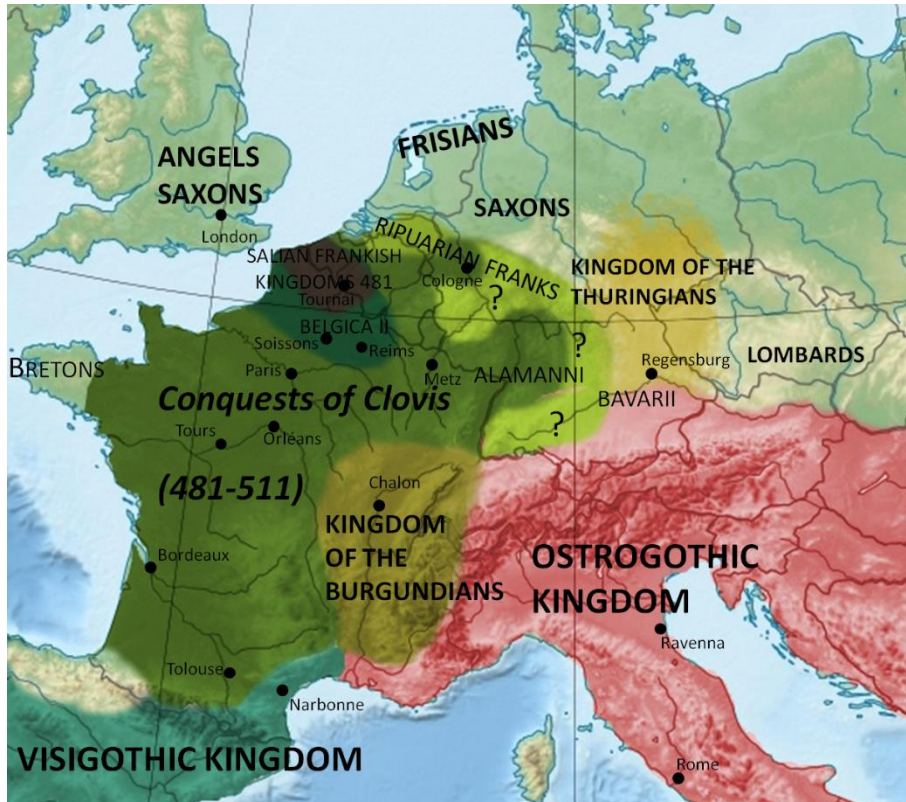


Mr. Wyka - World History

Chapter 1, lesson 1 The Early Middle Ages



Essential Questions

- What was the impact of the fall of Rome in A.D. 476 on Western Europe?
- In what ways did the Byzantine Empire continue the legacy of Rome for another 1000 years?

Why does it matter?

Charlemagne's long reign was an error of peace and centralized authority for his subjects. However, after his death, the Carolingian Empire was weakened. Local nobles become more important as people turned to them for the protection that the empire could no longer provide. The system that developed from this, was **feudalism**.

To sum up: **Feudalism grew out of the break up of the Carolingian Empire.**

Lesson Vocabulary

- feudalism
- knight
- feudal contract
- chivalry
- vassal
- fief



The End of the Carolingian Empire

Guiding Question:

What internal and external factors after Charlemagne's death weakened kingdoms in Europe?

The End of the Carolingian Empire

- **Less than 30 years after Charlemagne's death in 814, his empire was divided among his grandsons.**

1. **The West Frankish lands**

2. **The East Frankish lands**

3. **The Middle Kingdom**

After Charlemagne's Death



- <https://youtu.be/mZ1jkjfRKJM>

- **In the 9th and 10th centuries, Western Europe was beset by a wave of invasions.**
 - **The Vikings**, or Northmen, of Scandinavia were the most far-reaching of these invaders.
 - Vikings were traders as well as raiders.
 - After a century of raiding, Viking groups began to settle in the areas they raided.
 - The most famous example of this was **in 911, when a band of Vikings under Rollo were given a strip of land along the English Channel by the west Frankish king.**
 - **The land they settled came to be known as Normandy** (land of the Northmen) **and the people there, Normans.**
 - The Frankish policy of settling the Vikings and converting them to Christianity worked.

