
- Missionaries carried Christianity and Latin alphabet to Germanic tribes
- The Pope anointed Charlemagne Emperor in 800 CE
- Parish priests served religious and social needs of the people

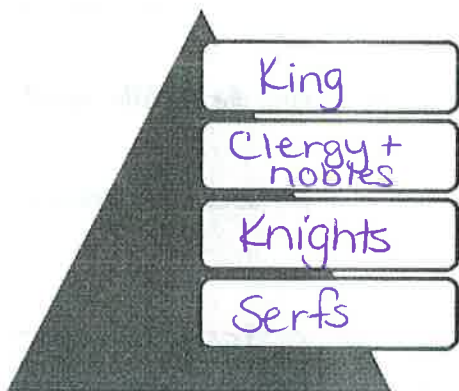
WHI.9b

Essential Question: How did feudal society develop in Europe during the Middle Ages?

The decline of Roman influence in Western Europe left people with little protection against invasion, so they entered into feudal agreements with landholding lords who promised them protection.

Invasions shattered Roman protection over the Empire.

Feudal Society During the Middle Ages



Feudalism is based on obligations (responsibilities) and the granting of land called fiefs. Landowners who gave sections of their land to lesser nobles were called lords. A person receiving a fief was called a vassal. The people who worked on manors were called serfs. They exchanged their labor for protection.

Essential Question: How did the medieval manor function as a social and economic system?

The large estates controlled by lords are called manors. There was a very rigid class structure on a manor and each person had a specific role and obligations. Manors were self-sufficient, meaning that they grew and produced everything they needed.

WHI.9c

Essential Question: How did Charlemagne revive the idea of the Roman Empire?

Frankish kings used military power to expand their territory. The alliance between Frankish kings and the Church re-established Roman culture (Christianity) in Western Europe.

Age of Charlemagne

- The Pope crowned the Emperor
 - Power of the Church was established in political life
 - Roman culture was reinterpreted
 - Most of Western Europe was included in the new empire
 - Churches, roads, and schools were built to unite the empire
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WHI.9d

Essential Question: How did invasions by the Angles, Saxons, Magyars, and Vikings influence the development of Europe?

Invasions by Angles, Saxons, Magyars, and Vikings disrupted the social, economic, and political order of Europe.

Areas of settlement

- Angles and Saxons migrated from continental Europe to England
- Magyars migrated from Central Asia to Hungary
- Vikings migrated from Scandinavia to Russia

Influence of the Angles, Saxons, Magyars, and Vikings

- manors with castles provided protection from invaders, reinforcing the feudal system
 - Invasions disrupted trade, towns declined, and the feudal system was strengthened
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WHI.12a

Essential Question: How did European nation-states expand their territories and consolidate their power?

European monarchies (kings/queens) consolidated their power and began forming nation-states in the late medieval period.

England

- William the Conqueror, leader of the Norman Conquest, united most of England
- Common law had its beginnings during the reign (rule) of Henry II
- King John signed the magna Carta, limiting the king's power
- The Hundred Years' War between England and France helped define England as a nation
- Evolution of Parliament – bicameral legislature

France

- Hugh Capet established the French throne in Paris, and his dynasty gradually expanded their control over most of France
- The Hundred Years' War between England and France helped define France as a nation
- Joan of Arc was a unifying factor

Spain

- Ferdinand and Isabella unified the country and expelled the Jews and moors (Muslims)
- Spanish Empire in the Western Hemisphere expanded under Charles V

Russia

- Ivan the Great (Ivan III) threw off the rule of the Mongols, centralized power in Moscow, and expanded the Russian nation
- Power was centralized in the hands of the tsar (czar)
- The Orthodox Church influenced unification

WHI.12b

Essential Question: *What were the key events and effects of the Crusades?*

Crusades were carried out by Christian political and religious leaders to take control of the Holy Land from the Muslims.

Key events of the Crusades

- Pope Urban's speech starts the Crusades
- Goal is to capture the "Holy Land" of Jerusalem
- Founding of Crusader states
- Loss of Jerusalem to Saladin (Muslim commander)
- Sack of Constantinople by western crusaders

Effects of the Crusades

- Weakened the Pope and nobles; strengthened the monarchs (kings/queens)
- Stimulated trade throughout the Mediterranean area and the Middle East
- Left a legacy of bitterness among Christians, Jews, and Muslims
- Weakened the Byzantine Empire

Essential Question: *What were the effects of the Mongol invasion?*

Mongol armies invaded Russia, Southwest Asia, and China, creating an empire.

Mongol armies

- Invaded Russia, China, and Muslim states in Southwest Asia, destroying cities and countryside
- Created an empire

Essential Question: *What were the effects of the Ottoman invasions of Europe?*

Ottoman Turks conquered the Byzantine Empire.

Constantinople

- Fell to the Ottoman Turks in 1453, ending the Byzantine Empire
- Became the capital of the Ottoman Empire – renamed Istanbul

WHI.12c

Essential Question: *How did the Black Death (Bubonic Plague) alter economic and social institutions in much of Asia and then in Europe?*

In the fourteenth century, the Black Death (Bubonic Plague) decimated the population of much of Asia and then the population of much of Europe.

Impact of the Black Death (Bubonic Plague)

- Decline in population
- Scarcity of labor
- Towns freed from feudal obligations
- Decline of Church influence
- Disruption of trade

WHI.12d

Essential Question: How did European scholars begin to interpret and value ancient learning?

Education was largely confined to the clergy during the Middle Ages. The masses were uneducated, while the nobility was concerned with feudal obligations. Church scholars preserved ancient literature in monasteries in the East and West.

Church scholars

- Were among the very few who could read and write
- Worked in monasteries
- Translated Greek and Arabic works into Latin
- Made new knowledge in philosophy, medicine, and science available in Europe
- Laid the foundations for the rise of universities in Europe