

Medieval Europe

Learning Journals

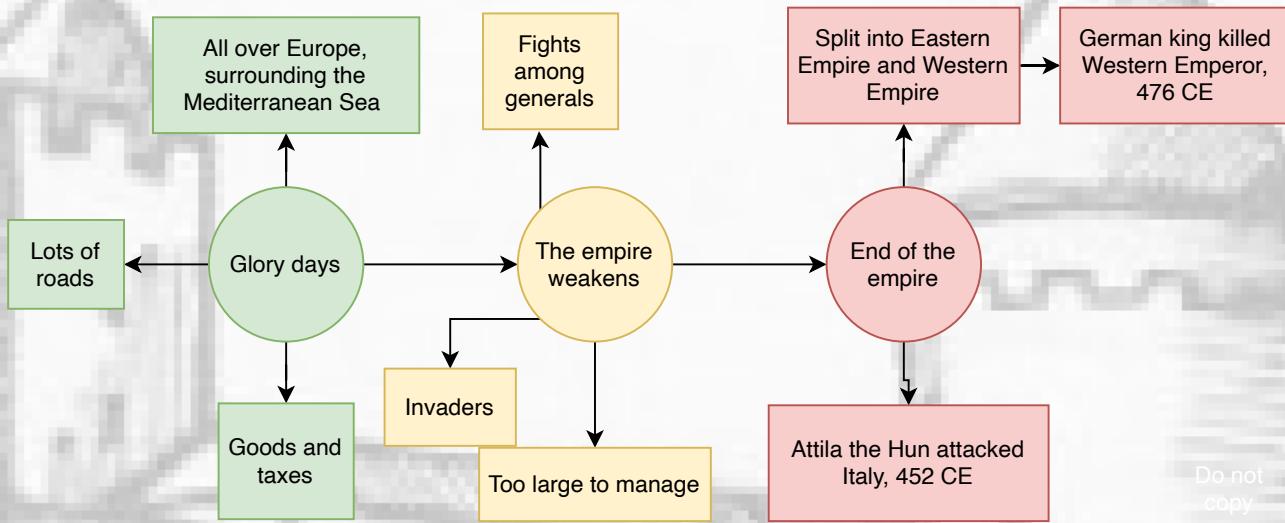
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The Roman Empire

