

World in Transition:

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



- Western Roman Empire fell to Germanic barbarians in _____ AD.
- Eastern Roman Empire lasted another 1,000 years until 1453 and is called the _____ Empire.



- **R** _____
– Wasted money, self-indulgent
- **O** _____
– Citizens taxes increased causing inflation & other economic problems
- **M** _____
– Barbarians constantly attacked
- **E** _____
– West was a mess, East was at peace
– Eastern half was rich and better defended



- Spread quickly throughout _____
- Centered in _____



- Formerly the _____ Roman Empire
- _____ AD - _____ - AD



- _____ city of the Eastern Roman Empire & the Byzantine Empire
- Controlled _____ between Asia & Europe because of its location.



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



- Greatest emperor of the Byzantine Empire; ruled 527-565
- Revised & reformed Roman laws- “ _____ ”



- Justinian I's top _____
- Reconquered lands in North Africa and Italy that had been lost to _____ tribes.



- Built by Byzantine Emperor _____ (532 ad – 537 ad)
- Used technique called _____.
- Built as Christian Church – became a Mosque – Now a Museum.

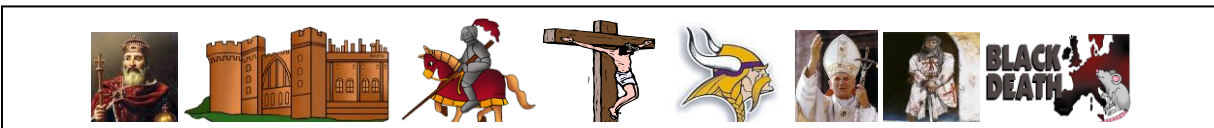


ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE

- Preserved _____ - _____ culture (arts, education, markets, engineering)
- _____ : preserved Roman Law



- Western & Eastern churches disagreed over several issues
 - _____ : paintings or sculptures of sacred figures
 - Western church liked _____. Eastern church didn't.
 - Western church didn't allow _____ (priests) to marry. Eastern church did.
 - Western church accepted the _____ as supreme authority over religious issues. Eastern church didn't.
- 1054: the western & eastern churches permanently split**
 - The church in the east became the _____ (Orthodox - Greek for "right opinion")
 - The western church remained the _____



Middles Ages

- The Middle Ages is the period of time after the fall of the _____ Roman Empire and before the _____ (Circa 500 AD – 1500 AD).
- The Renaissance was a "rebirth" of learning in Europe. It is viewed as a cultural bridge between the Middle Ages and the beginning of the Modern Age.

Effects of the Fall of Rome:

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



- Time period after the fall of the _____ Roman Empire.
- Commonly called the Early Middle Ages.
- People's lives were marked by suffering and hardship
- Time of increased _____, decreased _____, and a decline in _____ (education)
- _____ offered comfort and began to spread throughout Europe



- Groups (aka Barbarians) that overran Europe after the fall of the Western Roman Empire
- Established kingdoms in Western Europe



- Germanic tribe that established a large kingdom in Western Europe



- King of the Franks 768-814.
- Created an empire uniting most of Europe for the 1st time since the fall of Rome.
- Spread _____.
- Crowned "Emperor of the Romans" by Pope Leo III on December _____, _____ A.D.



- Vikings: _____
- Muslims: _____
- Magyars: _____



- Invaded Europe in the 800s A.D.
- AKA "_____"
- Came from _____, an area in Northern Europe (Norway, Sweden, Denmark)



- Viking. Founder of Greenland. Set up a Viking colony there. (Red hair and hot temper).



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



- _____
- Group from North Africa – began invading Europe from the South



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



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



- _____
- An economic system in the Middle Ages that was built around large estates called _____.
 - Feudalism provided political and social structure, while the Manorial system provided the _____ structure.



- _____
- The most powerful & wealthiest institution in Europe that greatly influenced European society
 - The _____ is the head of the church



- _____
- Duke of Normandy, _____
 - Became King of England after his victory at the Battle of _____ in 1066 A.D.
 - Introduced _____ to England



- _____
- Beliefs that opposed the official teachings of the _____ church.
 - 1100's A.D. → cases of heresy were _____ rapidly and caused church officials alarm.



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



- 1096 – 1291 A.D.
- Series of _____ wars fought between European Christians and Muslims
- **Goal: to reclaim the _____ from the Muslims**
- The Christians regained the Holy Land after the First Crusade but lost it during the Second Crusade & never regained it again
- Significant results of the Crusades:
 - Increased _____ between the Middle East and Europe
 - Increased _____



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



- Muslim military & political leader who as _____ (or leader) led Islamic forces during the Crusades.
- His victories allowed Muslim forces to re-conquer _____.



- Signed by England’s King John in 1215
- **LIMITED THE _____ OF THE ENGLISH _____**
- 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.



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



- 1337-1453: Fought between _____ and _____ for control of the French throne
- France wins!! (La Victoire!)



- 1412 – 1431 A.D.
- French _____ girl → led France to many victories in the Hundred Years War
- Captured, tried, and executed for _____ by the English.
- 25 years later was cleared of all charges.
- Made a Catholic _____ in 1920.



- AKA _____: Swept through _____ between 1347-1351 A.D.
- Began in Asia & spread along busy _____.
- Spread by fleas on rats that were found on trade ships
- An estimated 25 million Europeans died- about ____ / ____ (33%) of population
- Other Effects:
 - The church lost power
 - Feudalism and the Manorial System collapsed



- 1455-1485: 2 families fight over English _____
- Lancasters (Red Rose) vs. Yorks (White Rose)
- Ended when Henry Tudor claimed the throne & he was related to both families
- **Start of the _____ monarchy / dynasty**
- Significant Tudor monarchs:
 - Henry VIII
 - Mary (Bloody Mary) – tried to re-establish Catholicism in England. Led the execution of 283 Protestants – hence the name “Bloody Mary”
 - _____ – (Golden Age - Shakespeare, defeating Spanish Armada)