The Middles Ages
State Formation in Western Europe

Clarification

• Western Europe (500-1500 CE) = “The Middle Ages”
• 500-1000 CE = the Medieval Period; “The Dark Ages”
  – Much of Roman Civilization was lost including written [fill in],
    innovative architectural and building techniques, [fill in] government, and
    long-distance [fill in].
  – The [fill in] people could not read or write, and retained the
    isolated [fill in] lifestyles of their ancestors.
  – Developed an [fill in] economy with a [fill in] political
    order in which most political authority was invested in local and regional governments
  – The [fill in] church emerged as the dominant source of cultural
    authority

Characteristics of the Medieval Period (A Review of
Chapter 17)

• [fill in] peoples displaced
  [fill in] authority and institutions
but largely lived according to
[fill in] and customary [fill in].
  – Visigoths, Ostrogoths, Lomards,
    Burgundians, Angles and Saxons, and
    the Franks
  – The “center of gravity” in Europe
    shifted from [fill in] to
    [fill in]
  • The [fill in] were the most powerful and influential
    – In 500 CE, [fill in] (elected king of the Franks), became the
      first Germanic ruler to [fill in] to Catholic Christianity
      beginning an [fill in] between the Franks and the papacy
      in Rome.
    – In 732, the Franks halted Muslim advances at the
      [fill in], in present-day France. This battle was
      a turning point in European history as it marks the [fill in] of
      Muslim advances in to Europe.
    – When the [fill in] attacked Rome, the Pope turned to
      the Franks for military aid. In return, the Frankish King Pepin was given
      [fill in] authority in exchange for a tract of [fill in] across
      central Italy (the Papal States)
    – Pepin and his son, Charlemagne, forged the [fill in] dynasty and came close to reestablishing the frontiers of the Roman
      Empire in the West.
• Charlemagne reformed the ______________ system for priests including the mandating of the ______________ system for monastic life.
• During his reign, there was a revival of ______________ and the preservation of Greek and Roman ______________. (Carolingian Renaissance)
• United his realm using ______________ — messengers sent to proclaim his laws (known as ______________) and report back to him on events throughout his realm.
• His continued support of the pope eventually led to him being crowned the Roman ______________ which angered the ______________ (he gave them ______________ in return so they would recognize his rule). This continued the tradition of the pope ______________ the emperor and therefor creating his ______________ to rule.
• The Treaty of ______________ in 843 CE divided Charlemagne’s empire between his three ______________ who were unable to maintain power while fighting among themselves and against outside invaders.

• Vikings mounted ______________ all along the Europeans coastlines (9th-11th centuries) due to ______________ pressures and a firm ______________ to conversion attempts by Christian missionaries
• Results of the fall of the Carolingian empire...
  – Smaller kingdoms of the Angles and Saxons (led by King Alfred) laid the foundations for a future nation of ______________
  – King ______________ fought against Magyar invasion and set the stage for ______________ identity while earning the title of ______________
  – ______________ became small principalities run by counts; the Vikings even established their own settlements in northern France

• The adoption of Roman Christianity (after the conversion of ______________) maintained crucial cultural elements from classical ______________
  – Charlemagne and other rulers help to convert reluctant ______________
  – The ______________ of East and West in 1054 formally separated the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox churches
  – Strong ______________ leadership led to growth and increased power
    • Pope Gregory I
      • Asserted papal ______________; the Bishop of Rome was the ultimate authority of the Christian church
• Emphasized the _______________ – especially _______________ (confession of sins) which created a need for an educated clergy
• Promoted an active _______________ movement, especially in England, France, and Germany
• Promoted _______________ (renouncing worldly pursuits to devote one’s self to spiritual work) as a way to serve God and church

  – Monasticism became increasing _______________ in Europe even though it had begun in Egypt
    • _______________’s Rules became the prime _______________ (poverty, chastity, and obedience) for monks and their religious sisters (nuns) led by _______________ (St. Benedict’s sister)
    • Discipline brought _______________ and _______________ to the monasteries
      • Brought order to the countryside
      • Provided labor and direction to expand agricultural production
      • Provided _______________ services for travelers, orphans, and those in need of medical care
    • Became the source for _______________ individuals who were necessary for effective government
    • Spread Christianity among Europe’s rural _______________

• Feudalism became the _______________ and _______________ order of medieval Europe
  – Up until about 1300, the majority of the population of Europe was _______________, who lived in relative _______________ in rural areas.
  – Unlike China, the Middle East, Northern Africa, and the Americas, Europe had few big _______________, with the exception of Genoa and Venice.

