***Chapter 7***

**The Rise of Europe p. 214**

500-100A.D. – “The Dark Ages”

-no longer unified, invaders enter Europe

-trade declines, loss of learning, common language lost

-land divided into small kingdoms instead of one big empire

-largest was ruled by a family known as the Franks in Gaul (France)

-called the Carolingian dynasty

-greatest ruler was Charlemagne (Charles the Great)

-accepted and spread Christianity as well as education

-added new lands, reunited much of Europe

-empire collapses after his death, invasions from Vikings and Magyars also

Section 2 p. 219

- 500-1500 AD - Medieval Time Period (Middle Ages)

-people needed protection from barbarian attacks

-they turned to local rulers with castles and their own armies for protection

-this leads to Feudalism

-based on mutual obligations (agreements to do things for each other)

-Lord (king) – owned most of the land (manor), had his own castle and army

-Vassal – received fiefs (land grants) from the lord in exchange for military

Service

-Aristocrats – wealthy landowners and bishops (church officials)

-Knights – ride horses, wear armor, helped to protect a kingdom

-trained beginning at age 7 as squires and pages

-practiced warfare and gained experience in tournaments

-followed the code of:

chivalry – brave, loyal and courteous, fight fairly, protect women

-Peasants – worked the land for the lord in exchange for food, shelter and

protection (most of the population)

-most were serfs – peasants not able to leave their land

-suffered from hunger and disease at times

Manor – a lord’s castle and surrounding land

-self-sufficient, produced everything that they needed

-usually included a church, workshops, fields, cottages, pastures

-troubadours – poets/musicians traveling around a manor

Section 3 pg. 225

-Christianity was most important in peoples’ lives

Sacraments – religious ceremonies, felt they would achieve salvation (soul saving,

eternal life with God)

-monks (men) and nuns (women) devoted their lives to Christianity and serving

others

-clergy – religious officials

-pope – the main leader of Christianity

-also became a secular (outside the area of religion) leader, could control

Kings using:

-canon law – laws of the Christian church

-excommunication - banished from the church

-interdict – no sacraments/religious events on a person’s land

-some clergy members abused their power and were corrupt

Friars – travelling monks, gave up all of their possessions

Section 4 pg. 231

Improved farming techniques:

-iron plows

-use of livestock (horses, oxen)

-three-field system (crop rotation)

-results – more food, population grew

Improved trade:

-fewer barbarian attacks, safer to travel

-better roads built

-more use of money instead of bartering (trading)

-first cities form as people gather in areas to trade

-usually surrounded by walls for protection

-crowded, narrow streets, fire always a threat

-no sanitation (garbage collection) or sewer systems

-feudal system begins to break down as many people leave their

kingdom to move to cities

-middle class is created from merchants and artisans (skilled workers)

-earned money from new businesses

-looked down upon by nobles and clergy

-guilds – groups of workers with the same job or skill

-set prices, ensured quality products

-usually needed years of training as an apprentice

-had to present a “masterpiece” to join