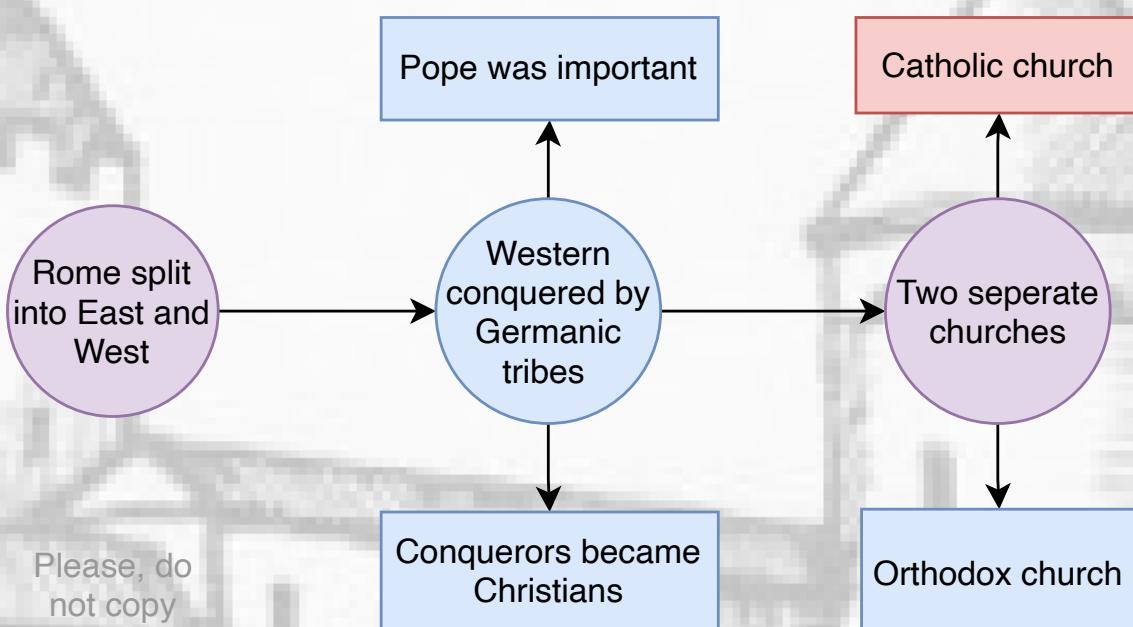


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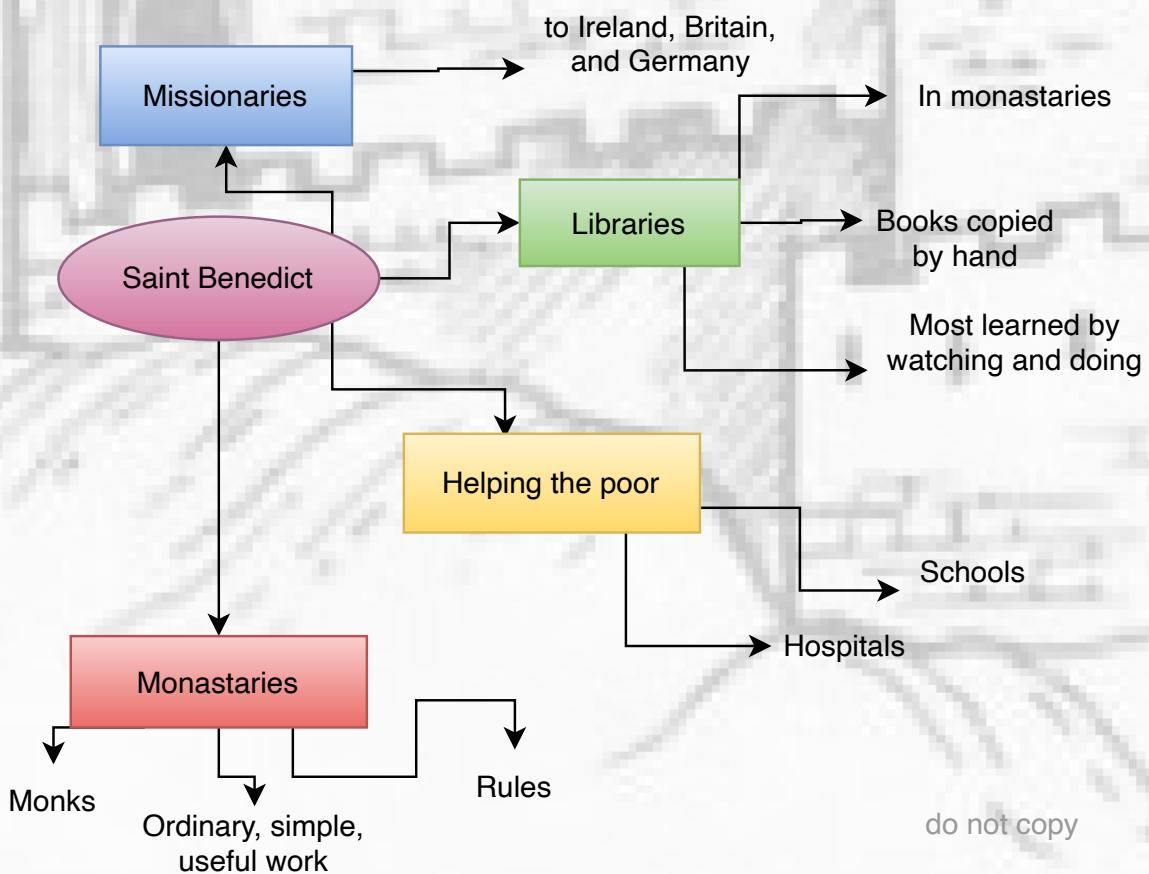
The Dark Ages [500 - 800]

Changes	Not-So-Dark	New Nations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No central government -> No money -> Structures falling apart - Less trade - Less travel - No one learning 	<p>The “Dark Ages” was named by people from the Renaissance. They looked down on the Middle Ages.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visigoths moved to France, Spain + Portugal -> became farmers - Ostrogoths moved to Czech Republic + Hungary - The Huns join other groups - The Angles + Saxons -> England

