

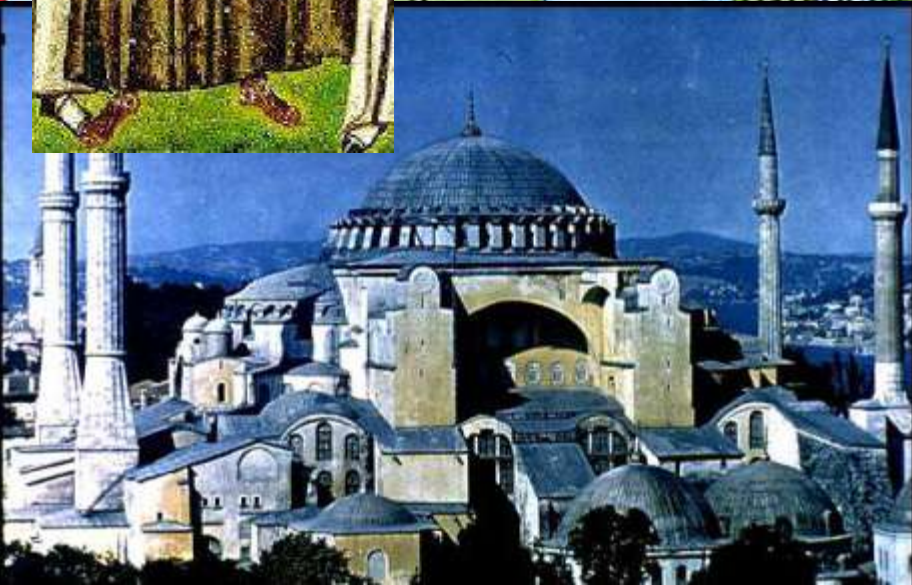
## ■ Essential Question:

- What was life like during the Middle Ages?

## ■ Warm-Up QUIZ:

- What two groups settled together to make Russia?
- What was Kiev?
- Name 2 ways the Byzantine Empire influenced Russia

