

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

APWH Notes | Western Europe in the Middle Ages (Pairs with AMSCO 12)

Missed Something: www.myhaikuclass.com/mswardo/apwh

OUTCOMES | At the conclusion of this section, students will have:

- Traced the developments of the Western Europe following the decline of the Roman Empire
- Analyzed feudalism as a form of government, economic, and social organization
- Evaluated the reasons for and effects of the rise of Christianity in the West

BIG IDEA | In the immediate centuries following the collapse of the western Roman Empire, Europe lost any form of centralized governance. Groups of varying size and influence competed for power and authority across Europe, with constant shifting of borders and alliances. Christianity became the religion of the land, while kings and popes vied for position. Even as some have called it the “Dark Ages”, it was anything but – new ideas on government, social order, and the economy helped push Western Europe forward. At the same, however, major events, such as the Crusades and the Black Death kept Europe’s progression at a slower pace when compared to other areas of the world.

NOTES:

1. The Dark Ages?	<p>A. After division of Roman Empire, a new way of life emerges in the West -What is it?</p> <p>B. What are the major challenges and changes confronting Western Europe?</p>
2. Germanic Kingdoms?	<p>A. Describe the political structure of Germanic Kingdoms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____ become dominant form of governing, no true centralized government• Loyalty to _____ more important than citizenship in an empire• _____ becomes stabilizing factor<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ _____ converts much of the Frankish people to Christianity.
3. Expansion of Christianity	<p>A. Most Germanic tribes and people have converted to: _____</p>

	<p>-What does this bring?</p> <p>B. What are primary centers of education? _____</p> <p>C. The Pope’s authority expands beyond the church. How?</p> <p>D. What was the Holy Roman Empire? What important change did it bring to Western Europe?</p>
<p>4. Feudalism/Manorialism</p>	<p>A. Go to chart at end of packet for Medieval Life.</p> <p>B. What was feudalism/manorialism?</p> <p>C. What was a typical manor like during the Middle Ages?</p>

5. Women's Role	<p>A. Why were women considered inferior to men?</p> <p>B. Describe the life of the noblewoman.</p> <p>C. Describe the life of women peasants.</p>
6. Medieval European Economy	<p>A. A combination of developments leads to the _____ in the 11th Century (CE)</p> <p>B. By the 900s what agricultural techniques are European using?</p> <p>C. What other developments lead to the Commercial Revolution?</p>
7. Expansion of Trade in Late Middle Ages	<p>A. What caused trade to expand in the Late Middle Ages?</p>

	<p>B. What are the effects of trade expansion in the late Middle Ages?</p>
<p>8. Changes in Medieval Gvmt.</p>	<p>A. What did the Magna Carta do to limit the power of the King of England (1215)?</p> <p>B. What other major political development took place in England in the 13th century?</p>
<p>9. Expanding the West</p>	<p>A. In the 11th century, Western European culture began to grow and expand.</p> <p>WHY WHERE</p>
<p>10. Leaving the "Dark Ages"</p>	<p>A. What motivated Western Europe to embark on the Crusades?</p>

B. What were the overall effects of the Crusades on society?

C. What issues was Western Europe dealing with towards the end of the Medieval period?

Medieval Life: Cooperation and Mutual Obligations

Manorialism =
Economic
System

**Feudal / Manorial
Relationships**

Feudalism =
Political
System

