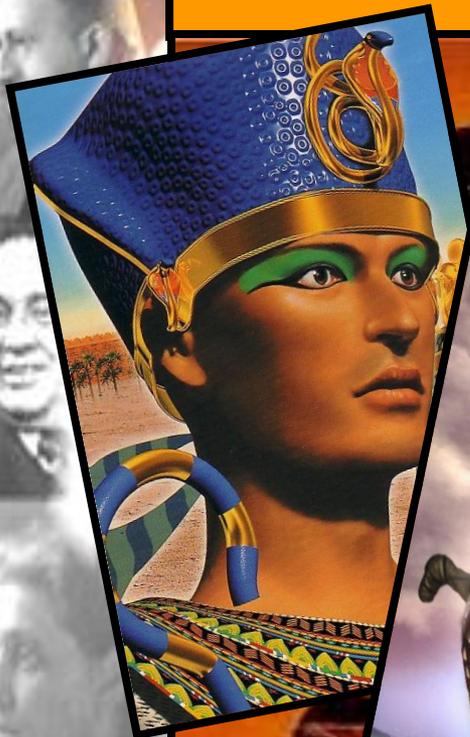


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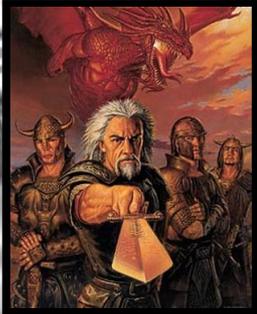


Dawn of Dirt





TODAY'S UNIT & LESSON



Lesson 12

(MW 1.12)



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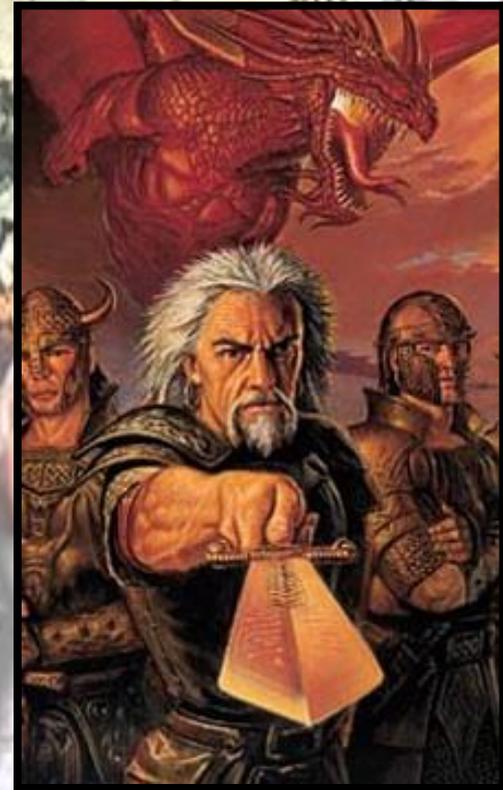
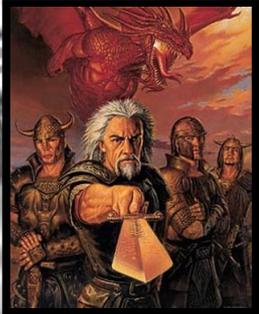


MIDDLE AGES:

The Middle Ages were a period in the history of Europe that **lasted from 350-1450 AD.**

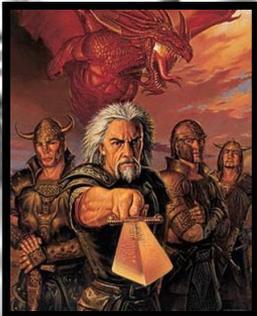
That being said...

There isn't any one event that began or ended Middle Ages. But, some historians say the fall of the Western Roman Empire triggered the change.



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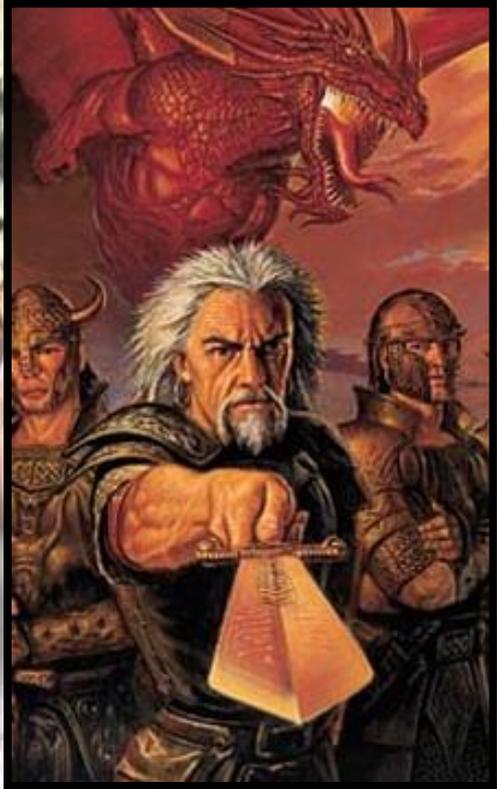




