



The Middle Ages

The Middle Ages

- A period of time approx. from the fall of _____ to the beginning of the Renaissance - ~476 – 1500 C.E.
- Medieval – _____ *medium aevum* means *the middle age*
- Roughly divided into three eras:
 - Early Middle Ages (Dark Ages) _____
 - High Middle Ages _____
 - Late Middle Ages _____
- The events and characteristics defined each era more than actual _____:
 - The High Middle Ages in France could be said to have begun during the reign of _____
768-814 C.E. while in England it did not begin until 1066 C.E. with the _____ invasion

The Early Middle Ages

Characteristics

- Fall of Rome (only power left is the _____)
- _____ tribes fight each other for control of Europe
- Cities shrink or are abandoned, and villages remain small and isolated – result of lack of _____
- Monasteries are centers of _____ in Western Europe
- Large areas of Europe (particularly in the north) are non-Christian (i.e. _____)
- The _____ Empire remains powerful in the East

People and Events

- Legends of _____, Beowulf, and Roland set during this era
- Anglo-Saxon culture dominates _____
- New religion of _____ rises and spreads rapidly across the Middle-East, North Africa, and into Spain
- Carolingians rise and fall in Western Europe (greatest leader _____)
- Viking Raids _____ Europe

The High Middle Ages

Characteristics

- Europe almost entirely _____ – Church at its most powerful
- Period of _____ brought about by the *Peace of God* and the *Truce of God*
- _____ begin to dominate the land
- Feudalism becomes common across Europe as peasants look to local Lords for _____
- Kings are only as powerful as the Lords who _____ them

People and Events

- William of Normandy conquers _____
- The Byzantine Empire, greatly reduced in power, comes under threat from the _____
- Pope Urban II calls for a crusade to _____ the Holy Land – age of crusades begins
- Gothic cathedrals appear across _____ Europe
- Legend of _____ set during this era
- King John signs the _____ in England

The Late Middle Ages

Characteristics

- Period of great societal _____
- Church begins persecuting anyone who holds _____ beliefs – many burned at the stake
- _____ first appears in European warfare
- The Black Death sweeps across Europe killing anywhere from a third to half of the _____
- Kings become more powerful and challenge the power of the _____
- Growth of _____ begins in Western Europe

People and Events

- Edward I invades _____, resisted by William Wallace
- Hundred Years' War begins between the kings of England and _____
- Great _____ in the Catholic church weakening its power
- Peasants _____ in England
- Joan of Arc leads _____ forces to victory over English
- Johannes Gutenberg invents the _____