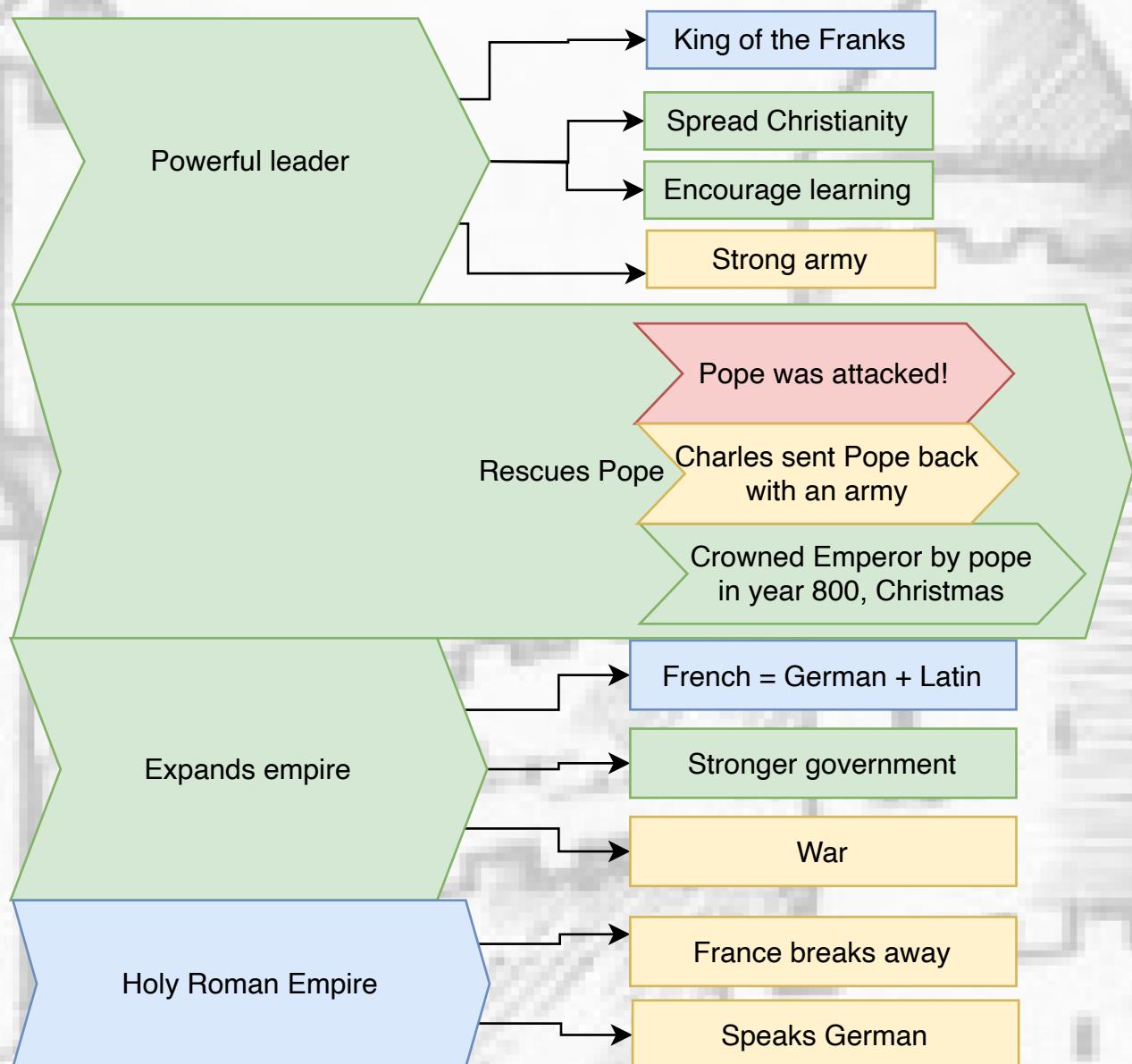
Two Churches



Saint Benedict

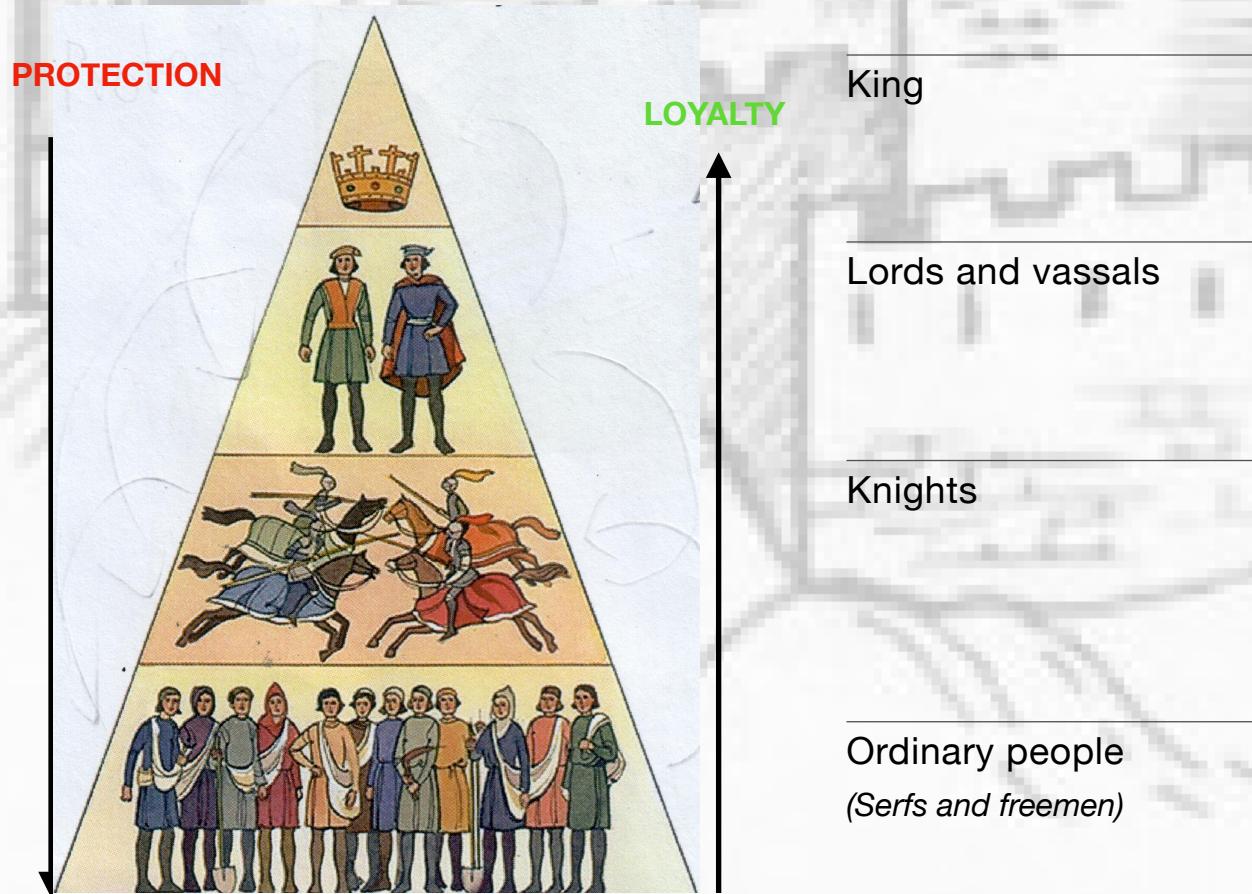


Charlemagne (aka Charles the Great)