MIDDLE AGES:

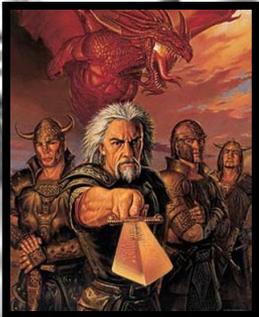
The term “Middle Ages” was invented during the Renaissance (1300-1600 AD), a period that came *after* the Middle Ages.

The term was NOT meant as a compliment.



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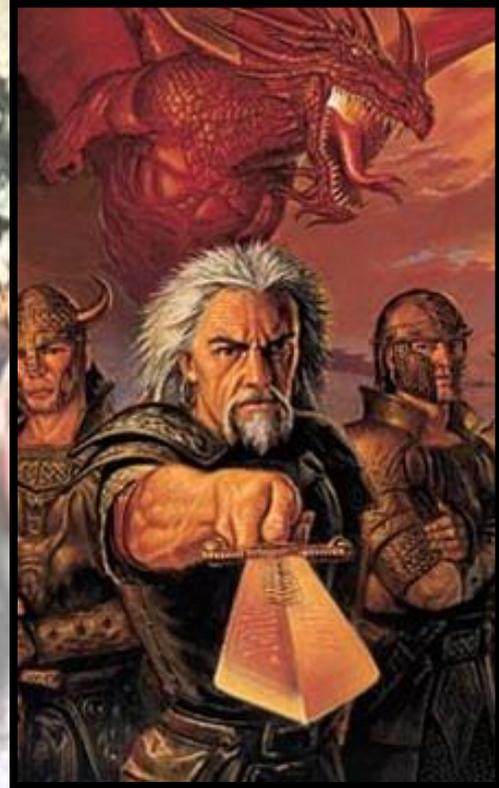




MIDDLE AGES:

During the Renaissance, people thought that their own time and that of Ancient Greece and Rome were more advanced and civilized.

They called the period between the Ancient world and themselves “the Middle Ages”.



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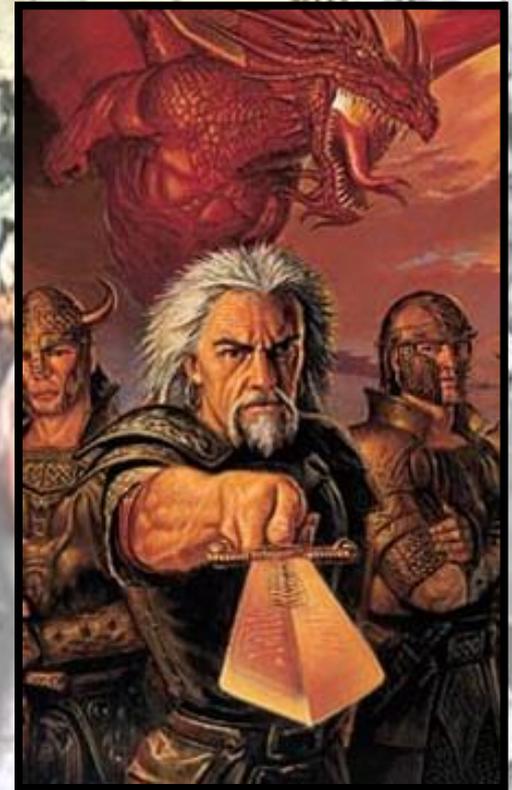
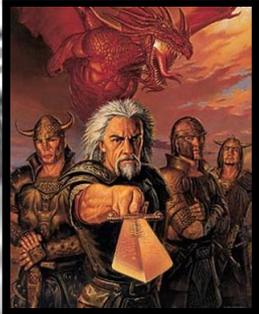
MIDDLE AGES:

The Middle Ages are divided into 3 periods:

1. Early Middle Ages
(350-1050 AD)

2. Central (High) Middle Ages
(1050-1300 AD)

3. Late Middle Ages
(1300-1450 AD)

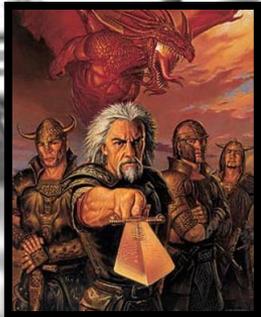


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FALL OF ROME:

By the 3rd Century, Rome had become too big.