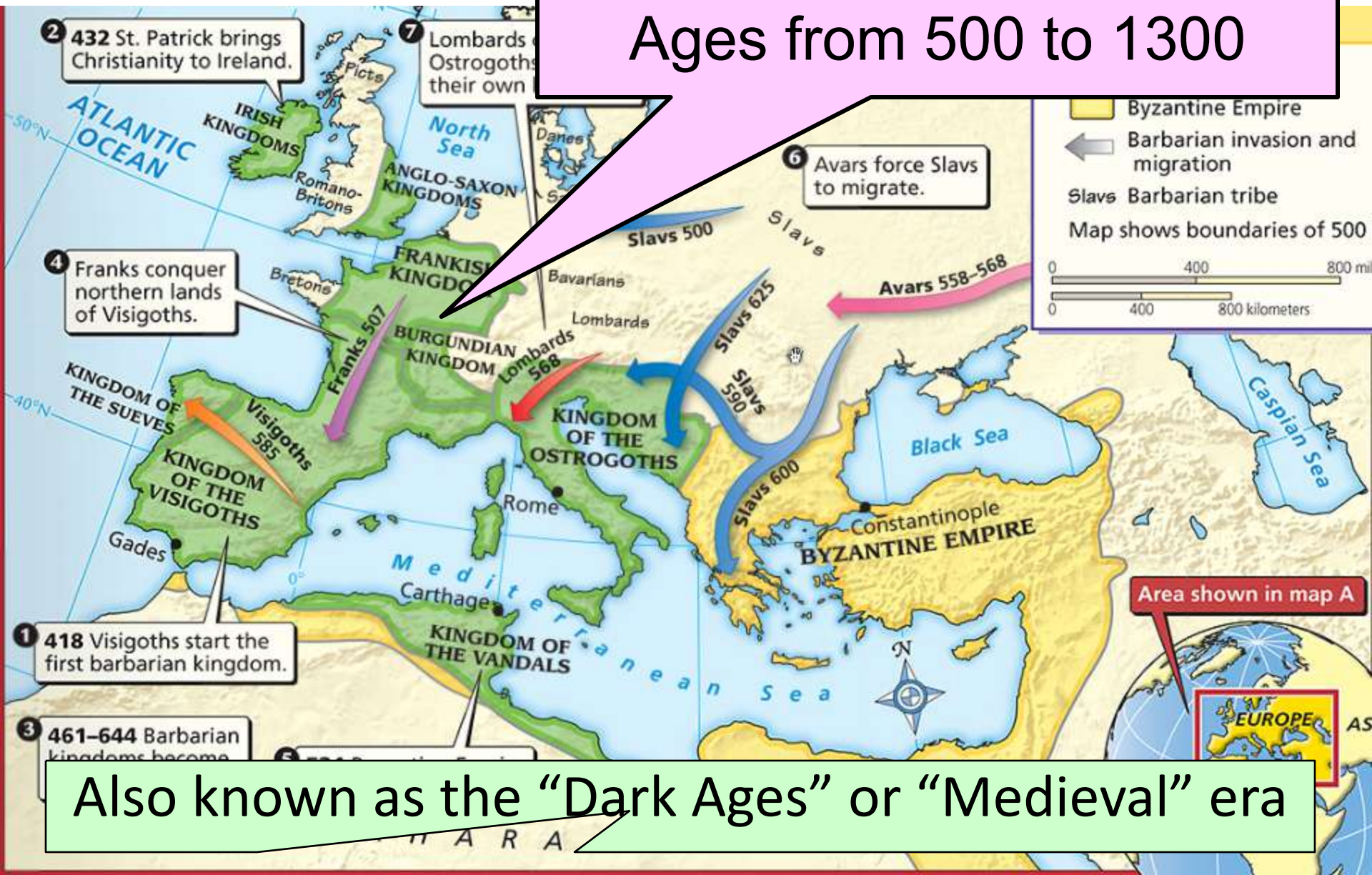
# Quick Review: What happened to Europe after the fall of the Roman Empire?



In the East, the Byzantine Empire became a center for trade & Greco-Roman culture



The In the West, Europe grew weak & fell into the Middle Ages from 500 to 1300



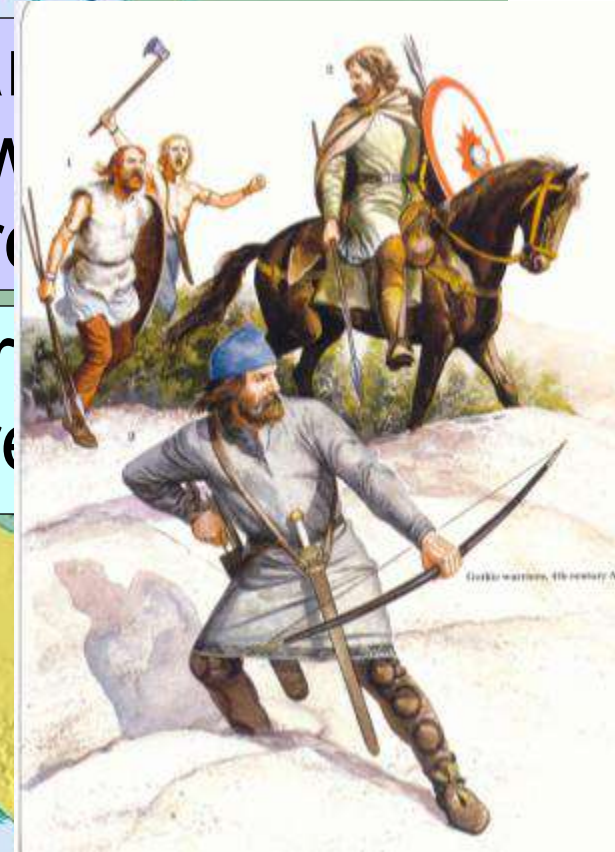
Also known as the "Dark Ages" or "Medieval" era