Remember the Guiding Question: What internal and external factors after Charlemagne's death weakened European kingdoms?

- **The Viking invasions.**
 - Were they an internal factor or an external factor?
 - External
- **The fighting between the heirs of Charlemagne.**
 - Internal factor or an external factor?
 - Internal

Where did the Vikings come from?

Scandinavia

- **Denmark**
- **Norway**
- **Sweden**



The Development of Feudalism

Guiding Question:

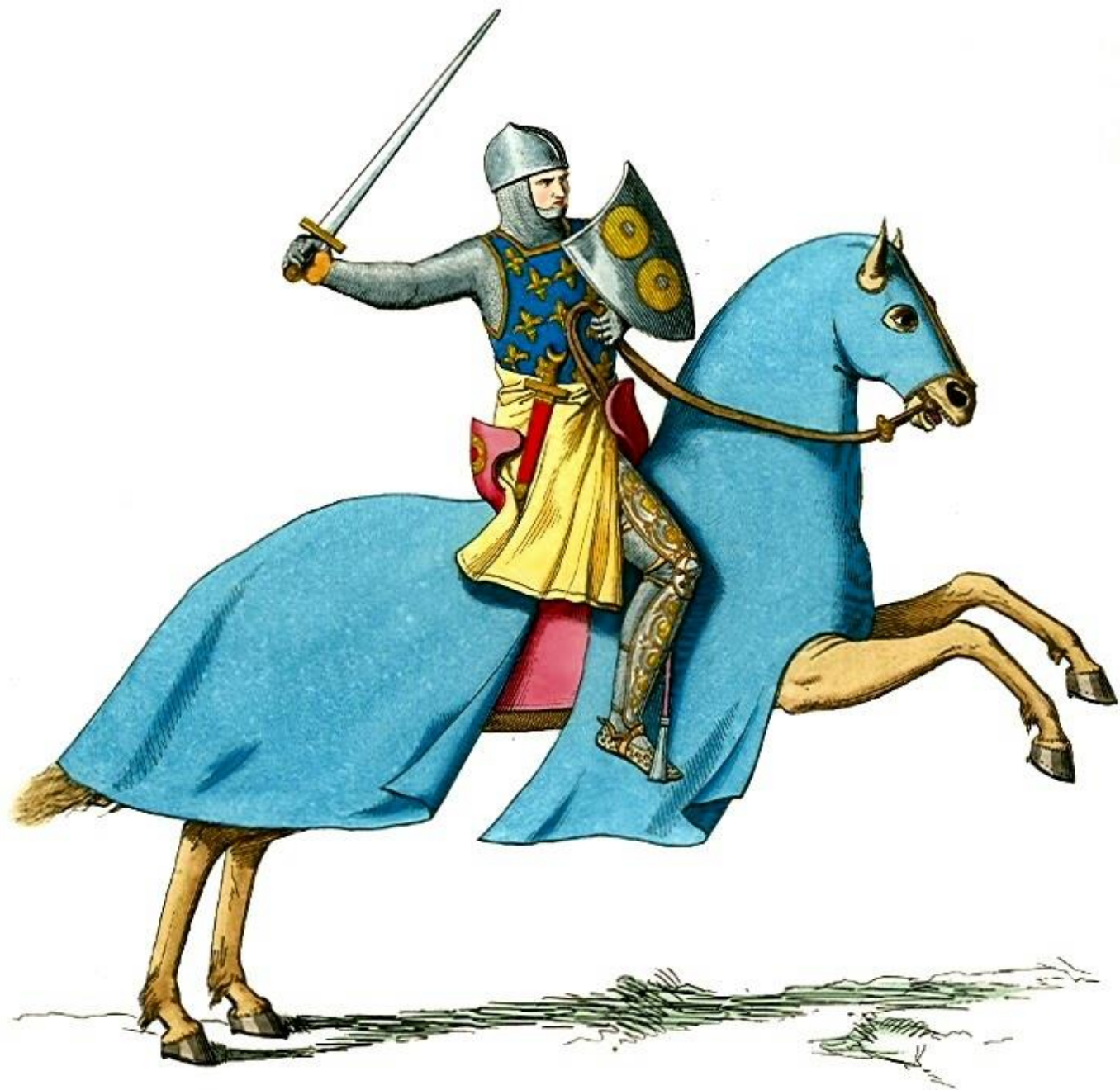
Why did the collapse of governments lead to a new political and social order – feudalism?