It was hard to protect borders.

As a result, Persians and Germans started attacking.

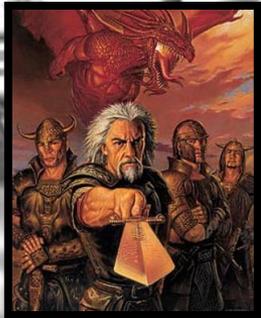


Rome fought for over a century... but it was simply delaying the inevitable.



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FALL OF ROME:

Roman Emperors realized it was too much territory to rule by themselves.

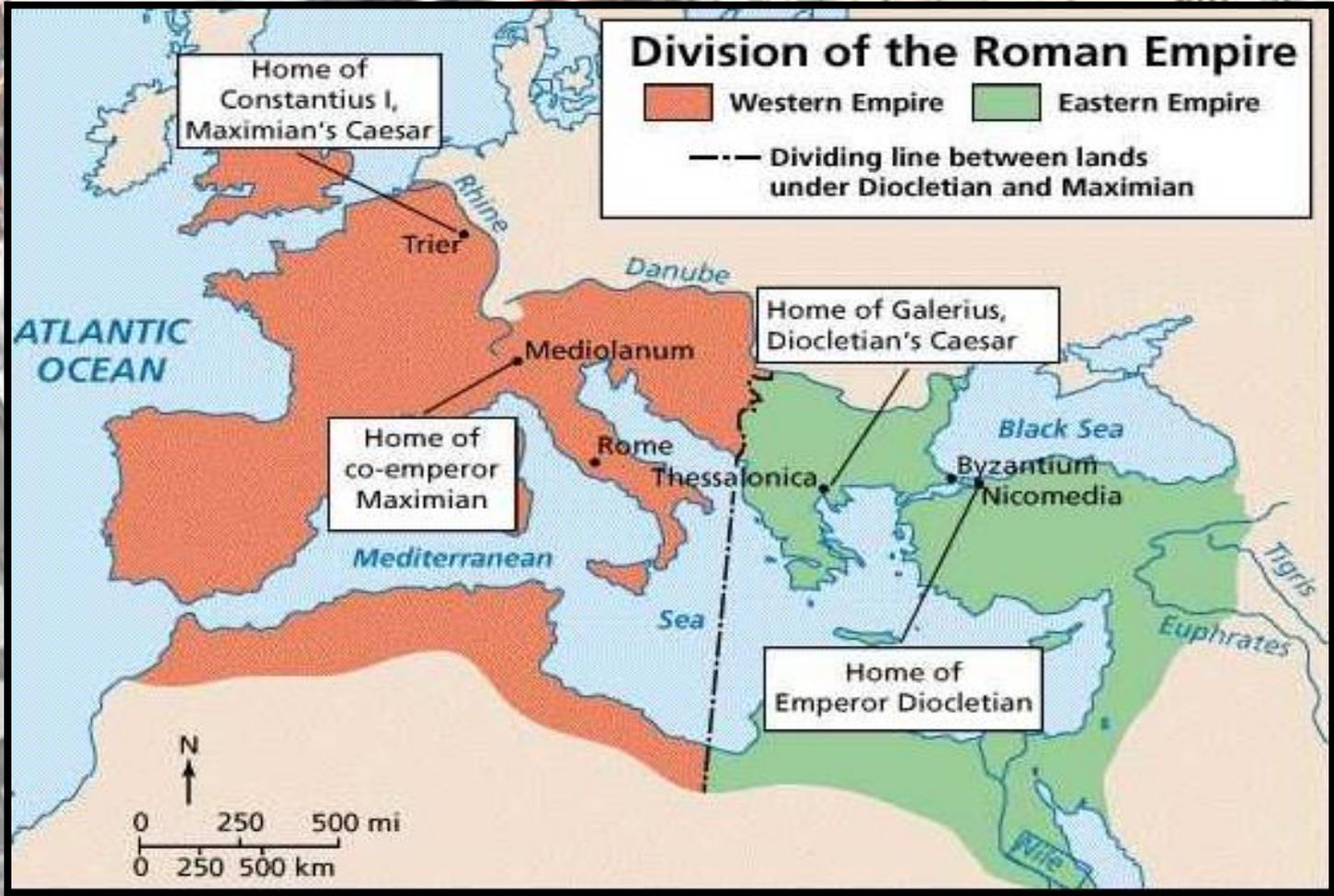
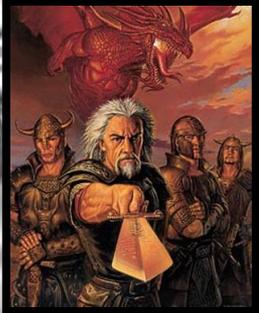
A **Co-Emperor** was created to help rule.