When barbarian kingdoms that conquered Rome, Europe was plagued by constant

Warfare disrupted trade,  
destroyed Europe's cities,  
& forced people to rural  
areas

Learn  
Few  
re

Gr  
culture



Europe lost a common language; Latin mixed  
with local languages to form Spanish, French,  
Italian

Without the unity of the Roman Empire, Europe became divided into a series of Germanic

Germanic people lived in small communities led by chiefs & his loyal

Family ties & loyalty were more important than citizenship

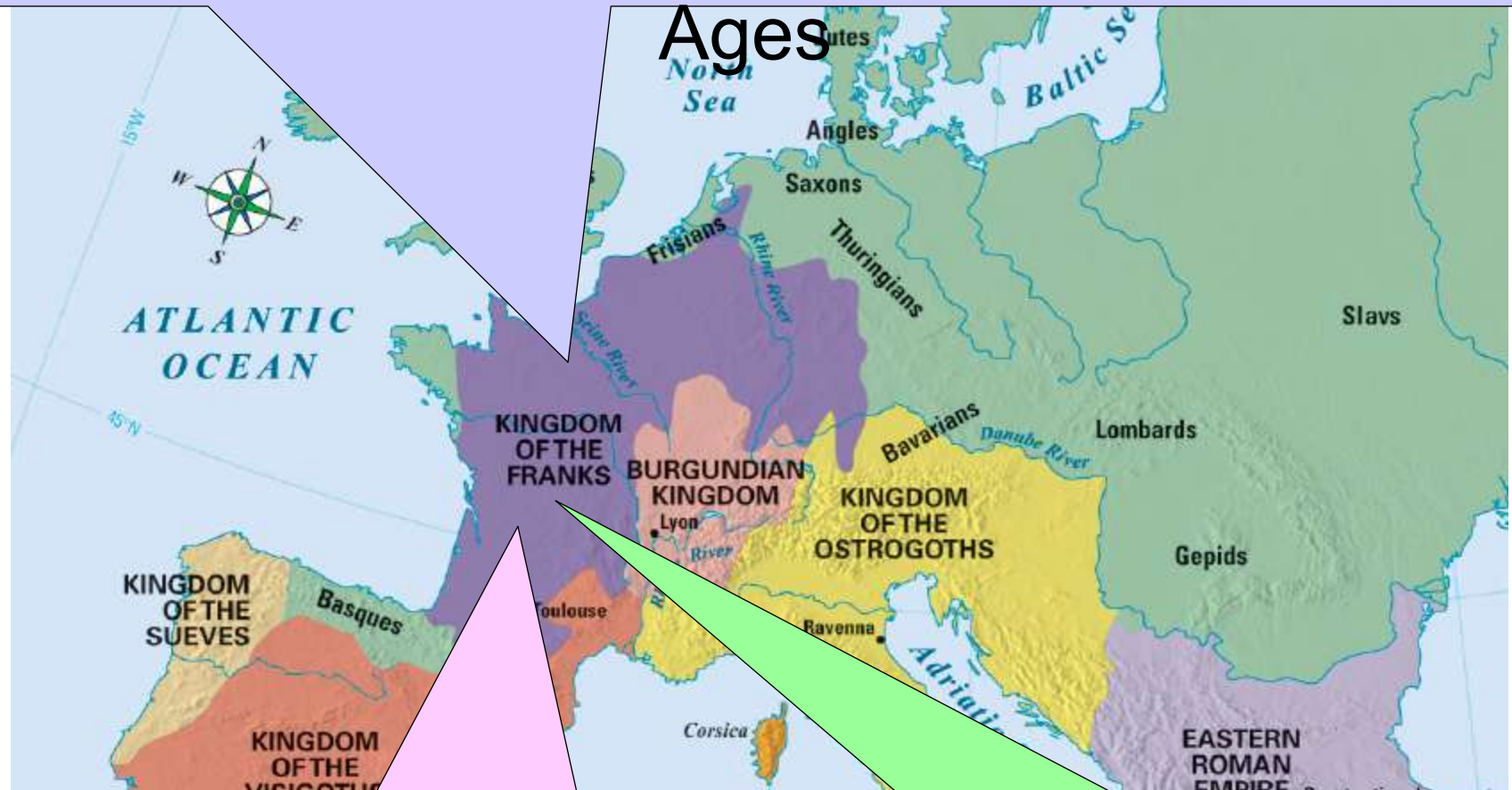


During the early Middle Ages, the Germanic kingdoms were slowly converted to Christianity