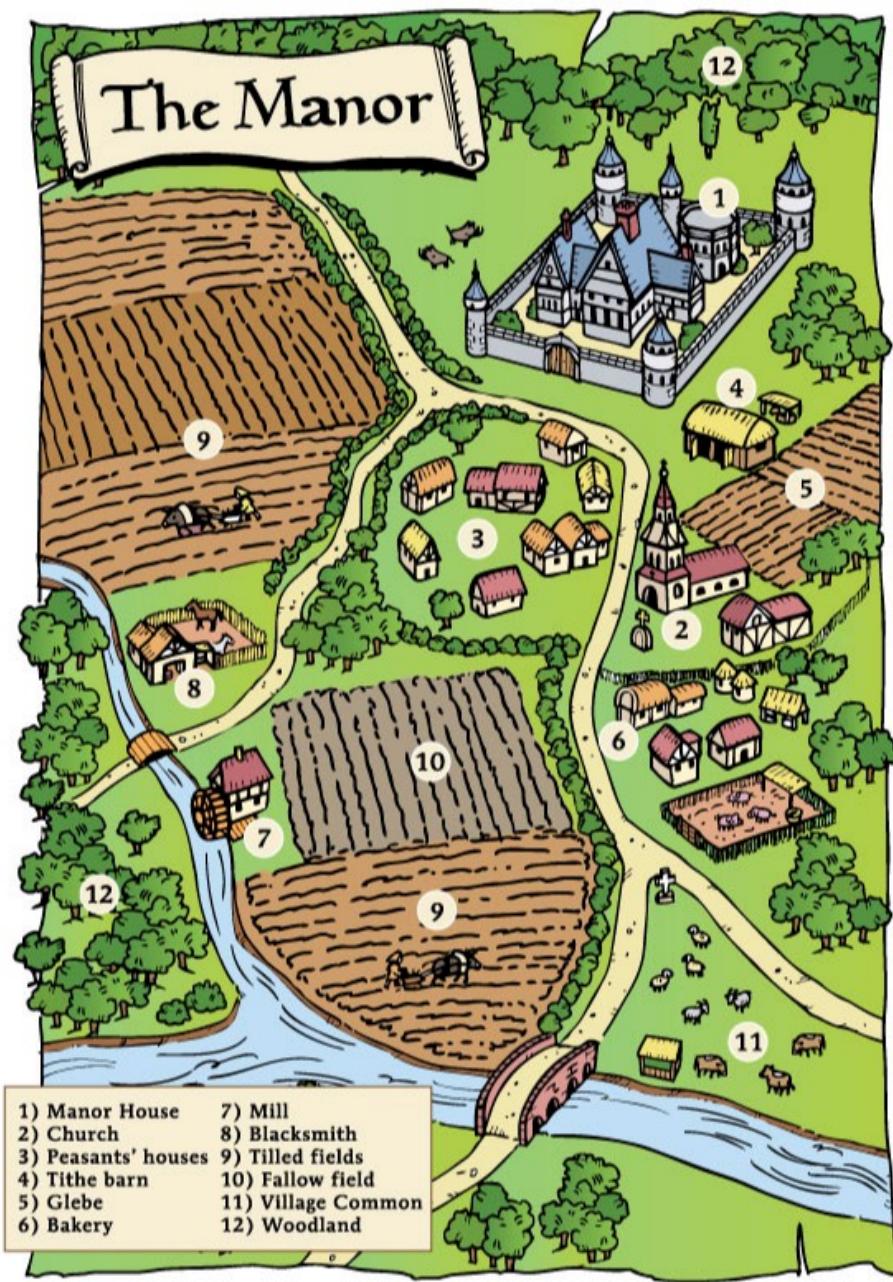


Feudal society

Feudalism is a system of government which land is exchanged for loyalty and services.