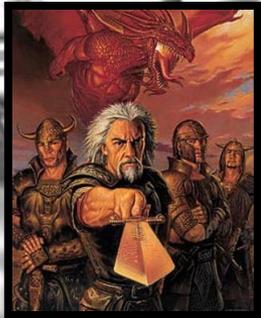
This **split Rome into 2** parts:

1. Eastern Roman Empire

2. Western Roman Empire





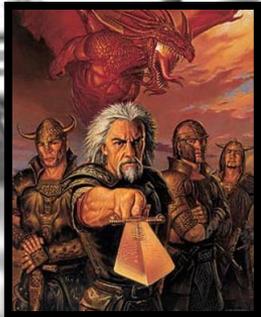


FALL OF ROME:

The division between East and West became more severe when **Emperor Constantine the Great** moved the capital from **Rome to Byzantium** in present-day Istanbul, Turkey.

He **renamed it** **“Constantinople”** (or **“City of Constantine”**).



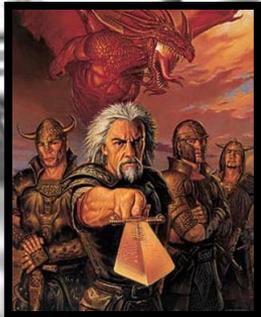


FALL OF ROME:

The **East** was **influenced by** the culture and language of **Greece**. The **West** remained influenced **by Latin**.

Eventually, a weakened West fell to the Goths and Visigoths (Germanic tribes) in **476 AD**.

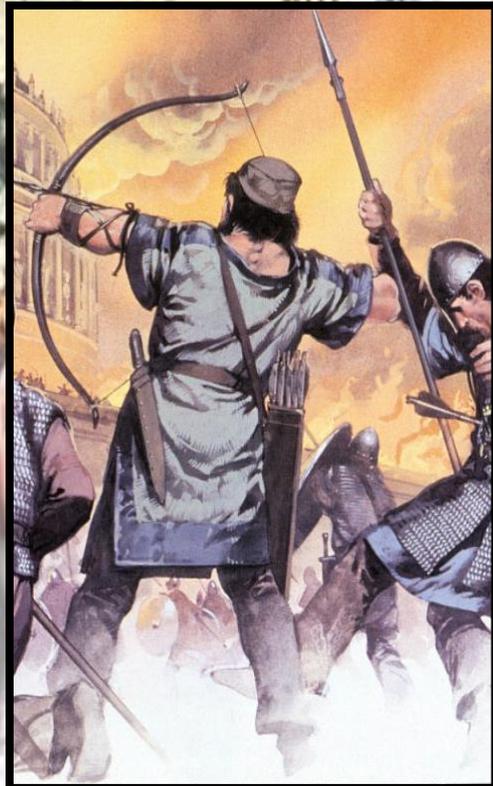




FALL OF ROME:

But don't worry! The **East** survived and **became** so different from the West that historians called it the **Byzantine Empire**.

The Byzantine Empire **lasted until 1453** because its capital sat in the middle of a **trade route** with the **Middle East**.