The Development of Feudalism

- The Empire had collapsed.
- Europe was beset by invaders.
- *To survive, people turned to landed aristocrats, or nobles, for protection.*
 - *It became important to find a powerful lord who offer protection in return for service.*
- This exchange, protection for service, led to **FEUDALISM, a new political and social order.**
 - **At the heart of the feudal order was the idea of vassalage.**

Knights and Vassals

- By the 8th century, a warrior who served a lord in return for a fief was known as a **vassal**.
 - In return, the lord took care of the vassals needs.
- Two technological advances led to the introduction of a new warrior, the armored **knight**.
 - Introduction of larger horses.
 - Invention of the stirrup.
- Knights dominated warfare in Europe for nearly 500 years.



Knights and Vassals and the Feudal Contract

- In the Early Middle Ages, wealth was based primarily on...
 - LAND
- A powerful lord would grant his vassals a parcel of land of their own.
 - In return, the vassals (knights) agreed to fight for the lord.
 - This grant of land made to a vassal was known as a **fief**.

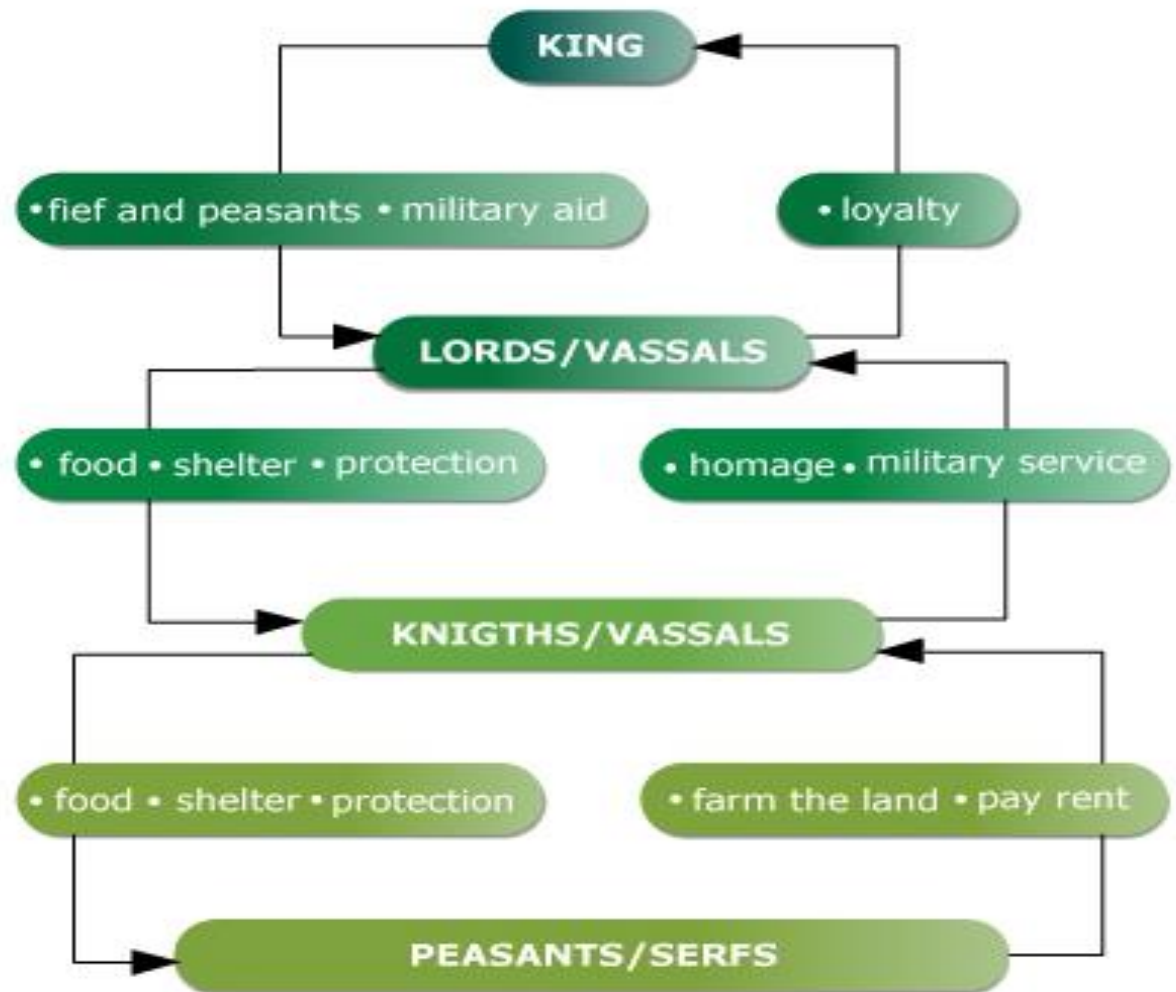
The Feudal Contract

- What was **the chief virtue in feudal society**?
 - **Loyalty to one's lord.**
- **The relationship between a lord and his vassal was an unwritten set of mutual obligations known as**
 - **The Feudal Contract**
 - The vassals primary obligation was military service when summoned (usually 40 days / year).
 - The lord granted the vassal his fief, defended him militarily, and took his side in disputes.

Remember the Guiding Question: Why did the collapse of governments lead to the new political and social order known as feudalism?

- People needed protection from invaders and lawlessness and turned to the only means of protection available, the landed (land owning) aristocracy (nobles). In return, the nobles expected service from the people.

Feudalism and manorialism involved a web of obligations.



The Nobility of the Middle Ages

Guiding Question:

How was European feudal society structure?

Nobility

- **European feudal society was dominated by warriors.**
 - Men whose chief concern was warfare.
 - The tournament grew out of this situation.
- **The Catholic Church promoted the idea of CHIVALRY.**
 - A code of ethics knights were supposed to uphold.
 - Among it's ideals was a higher status for women. For example, women were to be treated with tenderness and respect, not as property.

Women in the Early Middle Ages

- Women could legally hold property.
- Aristocratic women grew in power as their husbands were more and more away.
 - The Lady of the Castle was responsible for the day-to-day functioning of a vast estate, essentially a large business.
- Women were expected to be subservient to men (although this didn't always happen), but lords and knights were expected (chivalry) to treat women respectfully.
- The Middle Ages also saw the spread of the idea of Romantic Love.

Remember the Guiding Question: How was European feudal society structured?