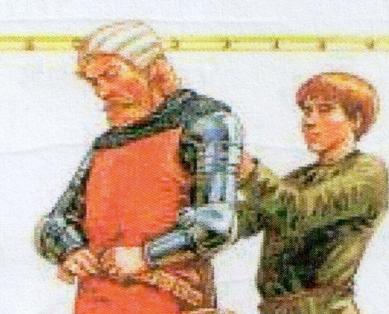


A medieval manor

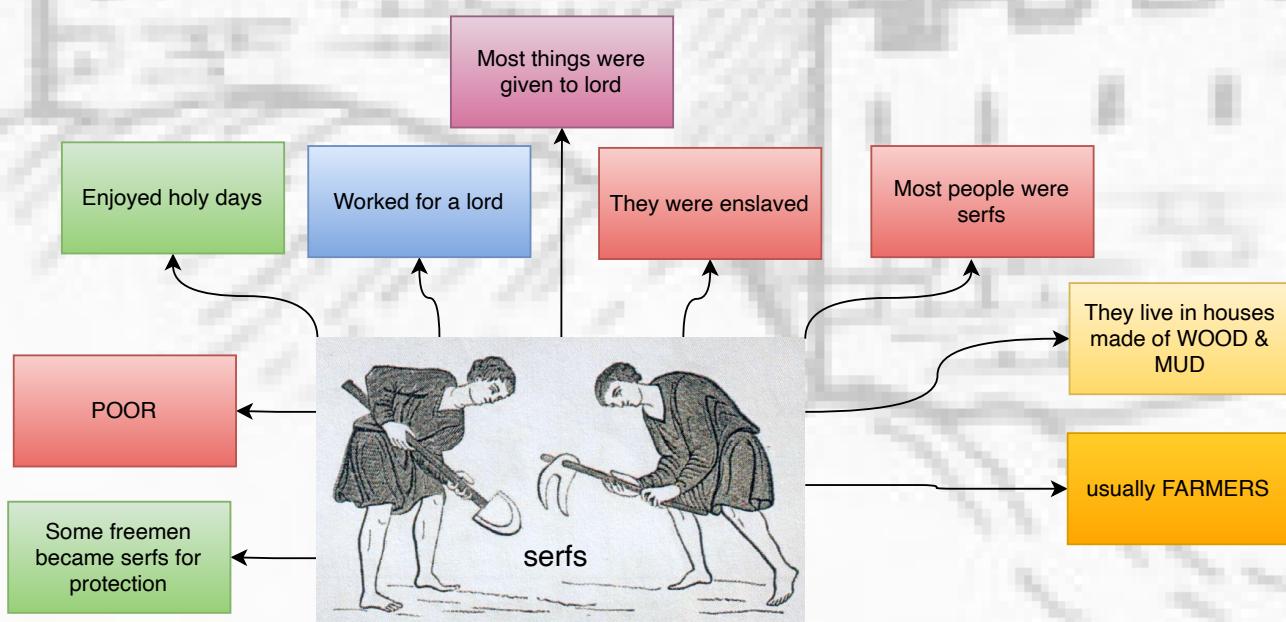


- 1) The lord lives here.
- 3) Serfs live here.
- 5) Belongs to the Church
- 9) Growing crops
- 10) Recovering soil nutrients
- 11) Everyone can use