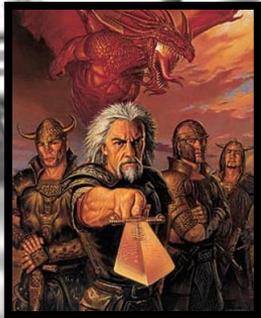


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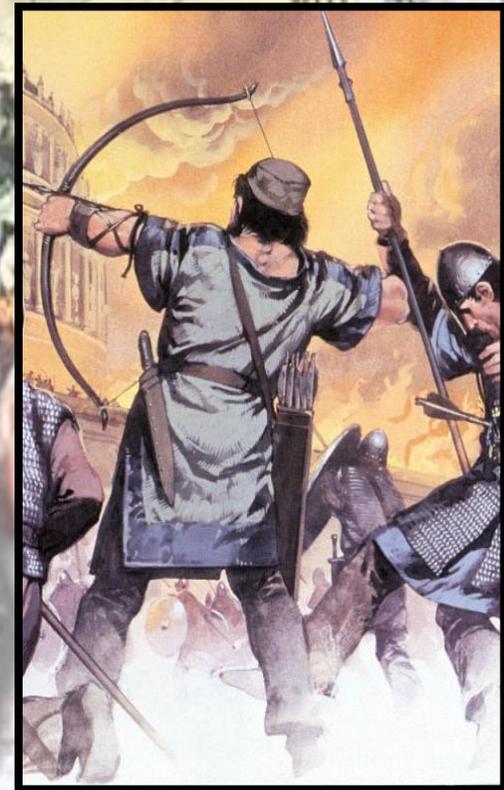


ROME'S HEIRS:

By **750 AD**, the **Roman Empire** had given way to **3 heirs**:

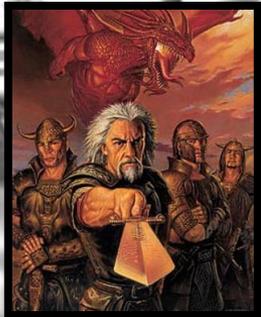


1. Byzantine Empire – heavily influenced by Greek life and language. With “less” empire to govern, the East consolidated and stabilized thanks to a series of strong Emperors.



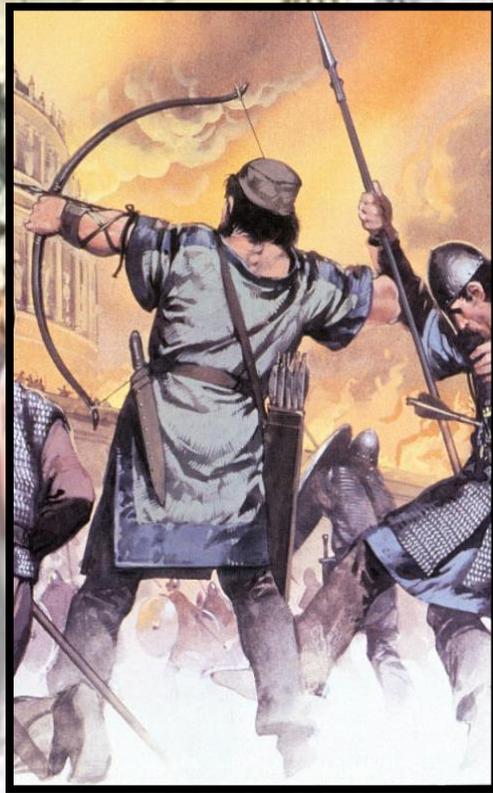
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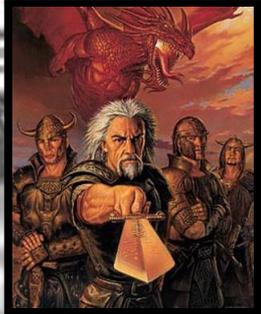


ROME'S HEIRS:

2. West (Europe) – with no “mothership” in Rome, the West fragmented into a bunch of **warring kingdoms** (future countries of England, France, Germany). These kingdoms waged ferocious wars for control of territory.

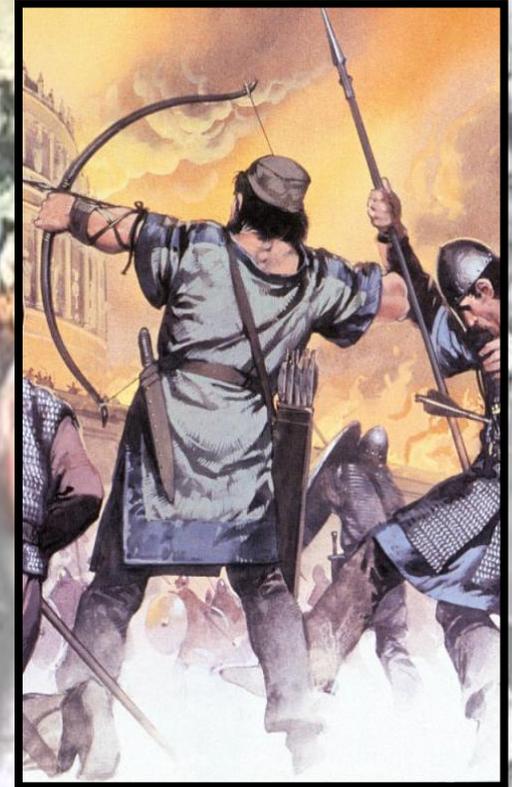


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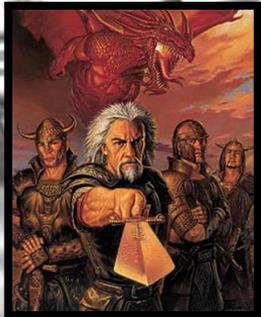


