

# World in Transition:

Fall of Rome,  
Byzantine Empire, &  
Middle Ages PPT Notes



**Circa 500 – 1500 AD**



# Fall of Rome (notes)

- Western Roman Empire fell to Germanic barbarians in **476** A.D.
- The Eastern Roman Empire lasted another 1,000 years until 1453 A.D. and was called the **Byzantine** Empire.



# Causes of the Fall of the Western Roman Empire (Notes)

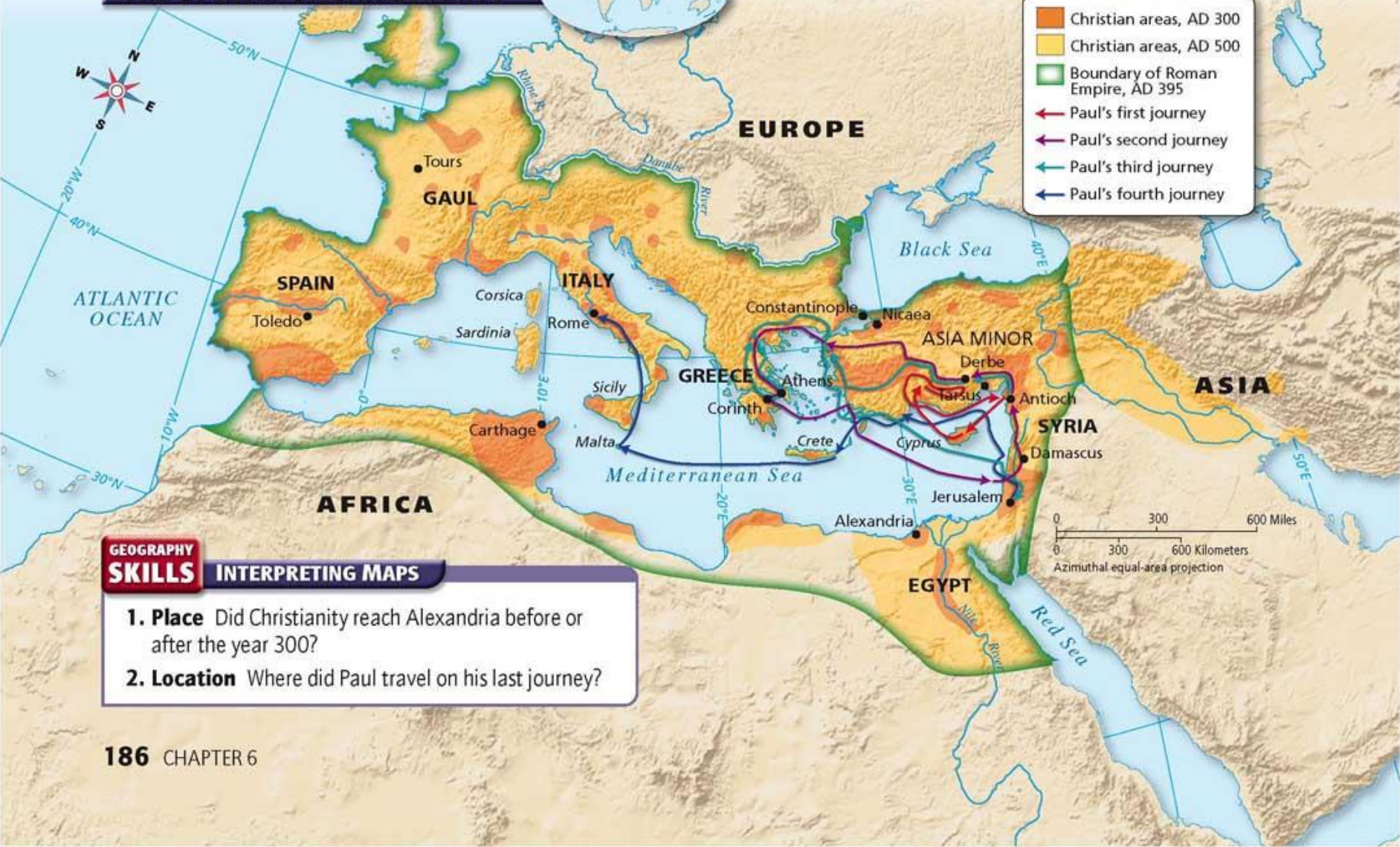
- **Rulers were corrupt**
  - Wasted money, self indulgent
- **Overtaxed**
  - Citizens taxes increased causing inflation & other economic problems
- **Military invasions**
  - Barbarians constantly attacked
- **Expansion**
  - Too much territory to control / regulate



# THE SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY

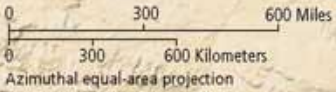


- Christian areas, AD 300
- Christian areas, AD 500
- Boundary of Roman Empire, AD 395
- Paul's first journey
- Paul's second journey
- Paul's third journey
- Paul's fourth journey



## GEOGRAPHY SKILLS INTERPRETING MAPS

- Place** Did Christianity reach Alexandria before or after the year 300?
- Location** Where did Paul travel on his last journey?







Russian church built entirely of wood



Church on the island of Sicily, Italy, built in the 1100s

0 200 400 Miles  
 0 200 400 Kilometers  
 Azimuthal equal-area projection

- Mainly Christian in AD 325
- Mainly Christian in AD 1000
- Centers of Christianity



0 400 Miles  
 0 400 Kilometers  
 Azimuthal equal-area projection

# Christianity (notes)



- Spread quickly through **Europe**
- Centered in **Rome**





# Byzantine Empire (notes)

- Formerly the **Eastern** Roman Empire
- **395 AD - 1453 AD**



# Constantinople (notes)

- **Capital** city of the Eastern Roman Empire & the Byzantine Empire
- Controlled **trade** between Asia & Europe because of its location



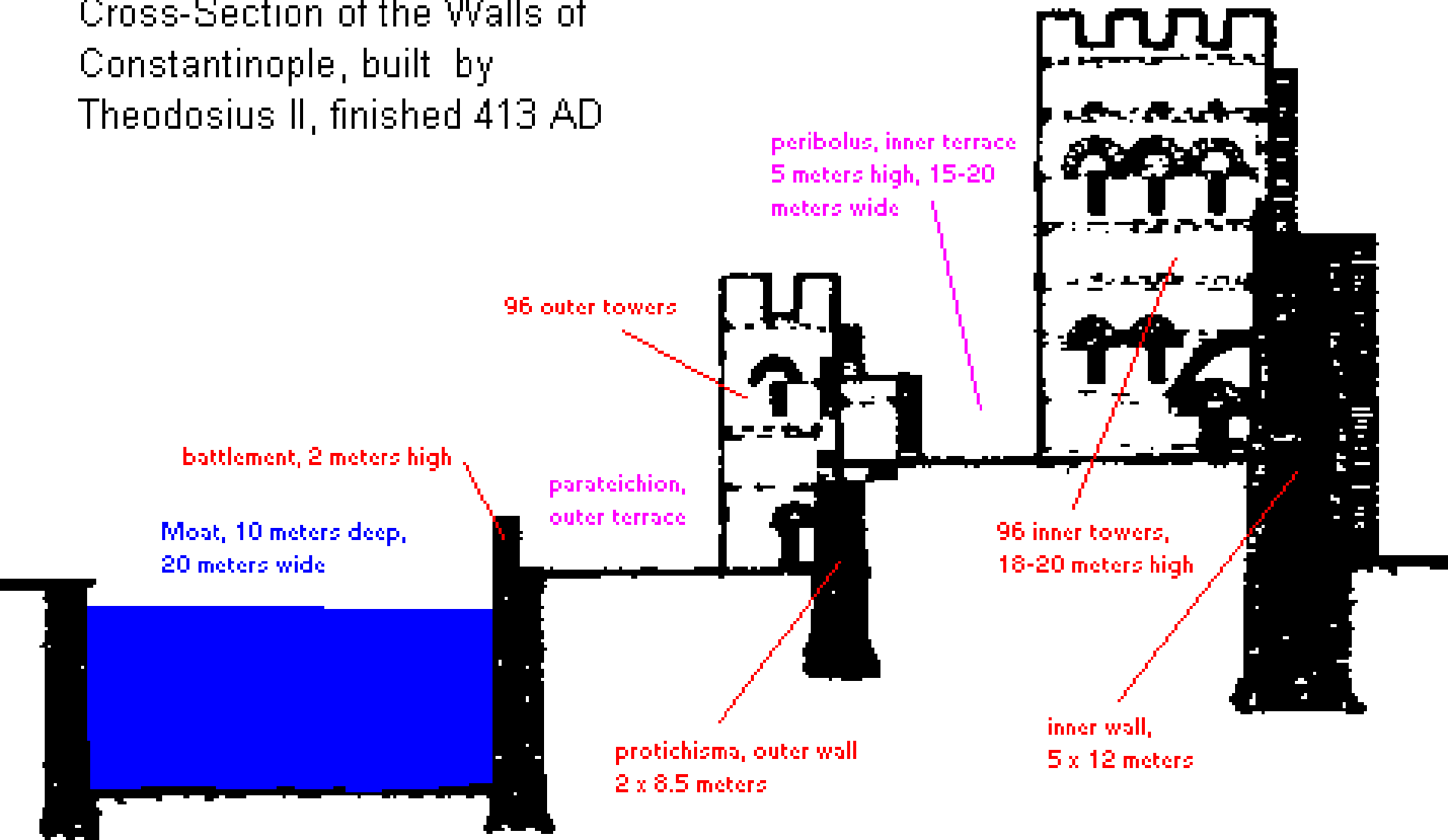


# Walls of Constantinople (notes)

- Complex and strong defensive fortifications that protect Byzantines from invasion
- Finished by Theodosius II, 401-450 AD