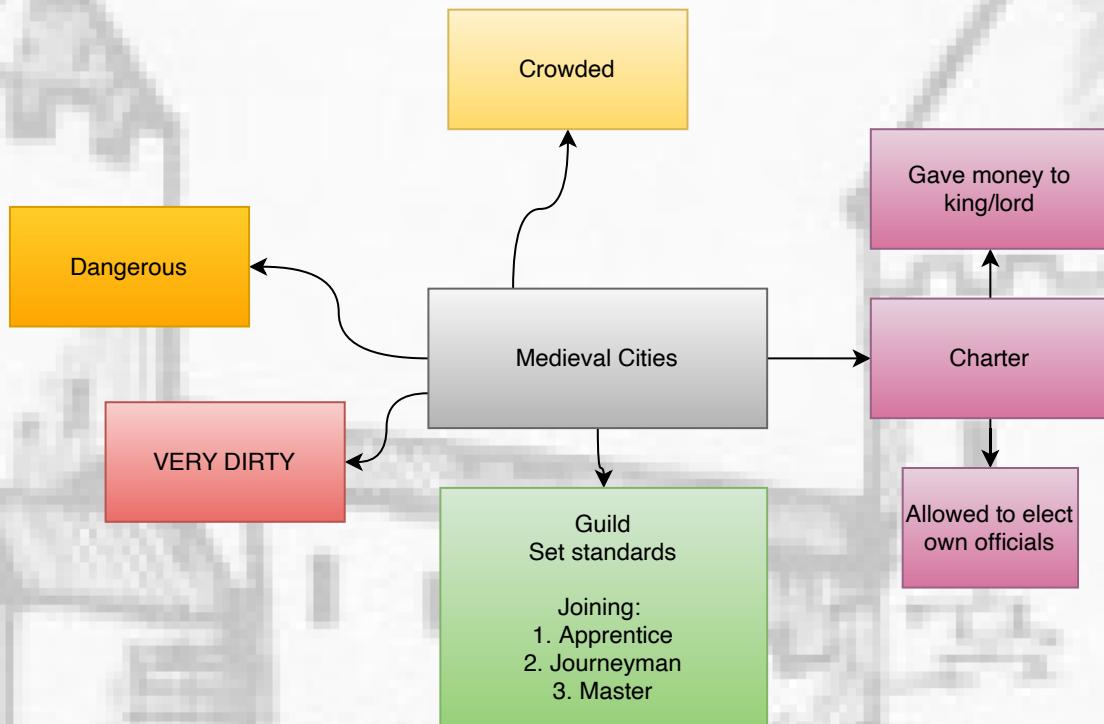
Becoming a knight

		
<p>Page</p> <p>Leaves home at age 7 Wait tables and learns manners Trained in horse riding and fighting</p>	<p>Squire</p> <p>Age 12 The personal servants to a knight Helped with armour, weapons and the horse</p>	<p>Knights</p> <p>Age 16-20 Fight in battles During peace, they hold tournaments Code of Chivalry</p>

The life of a serf



Medieval Cities



Women in Medieval Europe

 <p>Peasants Most women are peasants. Most of the time, they were weaving, cooking, farming and caring for children.</p>	 <p>Health Less knowledge about health and medicine. Often died giving birth.</p>	 <p>Nuns Lived in a convent. They devote to prayer and helping people. <i>Abbess = Leader</i></p>
 <p>Hildegard of Bingen Has visions as a child. <i>Polymath = learned music, poems, books</i></p>	 <p>Trade Worked in business with husband. That includes brewers, glassmakers, and weavers.</p>	 <p>Study Women were not allowed in universities. In convents, women learned and shared knowledge.</p>

The Norman Conquest and After



William the Conqueror

He is from Normandy, France.
In 1066, there happened a Battle of Hastings.
Normans defeat the English, and speaks French;
French + Old English = Modern English.
King Charles is a relative.



Henry II

He is from France too.
He is crowned in 1154.
He created fairer court system (trial by combat became jury system).
Before shield tax: king relied on vassals to send soldiers. Vassals were often disloyal.
After shield tax: Vassals send money to the king, and king hires own soldiers.



Thomas Becket

He is a son of a merchant.
He became a priest.
He is Henry's advisor and friend.
He became the Archbishop of Canterbury

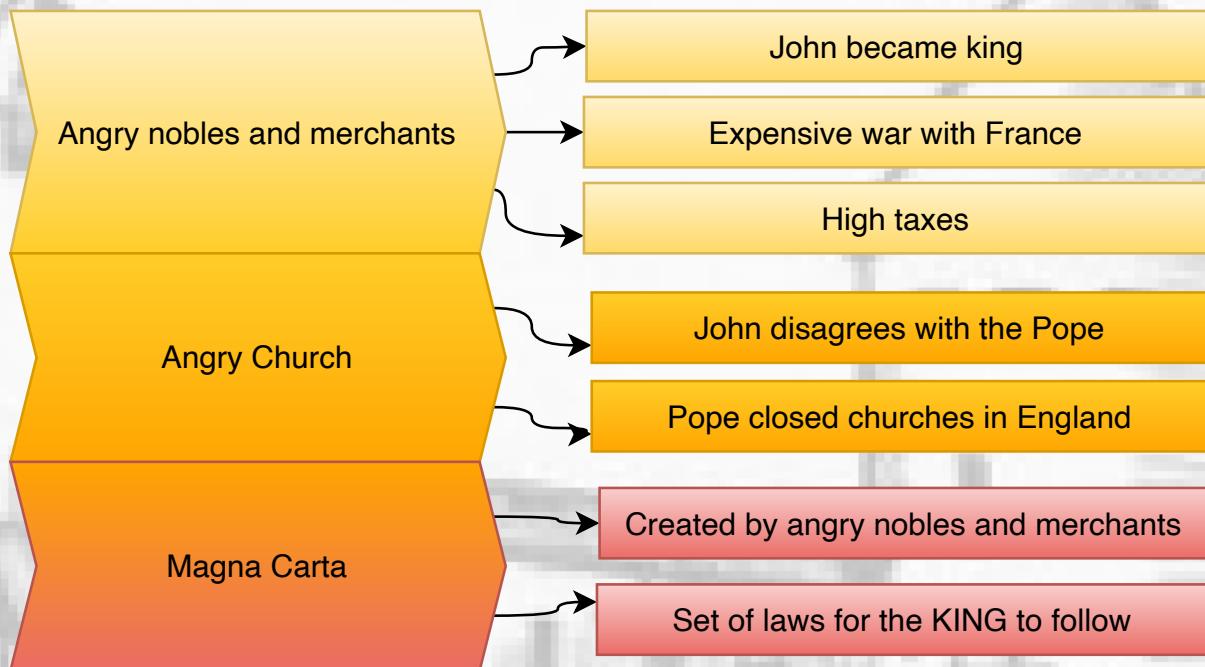
Henry and Thomas disagreed.
Henry said: "*Will no one rid me of this upstart priest?*"
Thomas was killed by four knights.
Henry was upset.
Thomas was made a saint.