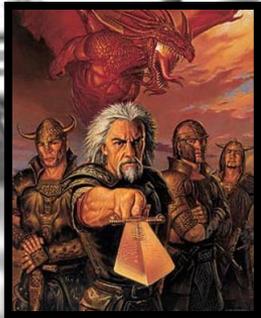
ROME'S HEIRS:

3. Islamic World – with Rome out of the picture, **Muslims** based out of Saudi Arabia **conquered** lots of **territory** in North Africa. **Led by Caliphs** (like Catholic Popes), the Islamic Caliphate stretched from Spain to India.



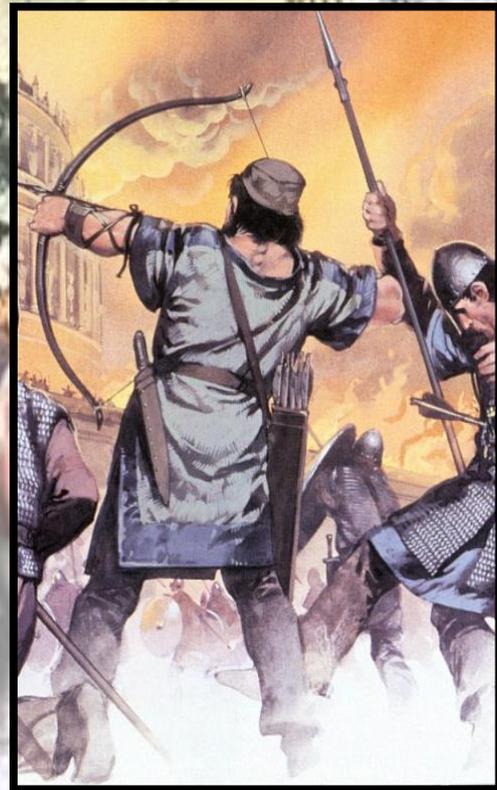
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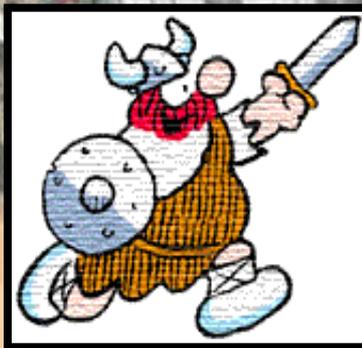
ROME'S HEIRS:

Meanwhile... back in **Europe**... the fragmented and tiny kingdoms soon found themselves **ripe for pillaging** and destruction **at the hands of the Vikings.**