The Catholic Pope became involved in secular (non-religious) issues like road repair, aiding the poor, & helping Christian kings expand their power

The Franks were the largest & most powerful of the Germanic kingdoms in the early Middle Ages



Frankish kings allied with the Catholic Church & expanded their power

In 771, Charlemagne ("Charles the Great") became king of the Franks

Charlemagne was the greatest Medieval king because he did something no other king was able to do...create an organized empire



2 782 After 30 years of war, Charlemagne defeats the Saxons.

He spread Christianity

He created schools to train future priests

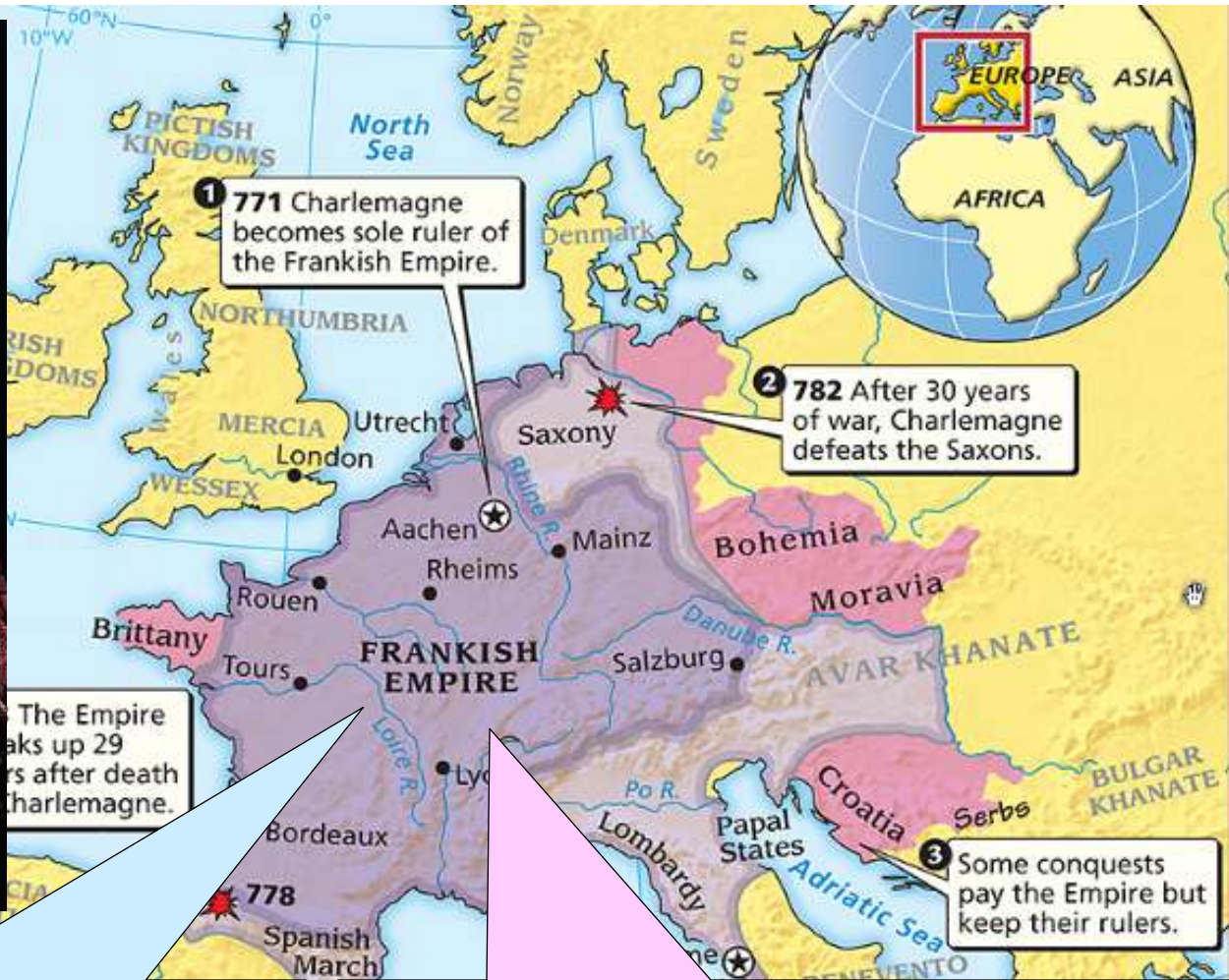
He valued learning & built schools in his