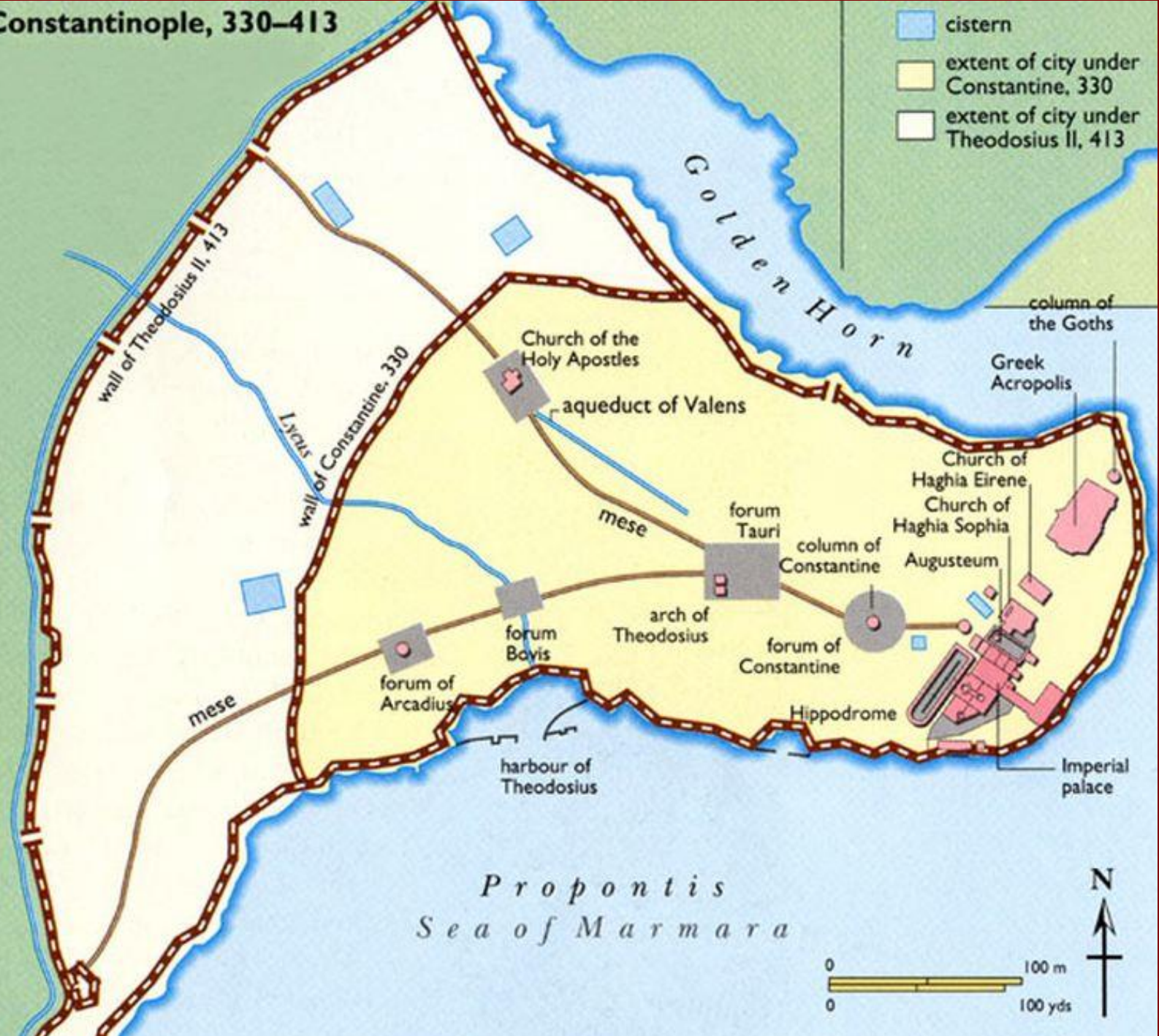
Cross-Section of the Walls of Constantinople, built by Theodosius II, finished 413 AD





# Constantinople, 330–413

-  cistern
-  extent of city under Constantine, 330
-  extent of city under Theodosius II, 413





# Justinian I (notes)

- Greatest emperor of the Byzantine Empire
- Ruled 527-565
- Revised & reformed Roman laws-  
“**Justinian’s Code**”



# Belisarius (notes)



- Justinian's top **general**
- Reconquered lands in North Africa & Italy that had been lost to **Germanic** tribes

# Byzantine Empire, 565



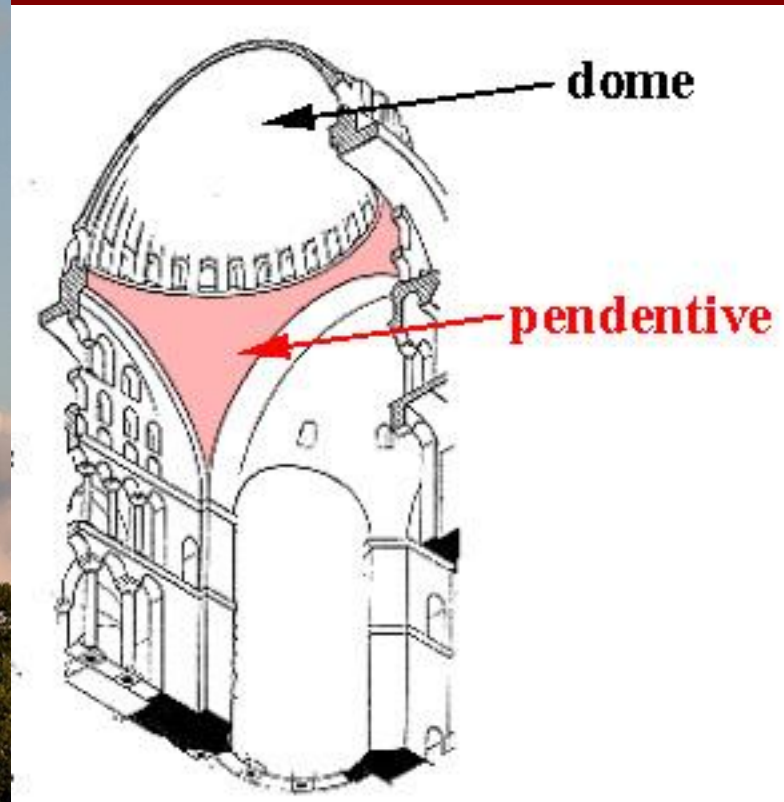


# Byzantine Empire after losing the territory reclaimed under Justinian I



# Hagia Sophia (notes)

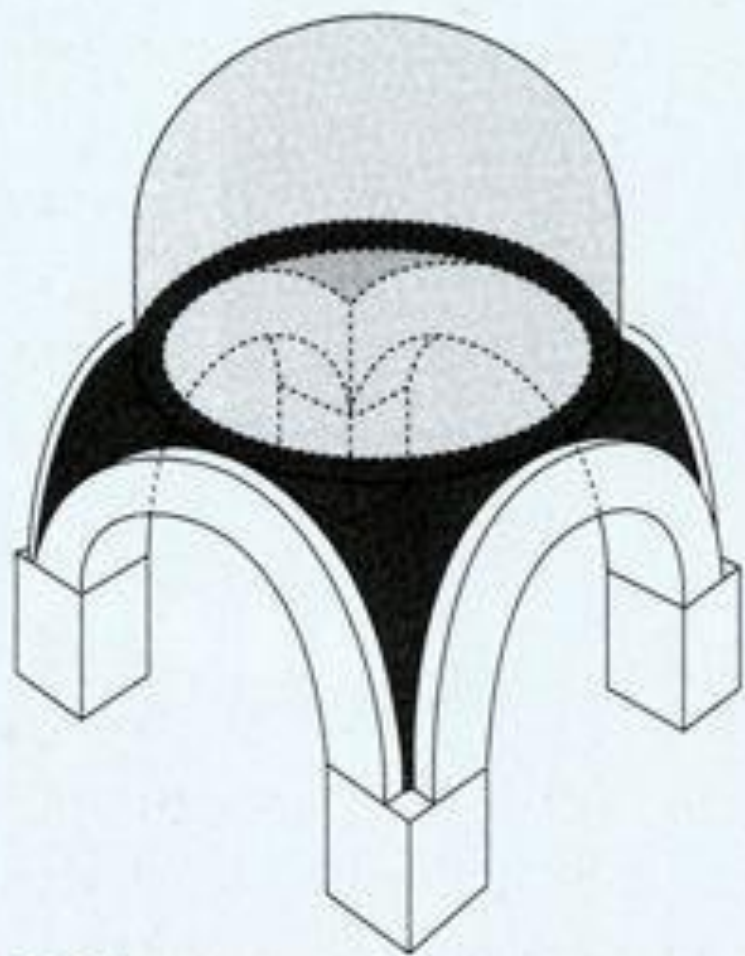
- Built by Byzantine Emperor **Justinian I** (532-537 AD)
- Used technique called **pendentives**
- Built as a Christian Church - became Mosque - now museum




