What happened to Europe after the fall of Rome, namely the Middle Ages was feudalism. When people pledged their loyalty and service they were given power and land. The person giving this was the king at the top who created the laws and gave people titles. The lords followed in the hierarchy and their job was to further look into the laws that the king created. Next along the ladder where the vassal lords that where in charge of security and they appointed knights that protected the kingdom. This atmosphere ensured stability and order to a disorganized Europe during the Middle Ages. The peasants were the majority of the society and they were the ones that had to work the hardest in order to archive their goals. The cultural movement revolved around men because they provided protection which made the societies self-sufficient causing trade to plummet and isolation to increase. This limited the curiosity in this time making cultural knowledge had to access. Later new inventions transformed the Middle Ages by improving trade but the culture remained rooted in religion. Later the agricultural revolution followed by the commercial revolution paved way for humanism which was something that was not present in the Middle Ages. The Roman Catholic Church became the most powerful entity that survived the collapse of the Roman Empire which meant that they controlled almost all cultural beliefs at that time. The Pop or Pops who were at the top were the ones that decided who was exiled and what the children learnt in schools. The church was given tithes from kings of different places like Britain and sometimes they called those kings into service. The Churches’ activities helped prevent cultural diffusion between the Islamic world and the Christian world which I consider very bad because it led to the Black Death. In the Middle Ages during times like crusades people looted and plundered a lot.