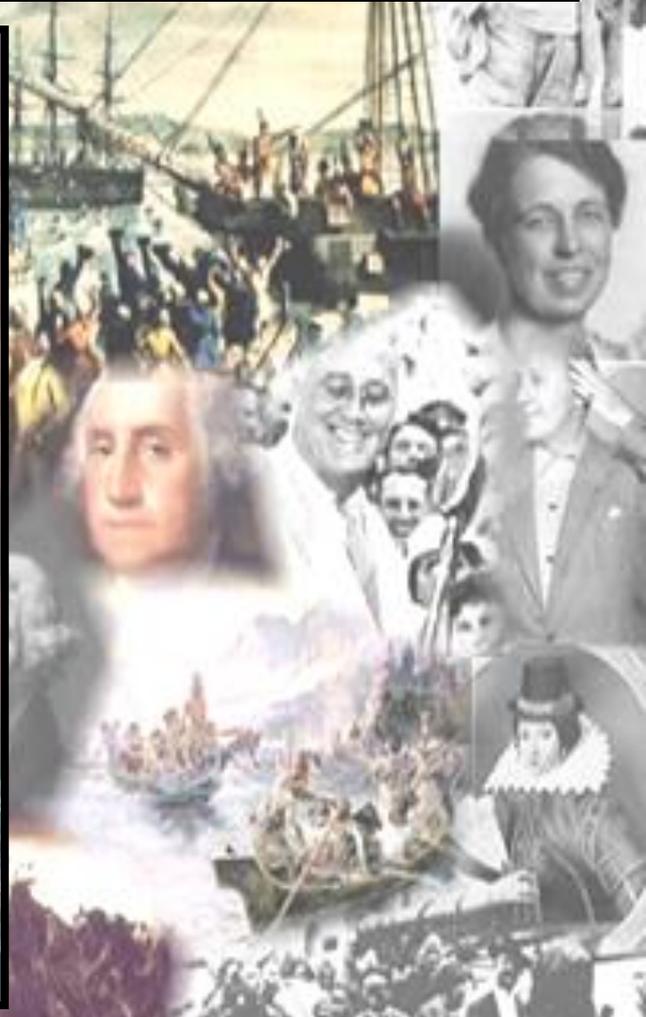
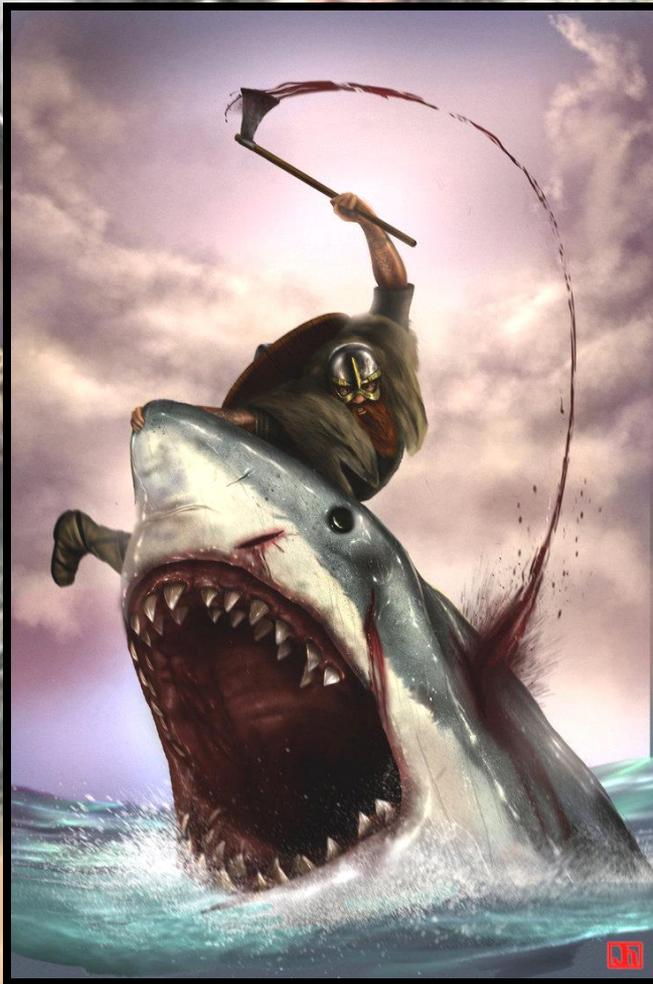


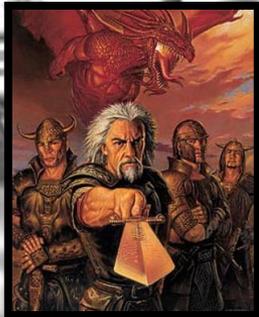
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ROME'S HEIRS:

To fight back, kings hired **soldiers** (knights) to assist in their defense.

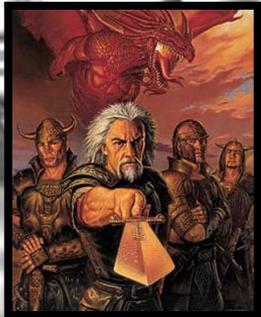
Kings **paid knights with land**. This gave knights an incentive to fight since they now owned land within the kingdom. (**This begins feudalism.**)





ROME'S HEIRS:

**KEY TERMS! KEY TERMS!
KEY TERMS! KEY TERMS!**



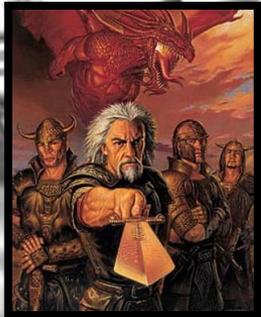
feudalism ...



seignorialism / manorialism ...

feudal society ... *oh my!*





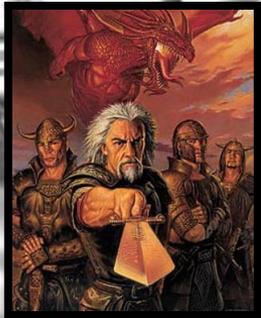
ROME'S HEIRS:

Feudalism refers to a contractual system of political and **military relationships** existing **among** members of the **nobility**.