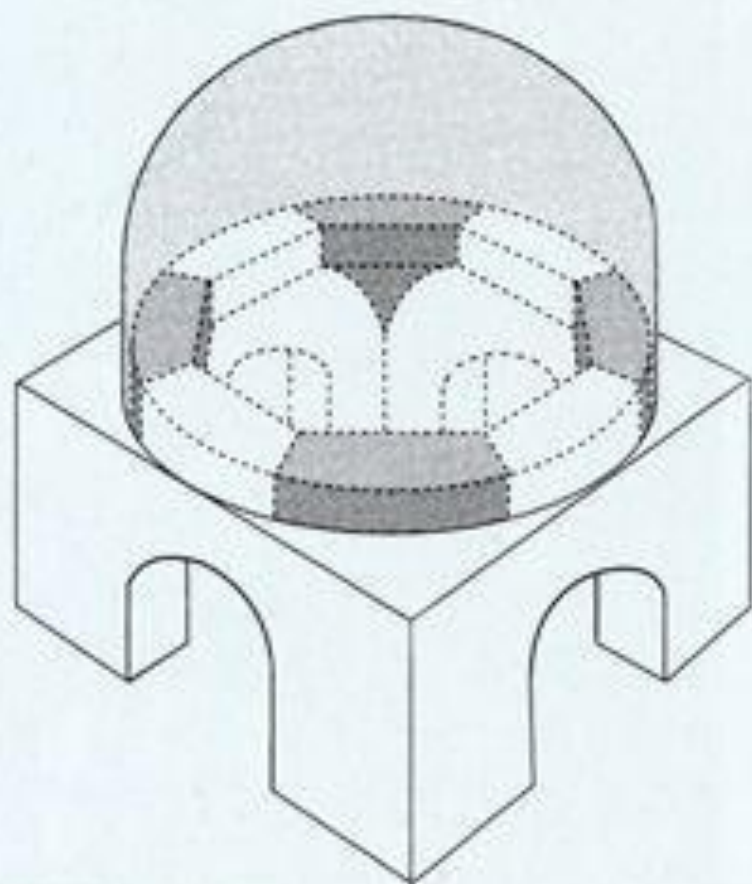



# Hagia Sophia





 Pendentives



 Squinches







# Achievements of the Byzantine Empire (notes)

- Preserved Greco-Roman culture
- Justinian's Code: preserved Roman Law



# The Christian Church Splits

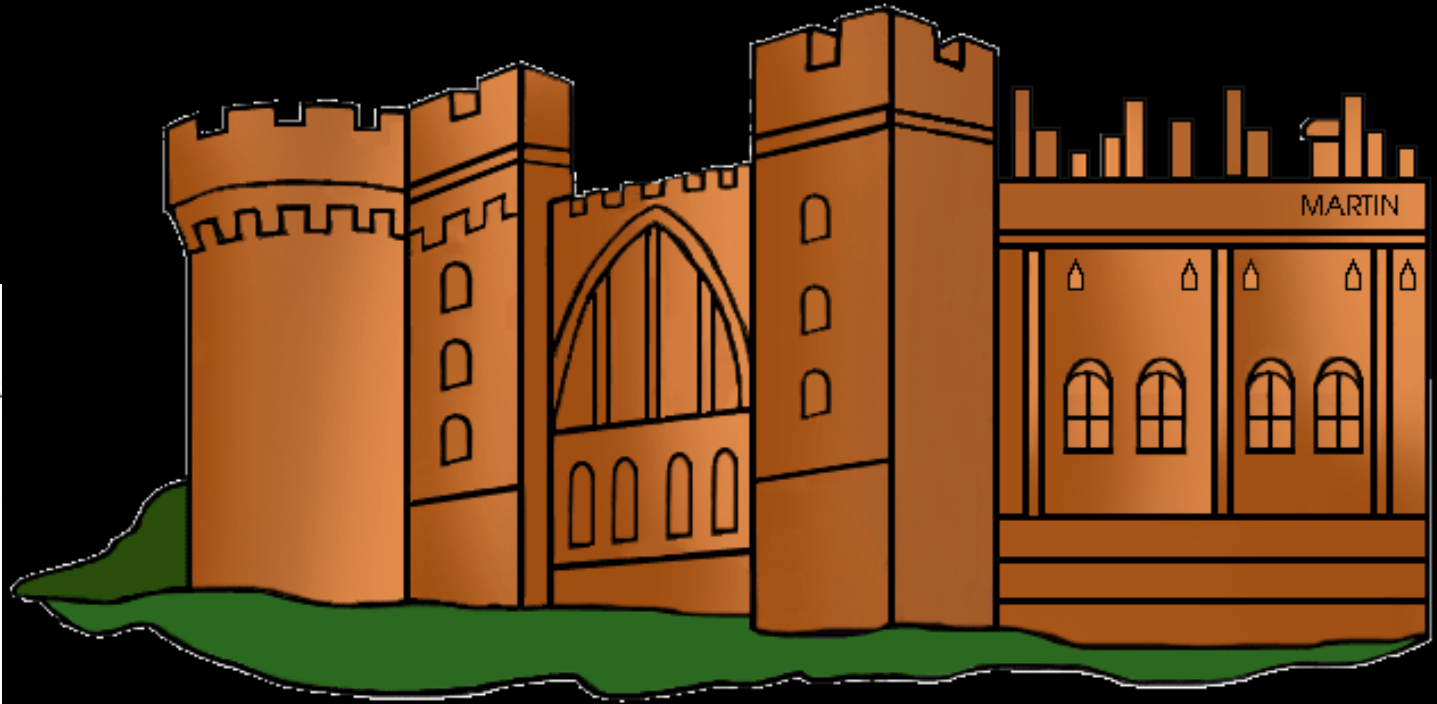


# The Great Schism (notes)

- Western & Eastern churches disagreed over several issues
  - **Iconography**: paintings or sculptures of sacred figures
  - Western church liked **icons**. Eastern church didn't.
  - Western church didn't allow **clergy** (priests) to marry. Eastern church did.
  - Western church accepted the **Pope** as supreme authority over religious issues. Eastern church didn't.
- **1054: Western & Eastern churches permanently split**
  - The church in the east became the **Eastern Orthodox Church** (orthodox is Greek for “right opinion”)
  - The western church remained the **Roman Catholic Church**.

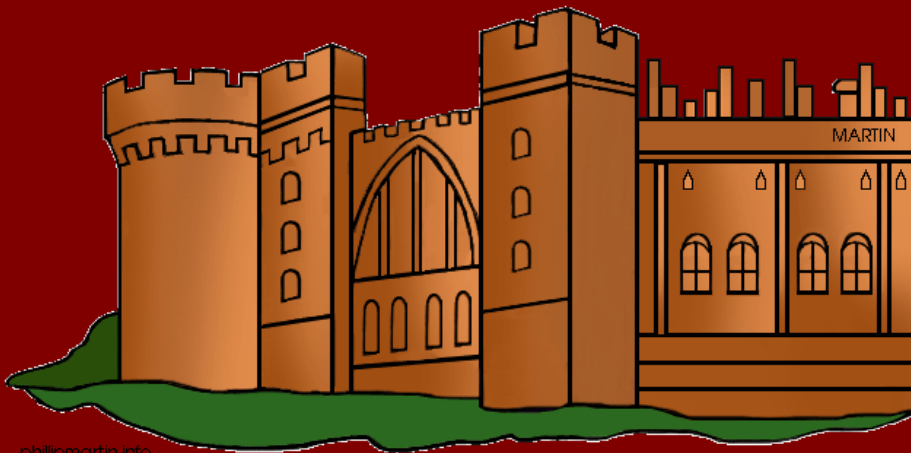


# Middle Ages



# Middle Ages (notes)

- The Middle Ages is the period of time after the fall of the **Western** Roman Empire & before the **Renaissance** (Circa 500 AD – 1500 AD).





# Effects of the Fall of Rome (notes)



- Germanic tribes took over **Roman** lands.
- Hundreds of little **kingdoms** took the place of the Western Roman Empire in Europe.
- Kingdoms were always at **war** with one another.

# Dark Ages (notes)



- Time period after the fall of the **Western** Roman Empire
- Commonly called the Early Middle Ages.
- People's lives were marked by suffering and hardship.
- Time of Increased **Warfare**, Decreased **Trade**, and a decline in **learning** (education).
- **Christianity** offered comfort and community and began to spread throughout Europe.

# Germanic Tribes (notes)



- AKA Barbarians
- Groups that overran Europe after the fall of the Western Roman Empire
- Established kingdoms in Western Europe
- Angles, Franks, Vandals, Ostrogoths, & Visigoths were a few





# Franks (notes)

- Germanic tribe that established a large kingdom in Western Europe



# Charlemagne (notes)



- King of the Franks 768-814
- Created an empire uniting most of Western Europe for the 1<sup>st</sup> time since the fall of the Western Roman Empire
- Spread **Christianity**
- Crowned “Emperor of the Romans” by Pope Leo III on December **25<sup>th</sup>, 800** A.D.
- After his death. His empire crumbled as his grandsons fought for power





England was divided into eight small kingdoms.

Charlemagne built the Frankish Empire.

**EUROPE, 1215**

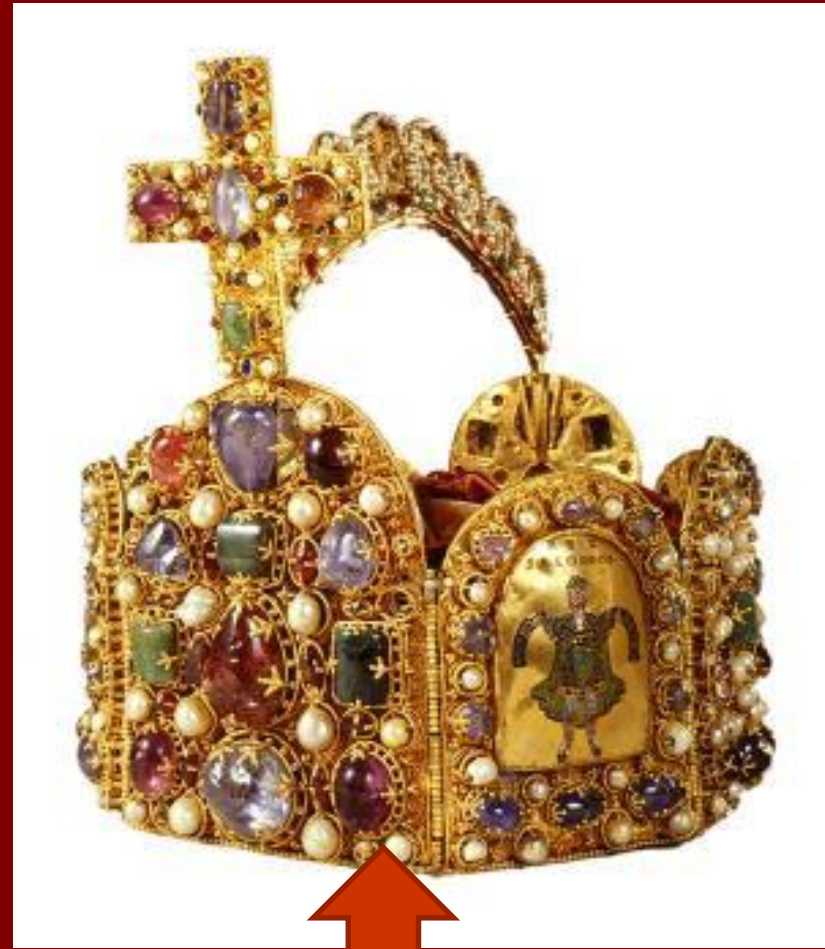


England was united as one kingdom.