  – European nobles built the system to _______________ their lands and maintain _______________ in a decentralized society
  – _______________, not fully free nor fully slave, cultivated the land in return for protection and a small plot of their own land
  – _______________ (or fiefs) became the principal form of agricultural organization (self-sufficient communities)
  – Monetary exchange was based on _______________.
    • Lords needed _______________ (knights) to protect their holdings but they were _______________ to train and support.
    • In exchange for their skills/protection, a vassal was given a plot of land _______________. By the 12th century, a vassal typically had to serve his lord for _____ days a year. Vassals needed the lord’s permission to _______________ which was often done for political, social, or economic gain.
• Trade slowed with the disintegration of ___________ and _______________ infrastructures, and repeated _______________
  – By the 10th century, political _______________ led to renewed trading relationships
  – Key inventions - moldboard plow, watermills, _______________ – allowed more land to be put to use (not enough to sustain cities but enough to trade for goods from other regions)
  – _______________ (descendants of the Vikings) helped _______________ trade grow from Russia to Ireland to the Islamic empire

• Population decline due to _______________, _______________, and the _______________ of daily life

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The High Middle Ages
• The early medieval period left a legacy of _______________ loyalties, improved _______________ technology, and strong Catholic church.
• Despite regular _______________ among the regional powers, there is economic _______________ from participation in the _______________ trade network and a flowering of cultural life

■ Side Note
  ▪ Charlemagne is officially considered the first Holy Roman Empire when he was crowned Roman Emperor in 800 CE.
  ▪ However, the next Holy Roman Emperor was not declared until 962 CE with Otto of Saxony
    ▪ This began an unbroken line of emperors for more than eight centuries

Holy Roman Empire
• Confederation of _______________ established by _______________ princes
  – Enormous tension between the succeeding _______________ after Otto and the _______________
    • Emperors tried to _______________ the Catholic church
    • Popes attempted to exert their _______________ over all monarchs
  • _______________ Controversy – Pope Gregory VII excommunicated Holy Roman Emperor Henry IV for attempting to name the bishops in his own region
    – Henry IV backed down so the church maintained its authority
• ________________ also tried to enlarge the Holy Roman Empire through northern Italy which the popes prevented
• HRE was “neither holy, nor Roman, nor an empire” according to Voltaire – instead it was ____________, ____________, and a group of ____________

France and England
• In France, ________________ and his descendants formed a strong monarchy
• The English were defeated by ________________ the Conqueror in 1066
  – The Normans ________________ English government and maintained a strong central authority
• While both the Capetians and Normans faced ________________ challenges to their power, successive generations of French and English kings continued to fight ________________ as well

Italy
• Italy was ________________ under a mixture of Catholic states, city-states, and principalities.
  – The popes influenced most Italian states, but they ruled central Italy exclusively as the ________________
  – The Italian cities of Florence, Bologna, Genoa, Milan and Venice grew prosperous from ________________ and began to dominate the ________________ regions with their own governments and armies
  – The kingdom of ________________ in the south was formed out of the former ________________ and ________________ territories

Iberia
• At the beginning of the period, the Iberian peninsula was split between a small northern ________________ region and the predominant ________________ states in the south.
  – By the 13th century, ________________ armies had pressed south and conquered the regions that became Castile, Aragon, and Portugal. Only ________________ remained Muslim.

Economic Growth
• In the middle of political warfare, Europe experienced ________________ growth in trade which changed the social ________________.
  – Significant ________________ growth between 1000 and 1300 (36% in the 13th century alone) → increased rates of ________________ and ________________
    • New inventions (horseshoes and the horse collar) allowed even faster ________________ of land.
    • Understanding field ________________ and ________________
    • Experimented with new ________________, such as legumes and vegetables
    • Europeans published their findings in ________________ (the language of ordinary people) languages, rather than the scholarly languages of Latin and Greek
  – Increased trade led to the growth of ________________
    • London, Paris, and Toledo became large ________________ centers of trade while new towns/cities were founded at ________________ spots
      • Flanders (Belgium) = woolen textiles
    • Italian cities prospered from the increased ________________ trade
Northern port cities on the Baltic and North Seas formed the

- Goods shipped by these merchants were traded in large market towns along the Danube and Rhine rivers
- Banking and __________ as well as group ______________ in business to decrease risk

**Social Development**

- Formula for the three estates – **those who prayed, those who fought, and those who labored** – changed during this time
  - ________ of ___________ governed the manners and actions of the __________ class – ending their boorish behavior of the medieval period
    - The Catholic church promoted the idea of _________ and service to the Christian faith as part of the code
    - Appealed to _________ women because it promoted the ideas of ___________ for women and proper __________

- **Troubadours**
  - Traveled between castles and sang love songs and poems based on sophisticated traditions of __________ Spain
  - Eleanor of Aquitaine was their most important patron
    - Married both a king of __________ and a king of __________

- Merchants became more powerful
  - Demanded _______________ from local lords that exempted them from feudal control

- **Guilds**
  - Groups of ______________ in cities
  - Protected ___________ and established uniform standards of ___________
    - Provided ___________ and friendship to its members (social safety net in hard times)

- Status of women grew with ________________
  - Opportunities to work the same jobs as men in cities
  - Professionals, bankers, merchants, butchers, and brewers
  - Dominated the production of ________________
  - Even became members of ___________ guilds

- Life of peasants
  - Peasants who _________________ to cities and lived there for one year and one day could earn their ________________ from feudal restrictions.