Charlemagne expanded the

# Charlemagne & the Frankish Empire



Switzerland, Belgium, and the Netherlands. His



After Charlemagne's death in 814, his Frankish Empire was

...This was the last opportunity to provide unity in medieval

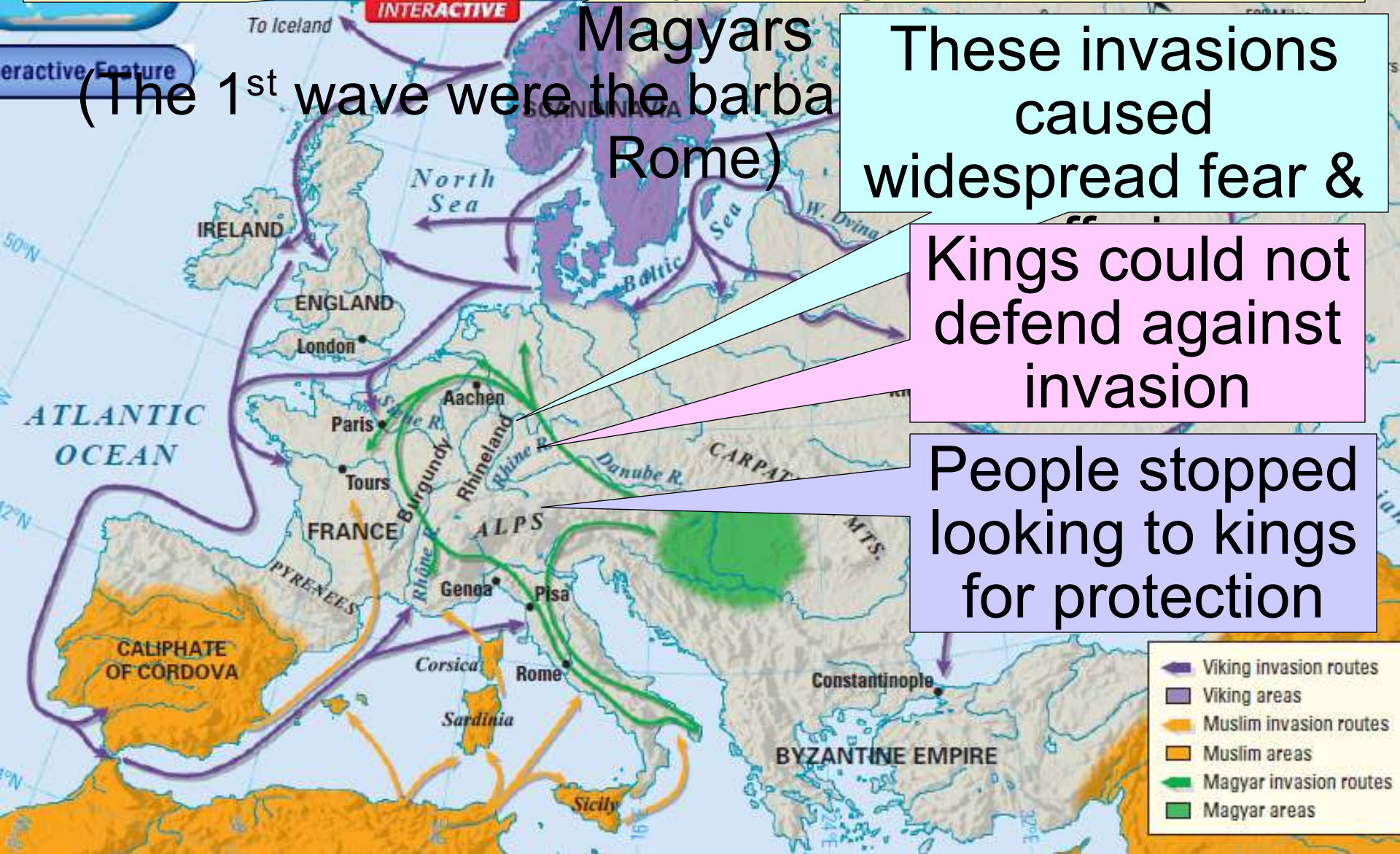
From 800 to 1000, a 2<sup>nd</sup> major wave of invasions struck Europe led by Vikings, Muslims, & Magyars