Translated...

Feudalism is between a king and his knights. (Feudalism Fight!)





ROME'S HEIRS:

Seignorialism refers to a system of **relations between the lords and their serfs** (peasants) concerning working the land... not fighting.

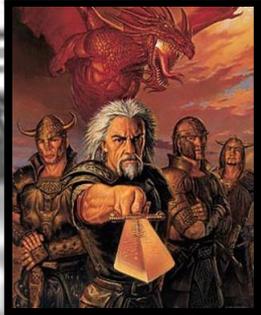
Translated...

Seignorialism is between a lord and his serfs (Seignorialism Serf!)



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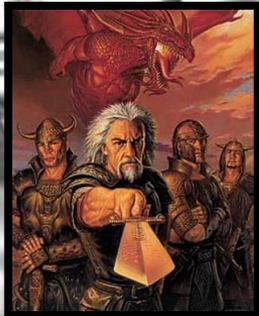
ROME'S HEIRS:

Another name for seignorialism is manorialism. This is because the lands worked by the serfs were called fiefs, or manors. The serfs were tied to the land (meaning if the land was sold, they went with it).



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ROME'S HEIRS:

When feudalism and seignorialism were put together, they formed the hierarchical framework called “feudal society”.

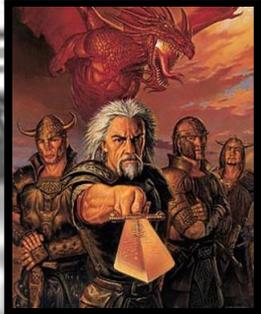
Translated...

Feudal society is kings, knights & serfs put together.



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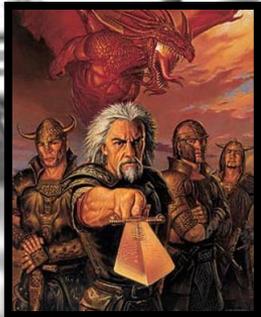
ROME'S HEIRS:

When **kings ran out of land** to **“pay” knights**, they started paying them **with money**.

This wasn't as effective, because knights were no longer **“tied”** to the land – just a paycheck.

This was called **“bastard feudalism”** (illegitimate).



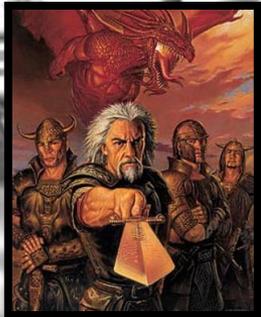


ROME'S HEIRS:

Understandably, such a system resulted in serious abuses by those at the “top”, namely the ruling monarchs.

King John of England (ruled **1199-1216**) often **abused** his **power** by raising taxes at will on his knights without first consulting them.



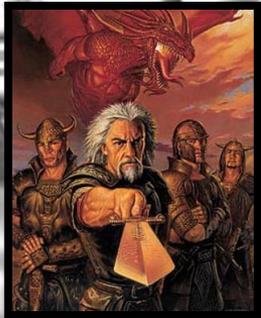


ROME'S HEIRS:

In **1215**, the **knights** revolted and **forced John** to **sign** the **Magna Carta** (Latin for “*Great Charter*”) in a cow pasture at Runnymede.

The Magna Carta stated that **no king** was “**above the law**” and required the government to follow the law in dealing with its citizens.





ROME'S HEIRS:

The Magna Carta impacted the future U.S. The Founding Fathers took the following and used it to form American law:

1. Due Process of Law (Amend 5)
2. Trial by Jury (Amends 6&7);
3. *“No taxation without representation”*



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WHAT
DID WE
LEARN
TODAY?



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FAST 5: UNIT 1, LESSON 12 (MW 1.12)

QUESTION 1 

1. TBA



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FAST 5: UNIT 1, LESSON 12 (MW 1.12)

QUESTION 2 

2. TBA



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FAST 5: UNIT 1, LESSON 12 (MW 1.12)

QUESTION 3 

3. TBA



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FAST 5: UNIT 1, LESSON 12 (MW 1.12)

QUESTION 4 

4 . TBA



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FAST 5: UNIT 1, LESSON 12 (MW 1.12)

QUESTION 5 

5. TBA



-  **THINK**
-  **CHECK**
-  **SUBMIT**



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