What had been the Frankish Empire was divided into France and the Holy Roman Empire.



# Charlemagne Crowned By Pope Leo III



Charlemagne's Crown

# CHARLEMAGNE'S ACHIEVEMENTS

QUICK  
FACTS

As emperor, Charlemagne made sweeping changes to many aspects of Frankish society.

## Politics

- Unified Europe for the first time since the fall of Rome

## Education

- Built schools and preserved ancient writings

## Religion

- Spread Christianity among conquered people

## Law

- Developed a written legal code

# End of notes.

- Middle Ages Reading Packet
- Standard Blue or Black Ink
- Multiple colors for illustrations.
- Get to # 12



# 3 New Groups Invade Europe

VIKINGS, MAGYARS, AND MUSLIMS, 800–1000



## GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

### INTERPRETING MAPS

- 1. Regions** Which group of invaders moved northward into Europe from Spain and northern Africa?
- 2. Movement** Which group of invaders traveled to the most places during their invasions and migrations?

## 3 New Groups of Invaders (notes)

- Vikings: **Norway (from the North)**
- Muslims: **Middle East /Africa (from the South)**
- Magyars: **Asia (from the East)**



# Vikings (notes)



- Invaded Europe in the 800s
- AKA “**Norsemen**”
- Came from **Scandinavia**, an area in Northern Europe that today includes the countries of Norway, Denmark, & Sweden



# Erik the Red (notes)



- Viking
- Founder of Greenland
- Set up Viking colony
- Called Erik “The Red” because of his red hair and hot temper

# Leif Erikson (notes)

- Norse explorer from Iceland
- First European to discover the Americas. Beat Columbus by 500 years.
- Set up colony in Vineland (modern day Newfoundland, Canada)



# Muslims (notes)

- Group from North Africa - began invading Europe from the south in the 700s & 800s AD

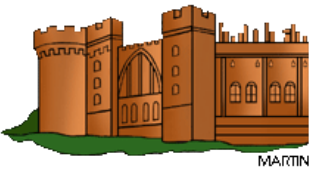




# Magyars

- Group originally from Asia
- Attacked Europe from the **East**
- Europeans called them **Hungarians** because they resembled the earlier Huns
- Their kingdom became the country of **Hungary**

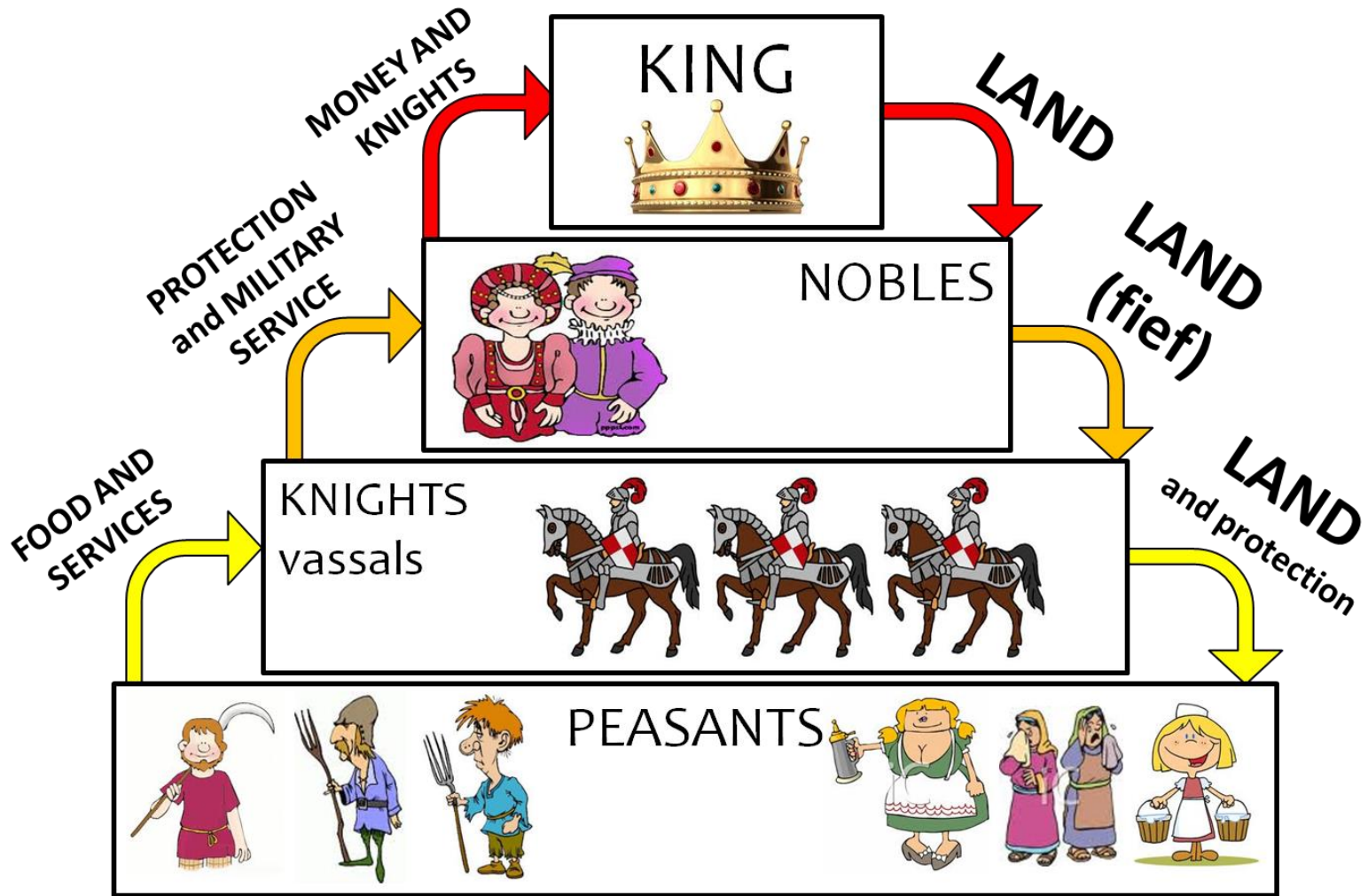




# Feudalism (notes)



- A political & social system based on the granting of **land** in exchange for loyalty, military assistance, & other services
- Established to defend against **invaders**
- A lord would grant land (**fief**) to a person (**vassal**)
- Started by the **Franks**



Feudal Pyramid of Power



## Feudalism

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### Lords

- Provide fief, or land
- Offer protection
- Resolve disputes between knights



### Vassals

- Provide military service
- Remain loyal and faithful
- Give money on special occasions

# Manorial System (notes)

- Economic system in the Middle ages that was built around large estates called **manors**.
- Feudalism provided the political and social structure, while the Manorial System provided the **economic** structure.

## Manorialism

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### Lords

- Own manors
- Provide protection from attacks
- Provide land for farming



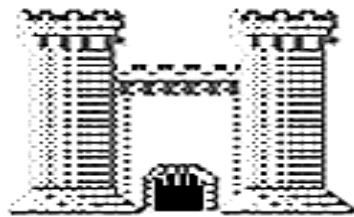
### Peasants

- Live on the lord's land
- Give a portion of their crops to the manor lord
- Farm the lord's land





