

Chapter 9

Emerging Europe and the Byzantine Empire, 400–1300

- A new European civilization emerged in which monarchs competed for supremacy with the nobility and the Roman Catholic Church.
- Europeans embarked on the Crusades in an effort to regain the Holy Land from the Muslims.
- The Byzantine Empire became the seat of the Eastern Orthodox Church and developed its own unique civilization.

I. Section 1 Transforming the Roman World

A. Of the German states that replaced the Western Roman Empire, only the Frankish kingdom proved long lasting.

1. Its founder, Clovis, was the first Germanic leader to convert to Christianity.
2. The kingdom was eventually divided among his heirs.

B. Meanwhile, the blending of German and Roman cultures was forming a new society in which the Church played a growing role.

1. Pope Gregory I took control of Rome and its surrounding territories and used the monastic movement to attract Christian converts.
2. Pepin reunited the Frankish Kingdom, setting the stage for his son, Charles, or Charlemagne, to form the vast Carolingian Empire.
3. Charlemagne's need for educated clergy and government officials helped sparked a revival of learning and culture sometimes called the Carolingian Renaissance.

II. Section 2 Feudalism

A. After Charlemagne's death, Magyar, Muslim, and Viking invaders caused the break-up of the empire.

1. As central governments collapsed, people sought local sources of safety and security.

2. This led to a new political and social system called feudalism.

B. Feudalism was based on a hierarchy of relationships between lords and the vassals who took an oath to fight for them.

1. In exchange, vassals received parcels of land, called fiefs.

2. Knights, lance-bearing horsemen dressed in coats of mail, dominated warfare and became the backbone of the aristocracy.

C. Knights were supposed to uphold a code of ethics known as chivalry, although this was not always the case.

1. Women remained subordinate to men in many respects

2. A growing number oversaw large households and complex finances while men were away at war.

III. Section 3 The Growth of European Kingdoms

A. During the High Middle Ages, European monarchs began to extend their power and build strong states.

1. In England and France, pressure from the nobility and other social groups led to the granting of parliamentary representation.

2. The Frankish Kingdom was weakened by its effort to control both Italy and Germany.

3. Both states remained decentralized and without a national monarchy.

B. The Slavic peoples of central Europe had become divided into three major groups.

1. The western Slavs adopted the Roman Catholic Church.

2. Southern Slavs adopted Eastern Orthodox Christianity.

3. Eastern Slavs also adopted Eastern Orthodox Christianity.

4. Slavs who settled in present-day Ukraine and Russia were dominated first by Viking rulers and later by Mongols.

IV. Section 4 The Byzantine Empire and the Crusades

A. After briefly regaining control of the Mediterranean, the Eastern Roman Empire was reduced to the Balkans and Asia Minor.

1. This smaller empire, known as the Byzantine Empire, was home to Europe's greatest center of commerce, Constantinople, and to the Eastern Orthodox Church, the empire's spiritual center.

2. Meanwhile, a permanent schism developed with the Catholic Church in Rome.

B. The Seljuk Turk invasion prompted the emperor to turn to Europe for help.

1. The result was a series of European-led Crusades to liberate the Holy Land.

2. Amid horrible violence, crusading armies conquered Jerusalem and established crusader states.

3. After the Muslims retook Jerusalem in 1187, several more Crusades proved unsuccessful.

4. One result of the Crusades was Christian violence against Jews, which became a feature of medieval European life.

Checking for Understanding

A ordeal

B monk

C missionary

D fief

E abbess

F tournament

G chivalry

H Magna Carta

I estate

J nun

K knight

L common law

M bishopric

N patriarch

O vassal

P schism

Q Crusades

R wergild

S infidel

T monasticism

- ___ 1. "money for a man"
- ___ 2. a physical trial used as a means of determining a person's guilt
- ___ 3. a group of parishes under the authority of a bishop
- ___ 4. a man who separates from society to pursue a life of dedication to God
- ___ 5. the practice of living the life of a monk
- ___ 6. a person sent out to carry a religious message
- ___ 7. a woman who withdraws from the world to dedicate herself to God
- ___ 8. the head of a convent
- ___ 9. a man who served a lord in a military capacity

- ___ 10. a heavily armored soldier who fought on horseback
- ___ 11. land given to a vassal by a lord
- ___ 12. a contest where knights could show their fighting skills
- ___ 13. a code of ethics that knights were supposed to uphold
- ___ 14. laws that are common to a whole kingdom
- ___ 15. a document of rights that limited the king's power signed by King John (1215)
- ___ 16. each of the three social classes in France

- ___ 17. the head of the Eastern Orthodox Church
- ___ 18. the separation of Christianity into Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox
- ___ 19. military expeditions made by Christians to regain the Holy Land
- ___ 20. (unbeliever) the Crusaders' term for a Muslim

Checking for Understanding answers:

1-R, 2-A, 3-M, 4-B, 5-T, 6-C, 7-J, 8-E, 9-O, 10-K, 11-D, 12-F, 13-G, 14-L, 15-H, 16-I, 17-N, 18-P, 19-Q, 20-S

J nun

T monasticism