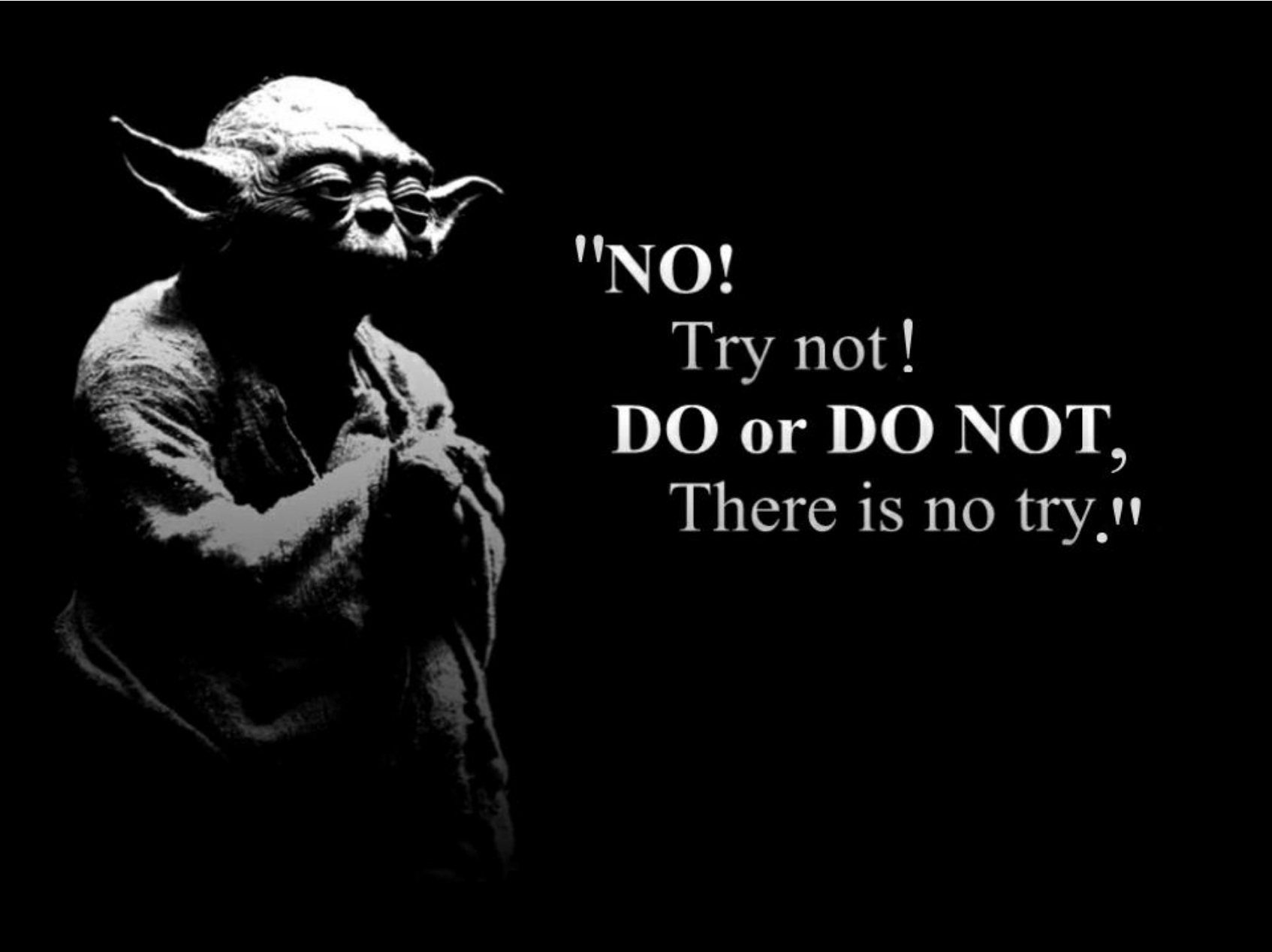
- Society was dominated by warriors and power, political and economic, was held by the nobility – kings, dukes, counts, barons, even bishops. Women had rights of property ownership and ideally, were respected and upheld, but were considered subservient to men.

Looking back...



The Arabic name for the journey of Muhammad and his followers to Medina (Madinah) from Mecca (Makka).

Hijrah



"NO!

Try not!

DO or DO NOT,

There is no try."