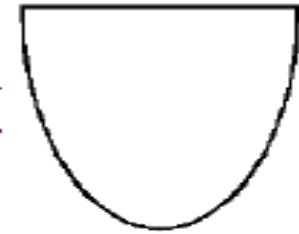
# MEDIEVAL LIFE



Manorialism =  
Economic  
System

Cooperation  
and Mutual  
Obligations

Feudal / Manorial  
Relationships



Feudalism =  
Political  
System

**KING**

Fief & peasants

Loyalty

Military Aid

**LORDS  
(VASSALS)**

Food

Homage

Military Service

Shelter

Protection

**KNIGHTS  
(VASSALS)**

Food

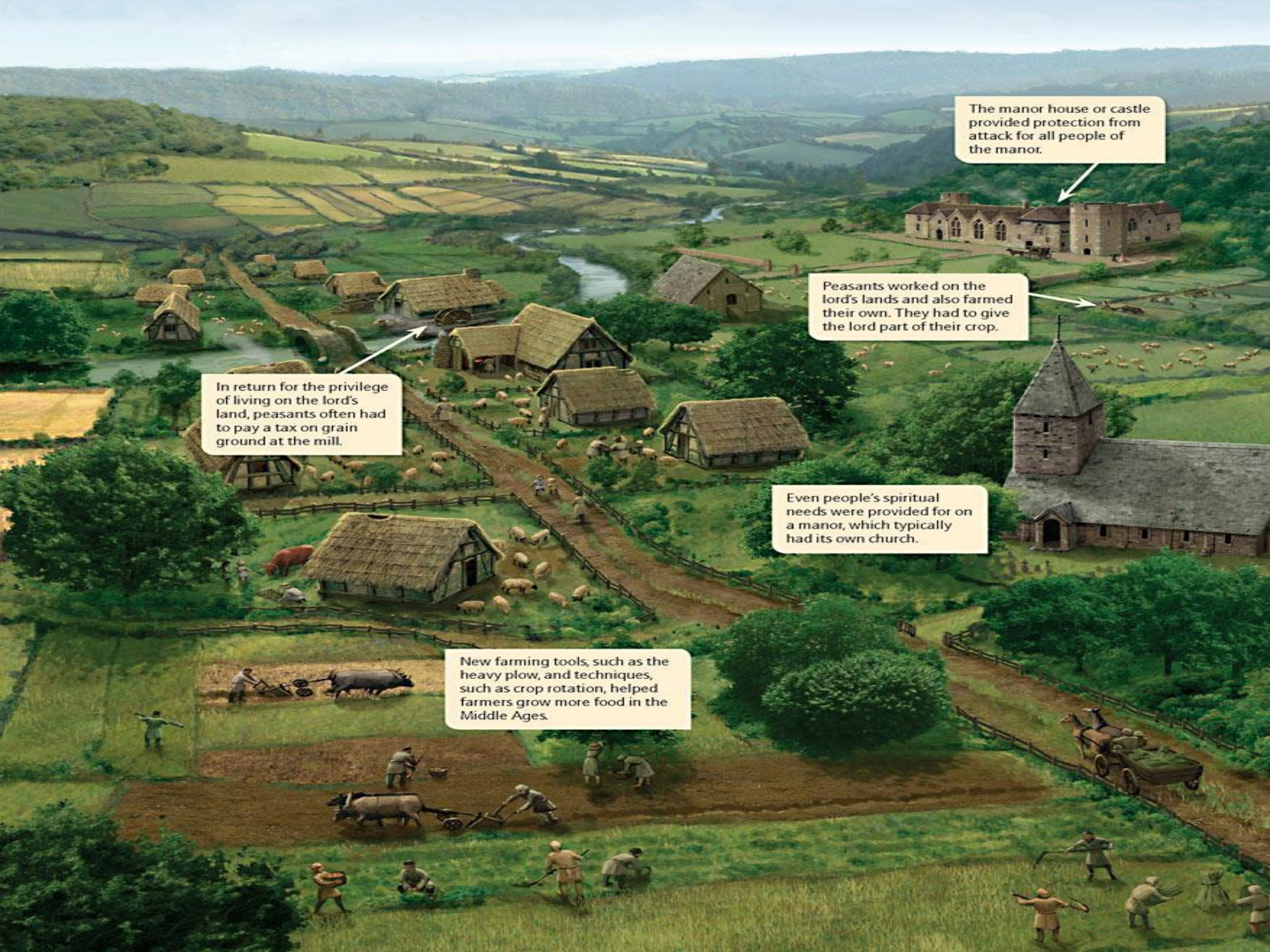
Shelter

Protection

Farm the land

Pay Rent

**PEASANTS (SERFS)**



The manor house or castle provided protection from attack for all people of the manor.

Peasants worked on the lord's lands and also farmed their own. They had to give the lord part of their crop.

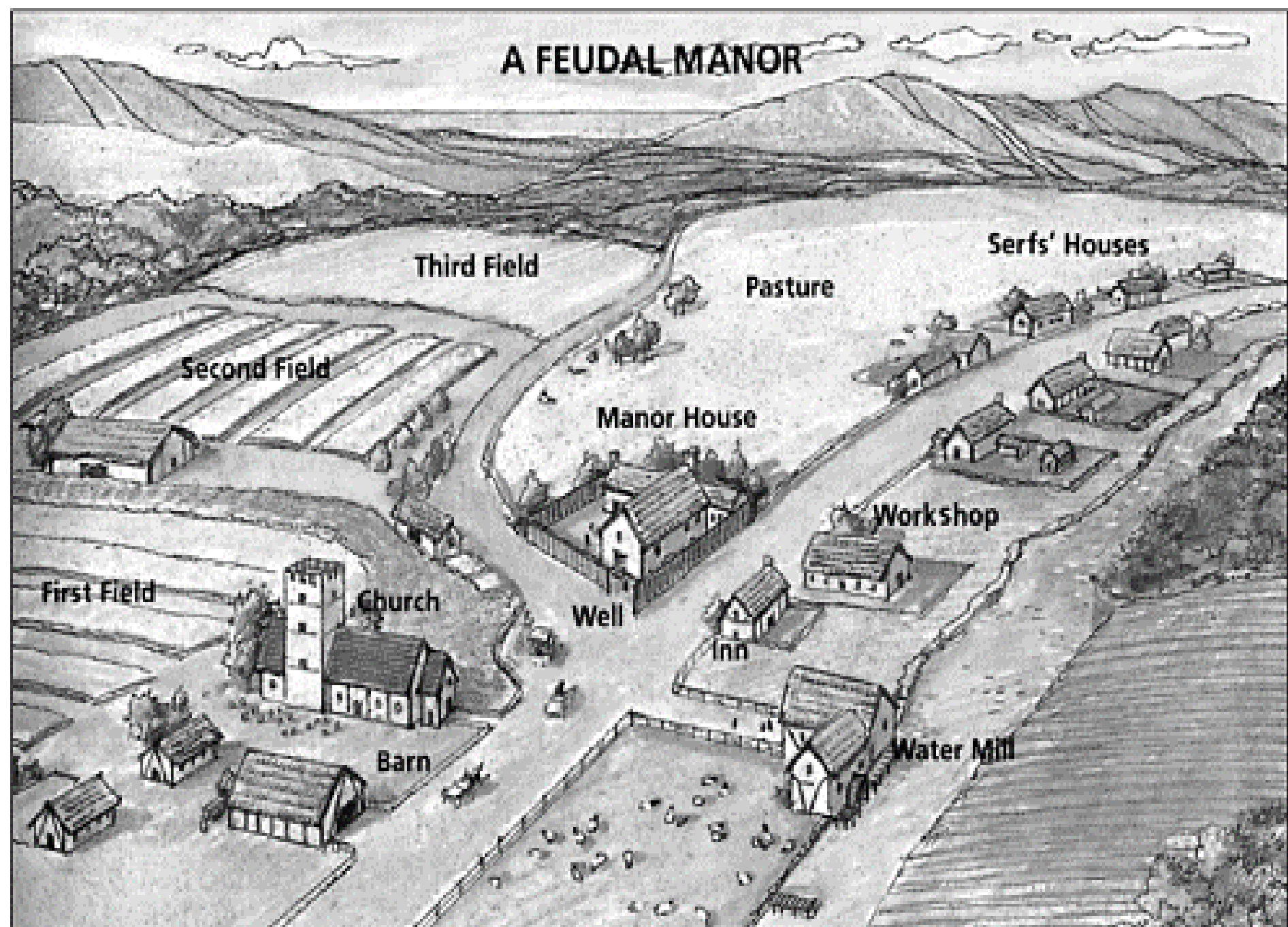
In return for the privilege of living on the lord's land, peasants often had to pay a tax on grain ground at the mill.

Even people's spiritual needs were provided for on a manor, which typically had its own church.

New farming tools, such as the heavy plow, and techniques, such as crop rotation, helped farmers grow more food in the Middle Ages.

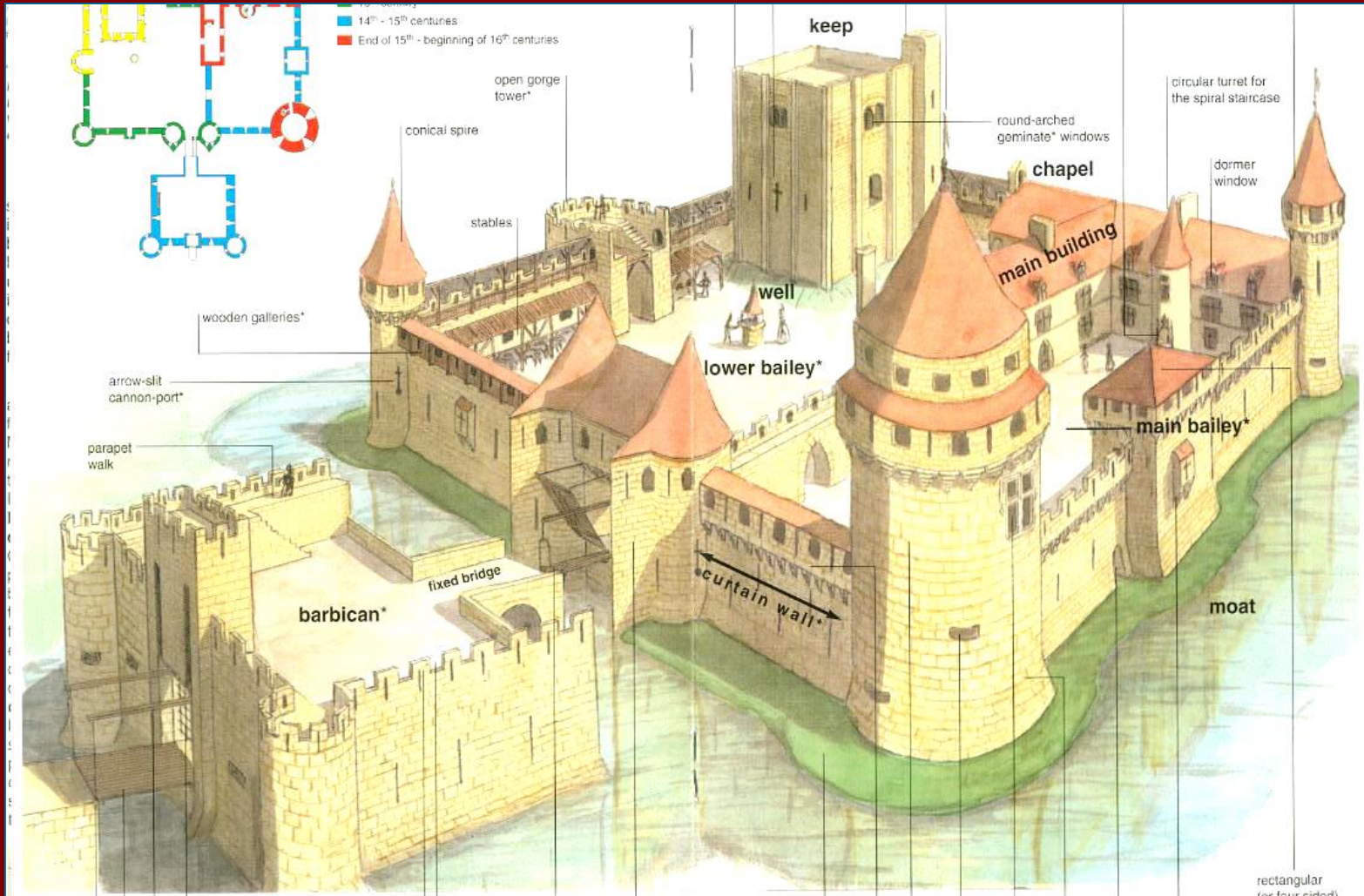


# A FEUDAL MANOR





# Parts of a Medieval Castle



# Roman Catholic Church (notes)



- The most powerful & wealthiest institution in Europe
- The **Pope** is the head of the church



C4U

What was the Great Schism in 1054 AD?