Eleanor of Aquitaine

(Obviously) She is from Aquitaine.
She married Henry in 1152.
After Thomas Becket died, her sons rebelled against the king.
She was put in prison.
When Henry died, she was released by her son Richard.
Richard led the crusades.
-> Eleanor ruled England with her son John.

Magna Carta



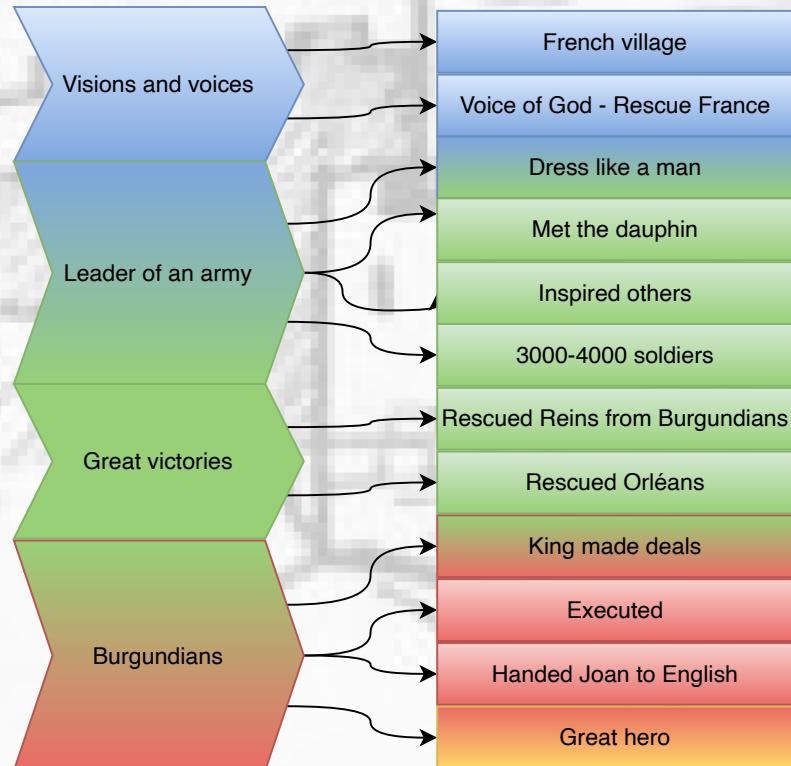
A New Kind of Government

First Parliament	Model Parliament	UK Parliament now	Aus. Parliament
<p>Simon de Montfort rebelled against Henry II</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 house - Representatives of nobles, Church leaders, knights, and citizens. - No serfs! <p>Henry II escaped and defeated rebels.</p>	<p>Created by the next king, Edward II, in 1295.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 knights elected, from each country - 2 citizens from each town - Church leaders - Nobles <p>(1300s) 2 houses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - House of Commons - House of Lords 	<p>Still, 2 houses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - House of Commons: elected by citizens - House of Lords: elected by other lords (includes Church leaders) <p>Monarchy = little power</p>	<p>Still, 2 houses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - House of Representatives - Senate <p>All members elected by citizens</p> <p><u>NO CHURCH LEADERS</u></p> <p>Monarchy = little power</p>

