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**WORLD HISTORY / CHAPTER 8 / THE RISE OF EUROPE KEY**

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| **The Battle of Tours:**  Battle Between Muslims and the Franks  Who Won? The Franks  **Why Significant**: It stops the Muslim advancement into Europe and sets Europe up to be a Christian region  **The Age of Charlemagne**: His empire reached across France, Germany, and part of Italy and reunited much of the old Roman empire  Pope showed his gratitude by placing a crown on Charlemagne’s head and proclaiming him; Holy Roman Emperor  **The significance of this**: A Christian pope had crowned a German king successor to the Roman emperors   * This revived the idea of a united Christian community * It laid the ground for power struggles between future Roman Catholic popes and German emperors * It outraged the Byzantine emperor in Constantinople who saw himself as the sole Roman ruler * Helped widen the split between the eastern and western Christian worlds   **Government** Charlemagne tried to exercise control of his lands and create a united Christian Europe, He worked closely with the church, He set up a strong efficient government  **After Charlemagne /Legacy:** The Treaty of Verdun: divided Charlemagne’s empire, He set an example of government for later medieval rulers on how to strengthen their own kingdoms  **New Waves of Invaders:** Muslims and Vikings continue to invade. Vikings are fierce raiders from Scandinavia | **Feudalism & the Manor Economy:** Faced with invasions kings & emperors were too weak to maintain law and order and people needed protection so a new system evolved known as Feudalism was a loosely organized system of rule in \which powerful local lords divided their landholdings among lesser lords in exchange for service and loyalty to a greater lord  **Mutual Obligations:** The relationship between lords and vassals was established by custom and traditions and by an exchange of pledges known as the feudal contract , the lord promised to protect his vassal in return a certain amount of days of military service. A lord granted his vassal a fief or a estate. Peasants and their lords were tied together by mutual rights and obligations. Peasants had to work the lords land. They were entitled to the lord’s protection  **Knights:** a knight or mounted warrior. Middle Ages knights adopted a code of conduct called chivalry. This required knights to be brave, loyal and true to their work and fight fairly  **Castles**: Powerful lords fortified their homes to withstand attacks with a keeps or wooden towers, fences and moats. They became gradually became larger and grander  **Peasants and Manor Life / A self-sufficient World:** At the heart of medieval economy was the manor or lord’s estate. Most manors included villages and surrounding areas  Peasants made up the majority of the population. The manor was generally self-sufficient, meaning the peasants produced almost everything. Life was harsh and short working long hours from sunup to sundown |
| **THE MEDIEVAL CHURCH:** The Medieval Christian Church emerges as the most powerful force in Europe. The Church’s teachings and practices shaped the lives of Christian Europeans   * Christians believed that Faith in Christ and good Deeds would lead them to salvation or everlasting life with God * The church was a **social center** as well as a place of worship * To support itself and its parishes, the Church required Christians to pay a Tithe or Tax equal to a tenth of their income * Both women and men withdrew from their worldly life to behind **Convents and Monasteries**  walls devoting themselves to spiritual goals   **A Life of Service/ Centers of Learning**  Monasteries & convents provided basic services for people such as hospitals and schools, They gave food and lodging to travelers, especially to Christian pilgrims   * **Monasteries and convents also performed a vital role in preserving the writings of the ancient world, often copying ancient works as a form of labor** * Church officials were closely linked to secular rulers because churchmen were often the only educated people, * The Church developed its own body of laws know as **Canon Law** * **Canon Law** applied to religious teachings, the clergy, marriages, morals   Anyone disobeying canon law could **be Heretic**  This meant you could not receive the sacraments or a Christian burial  The very success of the medieval Church brought problems, As the Church’s wealth and power grew more corrupt. Some monks and nuns ignored their vows, Some clergy lived in luxury   * Throughout the Middle Ages there were calls for **Reforms** in the church * **Cluniac reforms to reform monitories and clergy** | **Jews in Europe:** As the church grew more powerful it issued orders forbidding Jews to own land or practice most occupations yet turned to them as financial advisors and physicians  **Antisemitism**: **prejudice against Jews**  **In response to growing** many Jews migrated to Eastern Europe, There the rulers welcomed their skills and knowledge  **New Agricultural Revolution**  New technologies and methods:  1; **Iron Plow**  **2. Lighter harness so a horse could be used**  **3. Windmills, don’t have to live near a fast-moving stream**  **4. Three Field System, rotate crops so to not wear out the soil**  More Food More: More People  **Trade and Towns Revive**: With the population increasing, more goods were needed and  Slowly small centers of **trade and crafts turned into towns and cities**  Merchants who set up new towns would ask the local lord for a Charter or written document setting out the rights and privileges of the town  **Commercial Revolution**: As trade revived and towns reappeared Merchants needed money, so they borrowed money from money lenders  In time their need for capital or money for investment. To meet the changing economy, Europeans developed new ways of doing business  **Partnerships** a group of merchants pooled their funds to finance a large-scale venture too costly for any individual  **Bills of Exchange** **when a merchant deposited money with a banker in his home city and the banker issued a bill of exchange for cash in a distant city so the merchant could travel without carrying gold coins which were easily stolen**  **Insurance** **to reduce business risks for a small fee an underwriter would insure the merchant’s shipment so if it was lost or destroyed the underwriter paid the merchant most of its value. If the good arrived safely the merchant lost only the insurance payment** |
| **Role of Guilds**: **Guild a medieval association of craftsmen or merchants, often having considerable power.**  Merchant guilds dominated town life, passing laws and levying taxes, and how town money would be spent and cooperated to protect their own economic interest and protect their own economic interest  To prevent competition, they **limited membership.** No one but guild members could work in **any trade**   * They made rules to protect the quality of their goods, regulate hours of labor and set prices. * They also providedsocial services like operating hospitals, schools and looked after the needs of their members * Becoming a Guild Member: meant many years of hard work. You start as an **apprentice or trainee then Journeymen or salaried workers and finally, maybe, a\_Master Craftsman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | **Town and City Life**   * Medieval towns & cities were surrounded by high walls & as the city grew, space within the walls filled to overflowing with many living outside the walls * A typical medieval city was**, a jumble of narrow streets with tall houses and large cathedrals**   **Trade put new ideas as well as money into circulation**  **A new Middle Class will emerge** |