

## #6 The Middle Ages

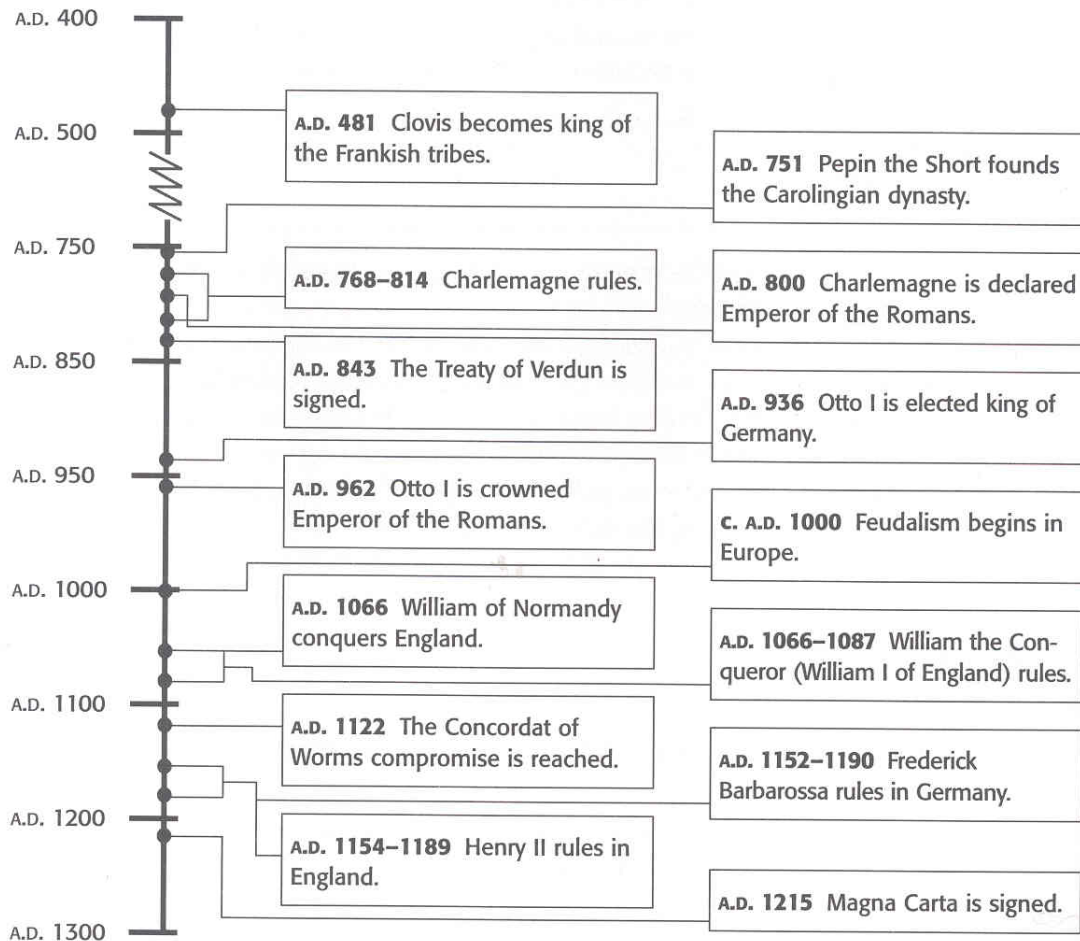
### AKS:

analyze European medieval society with regard to culture, politics, society and economics (GPS) (SSWH\_E2007-37)

### Indicators of Achievement:

37a - explain and differentiate the manorial system and feudalism, to include the status of peasants and feudal monarchies and the importance of Charlemagne, 37b - describe the political impact of Christianity to include Pope Gregory VII and King Henry IV, 37c - explain the role of the church in medieval society, 37d - describe how increasing trade led to the growth of towns and cities

### Document 1



According to the timeline when did feudalism begin in Europe?  
Who conquers England in AD 1066? How long did he rule?

## Key People of the Middle Ages

PEOPLE	SIGNIFICANCE
Henry IV	German ruler who was excommunicated and later forgiven by Pope Gregory VII, reinforcing papal authority over the king
Gregory VII	See above
Francis of Assisi	Founder of the Franciscan order of monks
William the Conqueror	Norman who became king of England
Harold Godwinson	English king defeated by William the Conqueror
Henry II	Strong ruler of England; strengthened the royal courts of justice – introduced use of the jury
Hugh Capet	Founder of Capetian dynasty
Otto the Great	Strongest ruler of medieval Germany, created the German-Italian empire later known as the Holy Roman Empire
Frederick Barbarossa	First ruler to call his lands the Holy Roman Empire
Thomas Aquinas	Christian scholar who linked faith and reason
Urban II	Pope who called for the First Crusade
Richard the Lionhearted	King of England who took part in the Third Crusade
Frederick II	Holy Roman Emperor who led the Sixth Crusade
Innocent III	Pope who called for the Fourth Crusade

## **The Development of Feudalism**

Rome fell in AD 476 as a result of invasion by the Germanic tribes.

Central government broke down and trade was disrupted.

Cities were abandoned and population centers shifted to rural areas.

Christianity remained a major unifying force throughout most of western Europe.

The lack of centralized government created the need for a new social order.

Ties of personal loyalty and family bound Germanic peoples together.

Common needs for economic self-sufficiency and local protection led to a new pattern based on land ownership.

The manor became the main economic unit. Church leaders helped to integrate community life.

The feudal system developed with a king at the top and mutual duties linking local lords, vassals, and peasants.

*How did the importance of family ties and personal loyalty among Germanic peoples play a role in the evolution of new patterns of life?*

*Why was the population shift from cities to rural areas significant?*

*What happened to the Church after the fall of Rome? How did it provide a source of unity?*



*According to the feudal arrangement, what did a vassal promise a lord in exchange for land?*

*How did the feudal arrangement compare to a contract today? (**Link!**)*

When any one of [the bond-tenants] dieth, the lord shall have all the pigs of the deceased, all his goats, all his mares at grass, and his horse also, . . . all his bees, all his bacon-pigs, all his cloth of wool and flax, and whatsoever can be found of gold and silver. The lord also shall have all his brass pots . . . because at their death the lord ought to have all things of metal. . . .

Also the lord shall have the best ox . . . and Holy Church another. After this the rest of the animals ought to be divided thus, if the deceased has children, to wit [namely], into three parts—one for the lord, one for the wife, one for the children; and if he leaves no children, they shall be divided into two parts—one for the lord and one for the wife of the deceased equally. . . .

Also be it remembered that, if there is war in the neighborhood and watches are kept at night at [the city of] Chester, then they ought to keep armed watch at night round the court of [Dernale]. . . .

Also, if the lord wishes to buy corn or oats, or anything else, and they have such things to sell, it shall not be lawful to them to sell anything elsewhere, except with the lord's license.

—excerpt describing the obligations of the serfs of Dernale, England

*Why do you think the lord would not allow his serfs to sell their produce or goods elsewhere?*

*Why would it be difficult for serfs to increase their prosperity from one generation to the next?*

### **Decline of Feudalism**

<i>Causes</i>	<i>Effects</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New weapons such as the longbow and cannon</li> <li>• Rise of trade</li> <li>• Start of a market economy</li> <li>• Development of parliaments</li> <li>• Nationalism and new monarchs</li> <li>• Rise of guilds and towns</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ended warfare based on knights and walled castles</li> <li>• Revival of cities and growth of a middle class</li> <li>• Increased the importance of middle class and weakened ties between kings and nobles</li> <li>• Redirected loyalties to one's land and people</li> </ul>