(The 1<sup>st</sup> wave were the barbarians from Rome)

These invasions caused widespread fear &

Kings could not defend against invasion

People stopped looking to kings for protection



# Feudalism

- Feudalism began in Europe as a way to offer protection:
  - Feudalism is based on land & loyalty
  - Land-owning lords offer land (called a fief) to knights in exchange for the loyalty & promise to protect the lord's land



# Feudal Structure

**Euro** Knights were specially trained soldiers who protect the lords & peasants

Some peasants were serfs & could not leave the lord's estate

Knights Kings had land but ve

Peasants Lords (also called Nobles) were the upper-class landowners; they had inherited titles ("Duke," "Earl," "Sir")

Attacking armies carefully planned how to capture a castle. Engineers would inspect the castle walls for weak points in the stone. Then, enemy soldiers would try to ram the walls, causing them to collapse. At the battle site, attackers often constructed the heavy and clumsy weapons shown here.

### Siege Tower

- had a platform on top that lowered like a drawbridge
- could support weapons and soldiers

### Mantlet

- shielded soldiers

### Battering Ram

- made of heavy timber with a sharp metal tip
- swung like a pendulum to crack castle walls or to knock down drawbridge

### Trebuchet

- worked like a giant slingshot
- propelled objects up to a distance of 980 feet

### Tortoise

- moved slowly on wheels
- sheltered soldiers from falling arrows

### An Array of High-Flying Missiles

Using the trebuchet, enemy soldiers launched a wide variety of missiles over the castle walls:

- pots of burning lime
- captured soldiers
- boulders
- diseased cows
- severed human heads
- dead horses

### Connect to Today

**1. Making Inferences** How do these siege weapons show that their designers knew the architecture of a castle well?

See Skillbuilder Handbook, Page R16.

**2. Drawing Conclusions** What are some examples of modern weapons of war? What do they indicate about the way war is conducted today?

### INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY

**RESEARCH LINKS** For more on medieval weapons go to [classzone.com](http://classzone.com)

# The Manorial System

During the Middle Ages, the manorial system was the way in which people survived

The lord's land was called a manor

The lord provided peasants with housing, farmland, & protection

In exchange, peasants repaid the lord by working his land & providing a portion of the food they produced



Peasants who were the  
and both for their lords, who

- 7 Wood lot
- 8 Lands for lord's personal use

Peasant life was hard: They paid taxes to use the lord's mill, had to get permission to get married, & life expectancy was about 35 years old



Manors were self-sufficient communities; Everything that was needed was produced on the