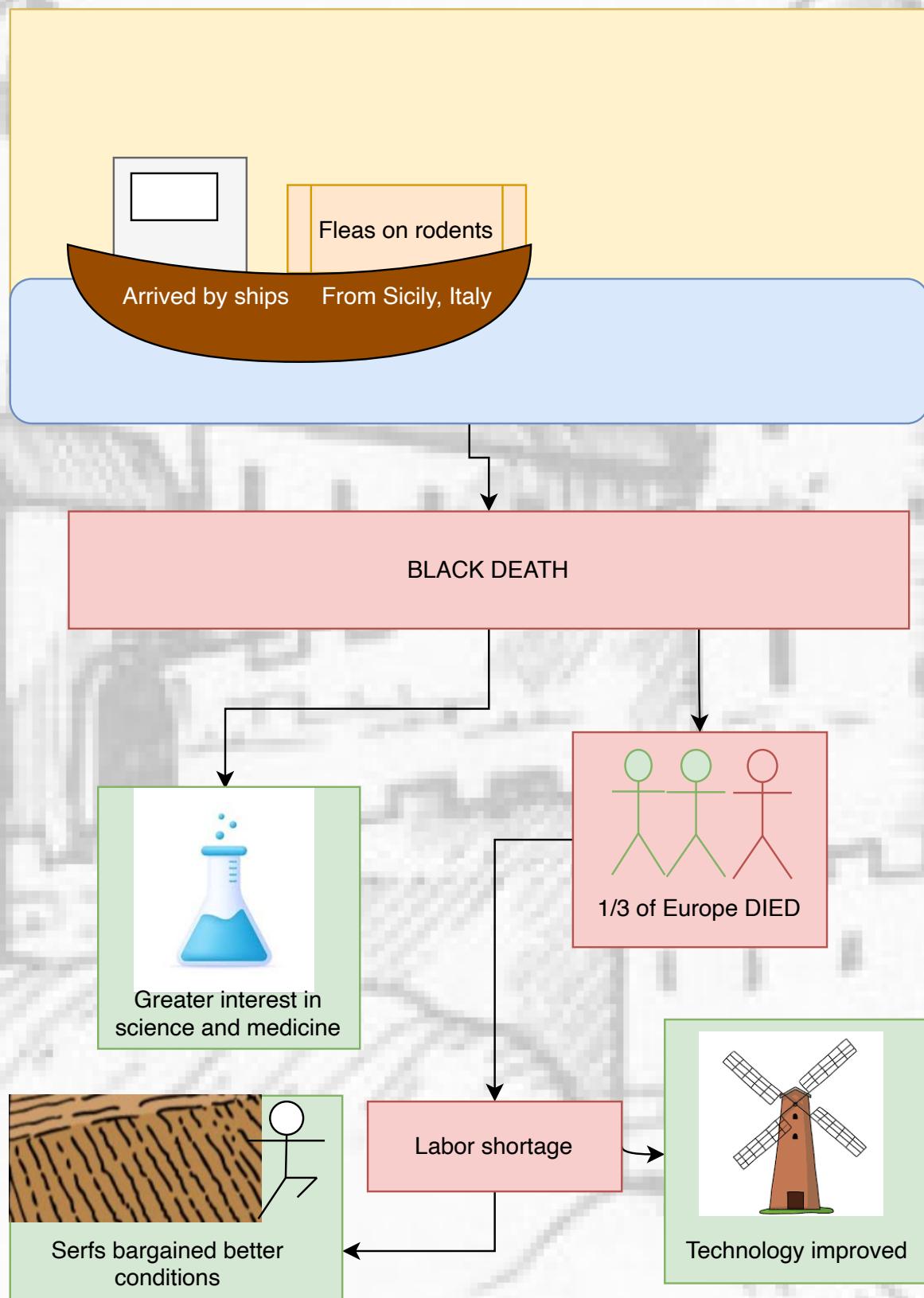
The Hundred Years' War [1337 - 1453, 116 years]

		
<p>Confusion between England and France</p> <p>English leaders speaking French English nobles loyal to France Complicated family trees Who should be next king?</p>	<p>Many wars</p> <p>Actually several smaller wars. French advantage: - More knights English advantage: - Long bow archers</p>	<p>The war ends</p> <p>1400s France develops CANNONS <i>(War ends)</i> Lots of suffering Knights died -> nobles became less powerful People in England stopped speaking French</p>

Joan of Arc



The Black Death [1347 - 1350, 4 years]



The Middle Ages Fade, A New Age Rises

Europe had been reshaped by war, disease, and rebellion. As the old structures of feudalism crumbled, new ideas emerged—rooted in classical learning, humanism, and the pursuit of beauty and knowledge. The Renaissance, first flickering in Italy, would soon blaze across the continent, marking the birth of the modern world.

The Middle Ages ended. The modern world had begun.

Resources

CoreKnowledge Grade 4 Unit 3 Medieval Europe student reader

(<https://www.coreknowledge.org/>)

(<https://www.coreknowledge.org/free-resource/ckhg-unit-03-medieval-europe/>)

(https://www.coreknowledge.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/G4_U3_MedievalEurope_SR.pdf)

The Manor (<https://www.studentsofhistory.com/the-manor-system>)

Publisher

GitHub publishing repo

(<https://github.com/urbanetrex>)

(https://github.com/urbanetrex/cdn/tree/main/html/medieval_europe)



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