# William the Conqueror (notes)



- Duke of Normandy, **France**
- Became king of England after his victory at the Battle of **Hastings** in 1066 AD
- Introduced **Feudalism** to England

# William vs. Harold

## the Battle of Hastings

Written by:  
Chris Sayer



Illustrated by: Stewart Buchan



# Battle of Hastings



TOMMY LLOYD



# King Harold takes an arrow in the eye!



1066 - THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS - HAROLD GETS HISTORY'S BIGGEST "SOMETHING IN THE EYE!"



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# Heresy (notes)



- Beliefs that opposed the official teachings of the **Christian** church.
- 1100's AD → cases of heresy were **increasing** rapidly and caused church officials alarm.



# Inquisitions (notes)



- Institution of the Roman Catholic Church (Pope Gregory IX) that sought to eliminate acts of **heresy** by seeking out and punishing **heretics**
- Especially active in **Spain** in the late 1400s and 1500s



# Suspected heretics burned during the Inquisitions





*"We're working on a promising new treatment for heresy."*

# C.F.U. Partner Questions

1. Why was it called the Dark Ages?
2. What was the Great Schism?
3. What was the Feudal System?
4. What was the Manorial System?
5. Why did Feudalism start?
6. What happened to Harold?



# End of Notes.

\*\*\* Middle Ages Reading Packet \*\*\*

Get to # 34.



1. Muslims capture Holy Land
2. Byzantine Empire worried Muslims will attack Constantinople.
3. Pope Urban II says “God wills it.”

# THE CRUSADES

- “GOD WILLS IT!”  
-POPE URBAN II



# The Crusades

## Causes

- Muslims controlled the Holy Land.
- The Byzantine emperor feared Muslim Turks would destroy Constantinople.
- Pope Urban II called for Christians to join a Crusade at the Council of Clermont.

## Effects

- Trade increased.
- Kings gained more power.
- Knowledge of Muslim culture spread throughout Europe.
- Relations between Christians and Jews became increasingly strained.



# Europe 1095



# The Crusades (notes)

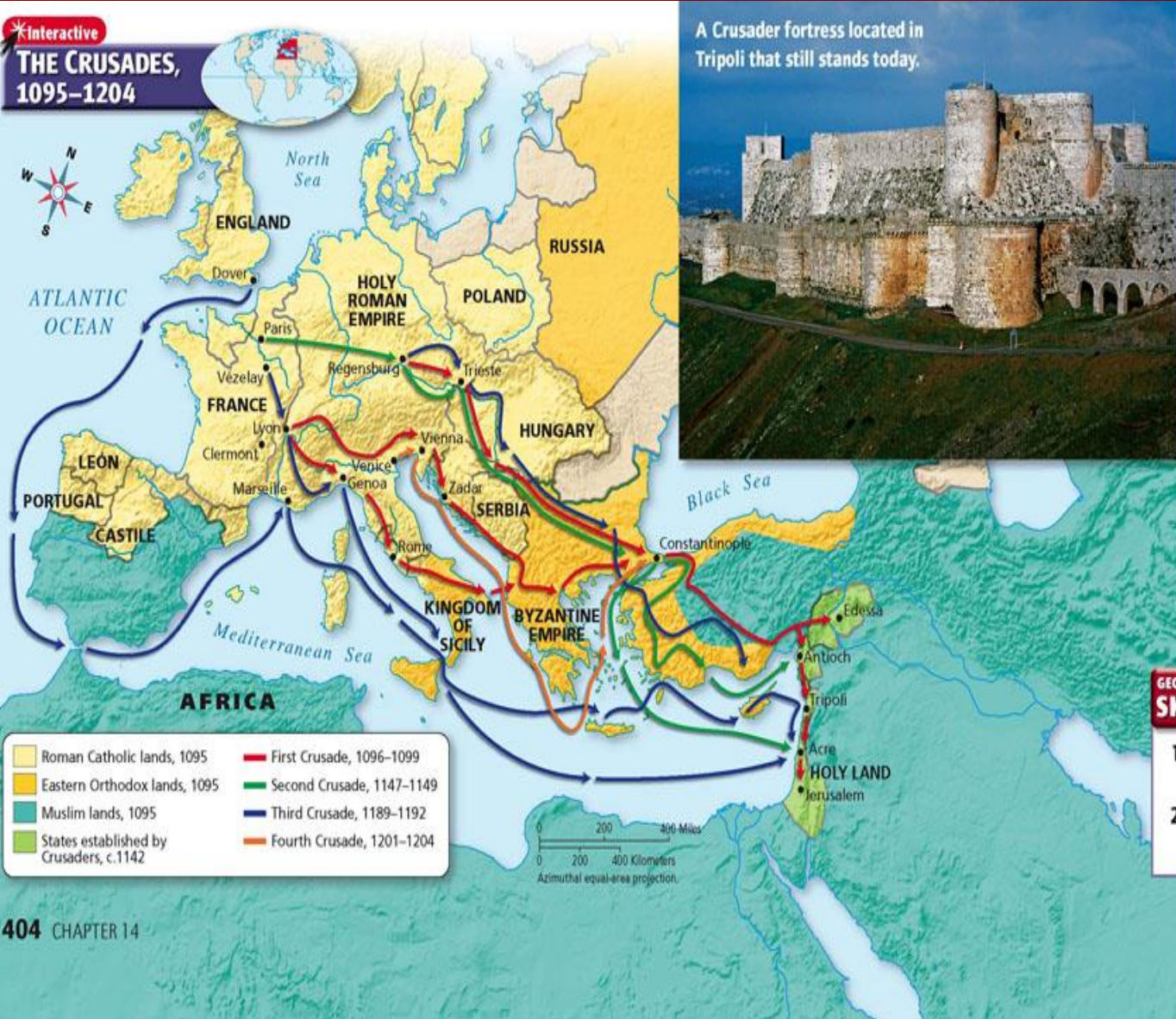


- 1096-1291
- Series of **religious** wars fought between European Christians and Muslims
- Goal: to reclaim the **Holy Land** from the Muslims
- The Christians regained the Holy Land after the First Crusade but lost it during the Second Crusade & never regained it again
- Results of the Crusades:
  - Increased **trade** between the Middle East and Europe
  - Increased **cultural diffusion**



Interactive

# THE CRUSADES, 1095-1204



A Crusader fortress located in Tripoli that still stands today.



## CRUSAIDER STATES



go.hrw.com  
**GEOGRAPHY SKILLS** INTERPRETING MAPS  
 Interactive Map  
 Keyword: SHL HMA

- 1. Movement** Where did the Second Crusade begin? Where did it end?
- 2. Regions** Why do you think the Crusaders failed to hold on to the Crusader states?



# Holy Land



- Land located in the Middle East, modern day Israel, that contains the cities of Jerusalem and Bethlehem (sacred cities to Judaism, Islam, & Christianity)
- Has been a major source of conflict for thousands of years

# Pope Urban II (notes)

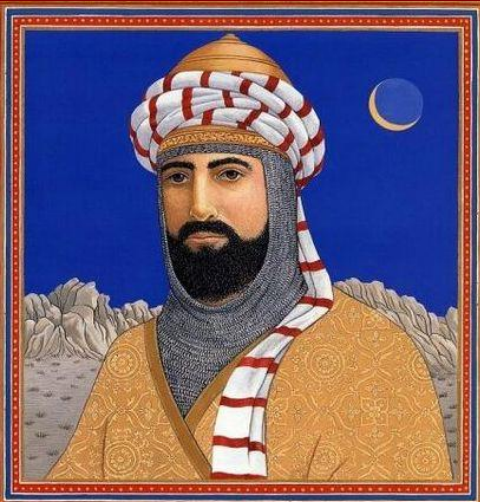


- Pope who started the **Crusades**
- “God wills it!”
- Called on all Christian **warriors** to fight the Muslims
- Assured all Christians who died fighting would go to **heaven**

# Saladin (notes)



- Muslim military and political leader who as **sultan** (or leader) led Islamic forces during the Crusades.
- His victories allowed Muslim forces to re-conquer **Jerusalem**.





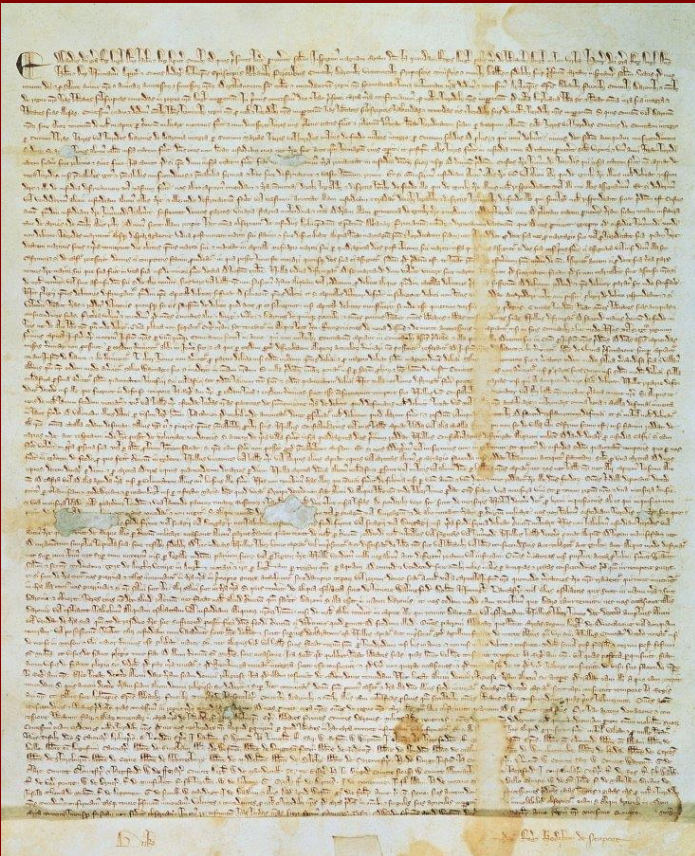
# *Crusades Overview*

- Christian forces fail to permanently retake the Holy Land
- Does lead to European economic expansion, more power to the Church, and opened up more parts of the world.

# End of Notes

- Crusades Map – follow instructions. Be neat and color. Cut out and tape into notebook.
- Viking Handout and Questions. Cut out and tape into notebook.

# Magna Carta (notes)



- Signed by England’s King John in 1215
- “Great Charter”
- LIMITED THE **POWER** OF THE **ENGLISH MONARCHY**
- Guaranteed all people certain rights
- King must obey the laws.
- King must consult the nobles before raising taxes.
- People can no longer be arrested or punished without cause.





King John signing Magna Carta, undated illustration after painting by Chappel.

# Significance of Magna Carta



- Set forth ideas about limiting the power of governments and leaders
- It is considered one of the most important historical documents in the formation of modern democracies

# Silk Road (notes)

- Trade Routes stretching from **Asia** to **Europe**
- Desire for goods led to the development of long-distance trade routes.
- Silk, gold, and spices were the main products traded
- Trade Increase = Cultural Diffusion Increase
- Originates in **China** and proceeds west to the **Black Sea**
- Ideas, cultures, and religions were also exchanged along the Silk Road.



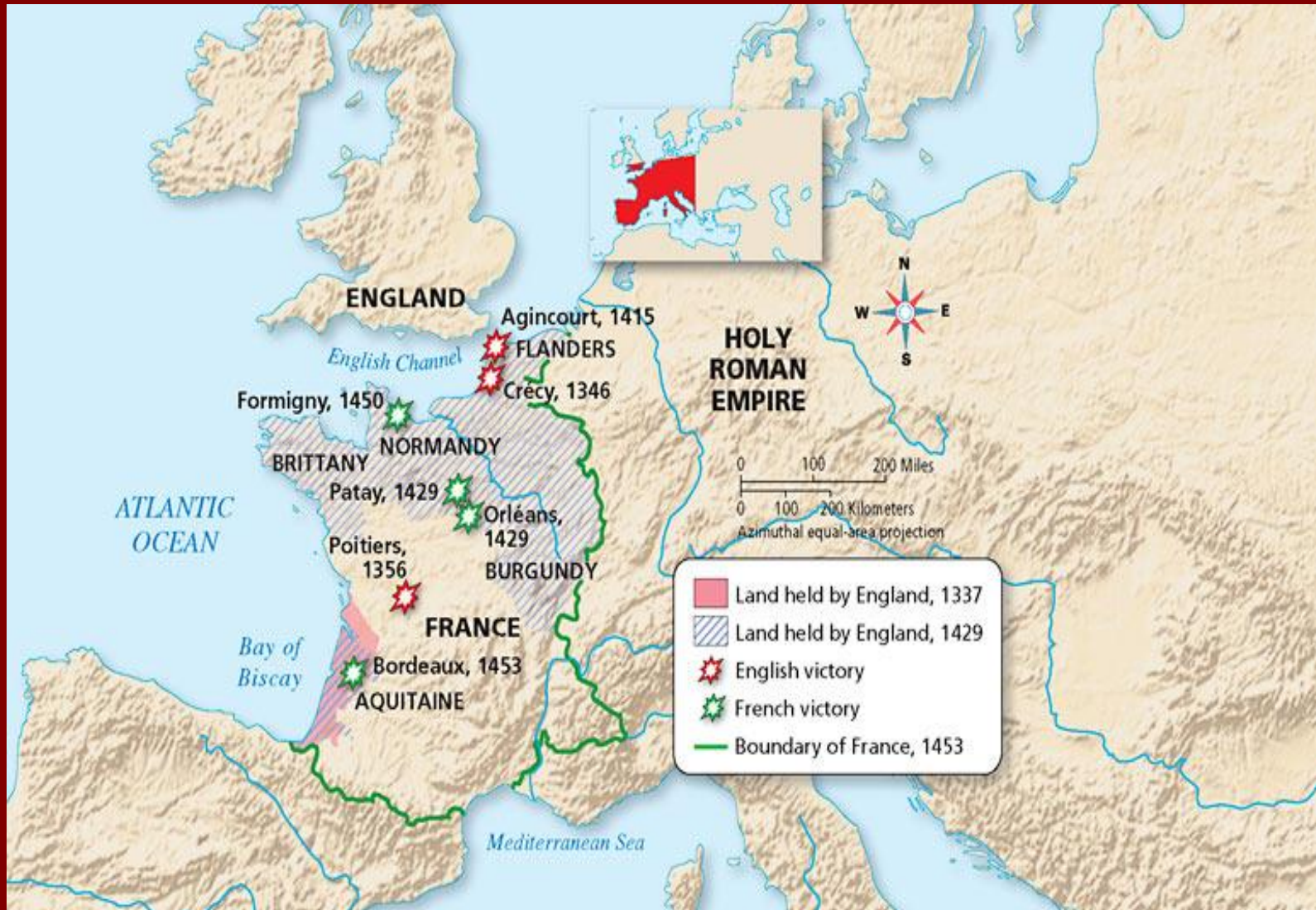


# Hundred Years War (notes)



- 1337-1453 A.D.
- Fought between **France** and **England** for control of the French throne
- France wins

# Hundred Years War



# Joan of Arc (notes)



- 1412-1431
- French **peasant** girl who led France to many victories in the Hundred Years War.
- Captured, tried, & executed for **heresy** by the English
- 25 years later she was cleared of all charges
- Made a Catholic **Saint** in 1920
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aCbMOQIs45s> (The Messenger: Story of Joan of Arc)



# Joan of Arc burned as a heretic



A statue in Compiègne, France, where Joan of Arc was captured.





# Bubonic Plague (notes)

- AKA **Black Death**
- Swept throughout **Europe** between 1347-1351 A.D.
- Began in Asia & spread along busy **trade routes**
- Spread by fleas on rats that were found on trade ships
- An estimated 25 million Europeans died- about **1/3** (33%) of population
- Results:
  - the church lost power
  - relations between the upper classes and lower classes changed



# Black Death



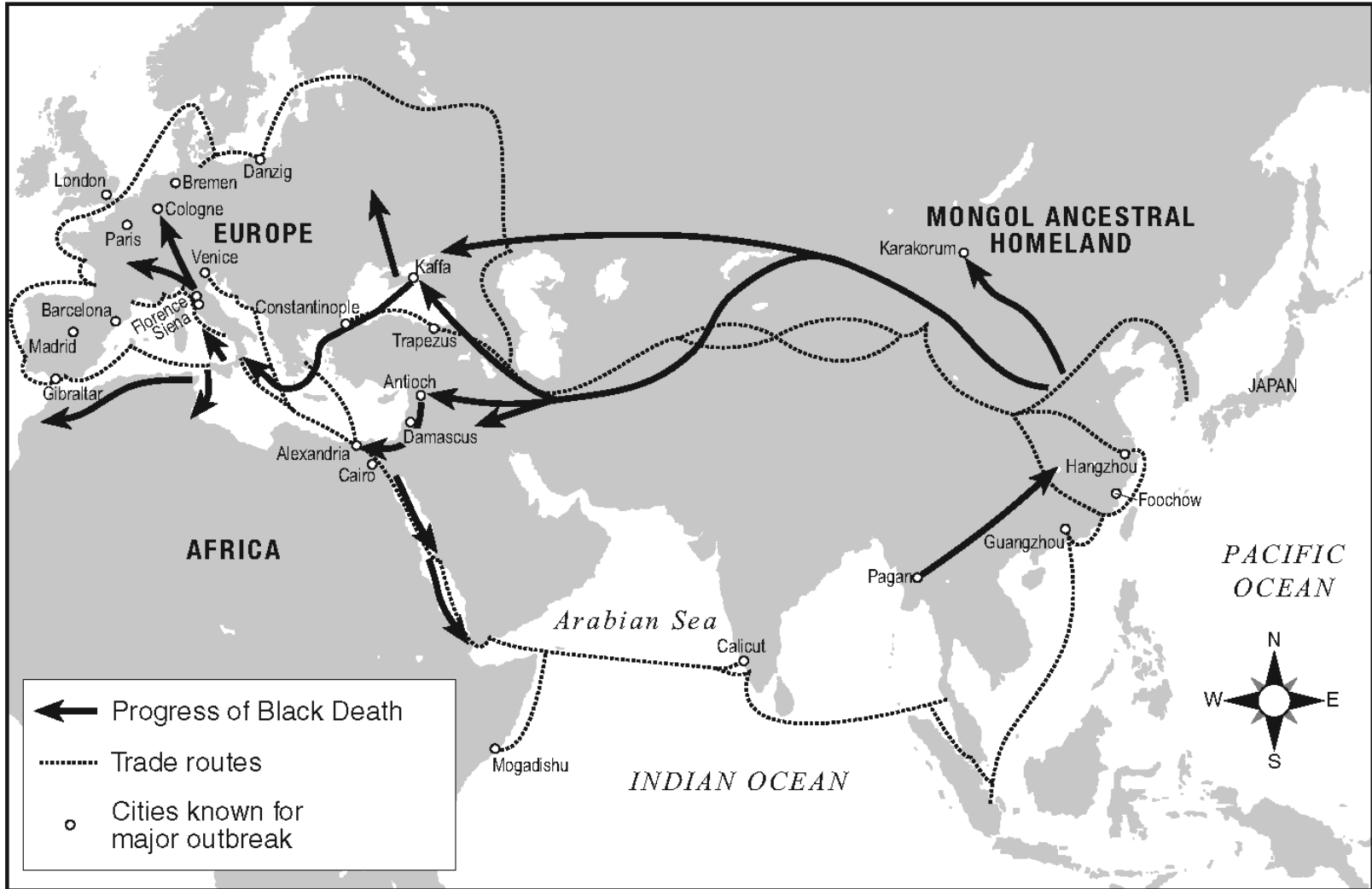
European Tour  
1347 - 1351

# Black Death

## Symptoms:

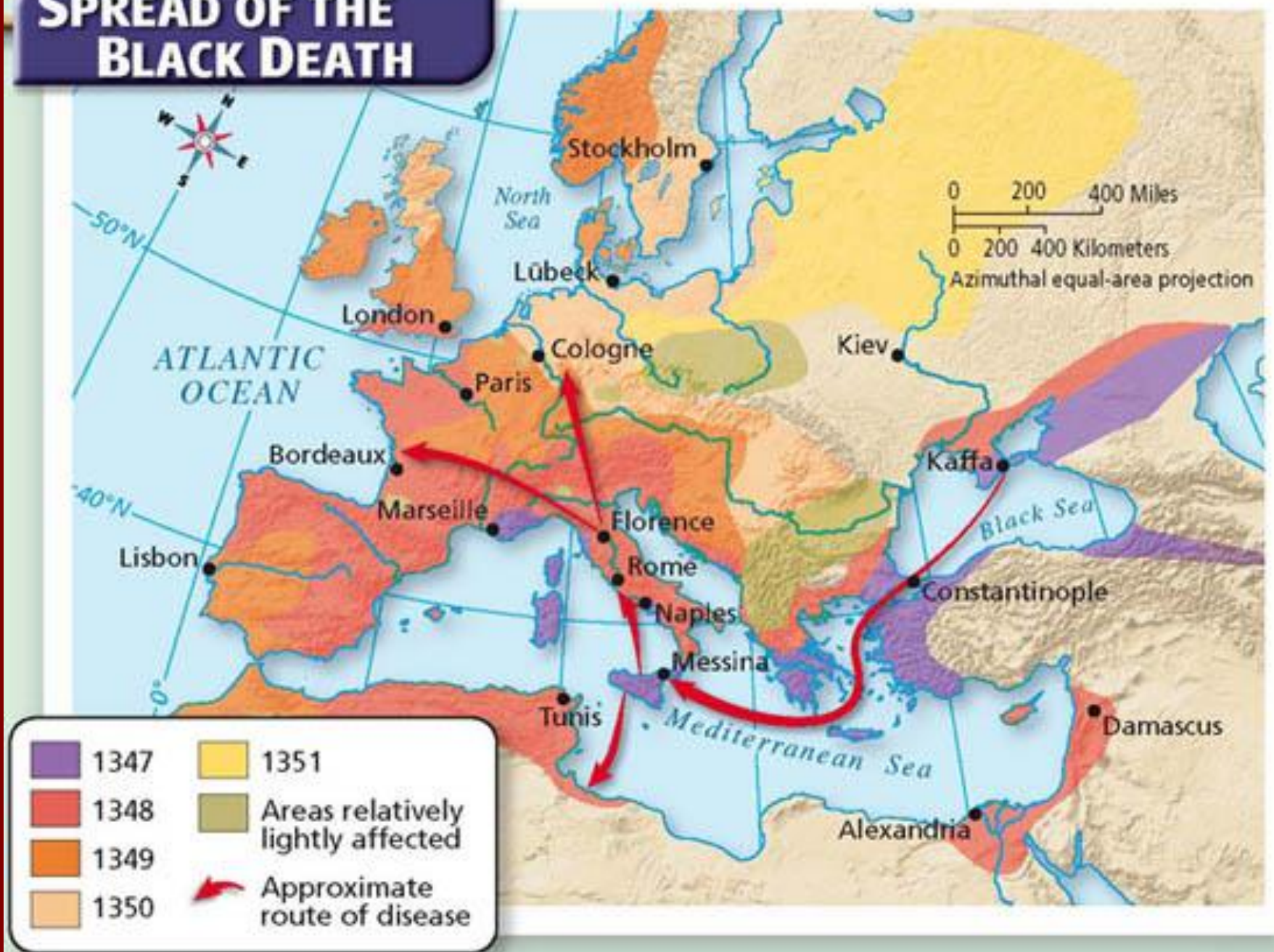
- Large dark splotches on skin called “bubos” appear in the lymph nodes
- High fever
- Vomiting
- Severe headaches
- Most people died within a few days

# Spread of the Black Death

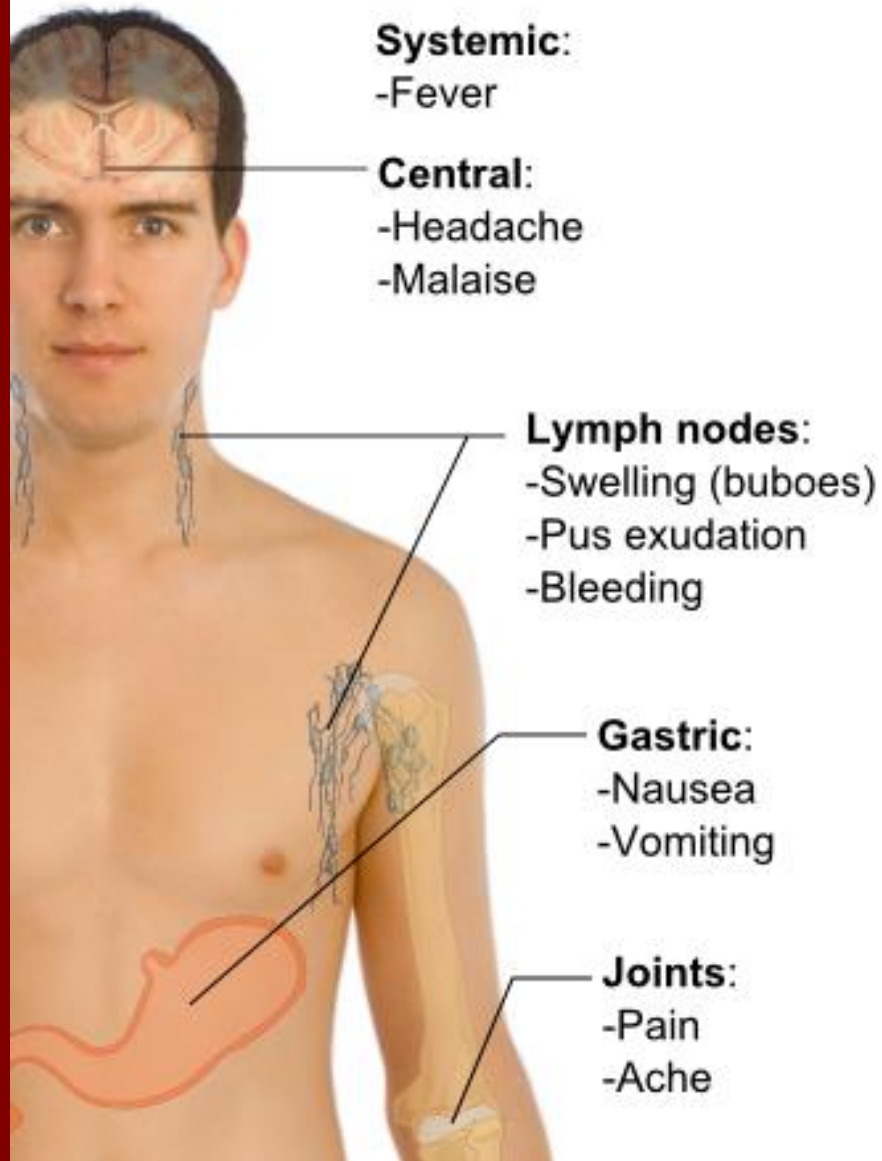




# SPREAD OF THE BLACK DEATH



# Symptoms of Bubonic plague





A depiction of the black death from a 15th century Bible.





Bubonic plague infection causes tiny blood vessels in the feet and toes to clog up and cut off circulation. Without blood, the flesh dies and turns black (called "gangrene"). This is why in the Middle Ages bubonic plague was called "the Black Death."



# Effects of the Black Death



- People thought God was punishing them for their sins
- Anti-church movement began weakening the power of the Roman Catholic Church
- People began beating themselves (flagellants) in hopes of appeasing God's anger
- People blamed Jews believing they had poisoned the water in wells so Anti-Semitism increased- thousands of Jews were massacred
- Feudalism & Manorial system collapsed - people left their lands or died



A scene showing Jews being burned alive during the period of Black Death





# Wars of the Roses (notes)

- 1455-1485
- 2 families fight over English **throne**
- Lancasters (Red Rose) vs. Yorks (White Rose)
- Result: Henry Tudor claimed the throne. He was related to both families
- Start of the **Tudor** monarchy / dynasty
- Significant Tudor monarchs:
  - Henry VIII
  - Mary I (Bloody Mary- persecuted protestants)
  - **Elizabeth I** (Golden Age)



# MIDDLE AGES STUDY SHEET – notebook activity

- Reasons for Fall of Rome
- Dark Ages = Middle Ages
- Christianity
- Byzantine Empire
- Constantinople
- Justinian I
- Hagia Sophia
- Justinian's Code
- Charlemagne
- Vikings
- Magyars
- Muslims
- FEUDALISM
- MANORIAL SYSTEM
- Roman Catholic Church
- Great Schism
- William the Conqueror
- Battle of Hastings (1066)
- Heresy
- Inquisitions
- Crusades
- Pope Urban II
- Magna Carta
- King John
- Silk Road
- Hundred Years War
- Bubonic Plague
- War of the Roses
- Tudor Dynasty

**When finished, make full page Middle Ages Illustration in your notebook.  
Show me both (study sheet + full page illustration) by the end of the hour!**

**Prompt:** What were the most important political and social changes during the Middle Ages?

**Thesis:** The Middle Ages had several important **political** and **social** impacts / changes.

Political

Feudalism  
Crusades  
Hundred Years War  
War of the Roses  
Inquisitions

Social

Dark Ages  
Christianity  
Black Death  
Fear of Inquisitions

Economic:

Manorial System  
Crusades (increased trade with Middle East)



# World History Timeline

- Prehistory ends 3500 BC
- Ancient Egypt 3100 BC – 300 BC
- Ancient Greece 2000 BC – 146 BC
- Ancient Rome 753 BC – 476 AD (West)
- Middle Ages 500 AD – 1500 AD