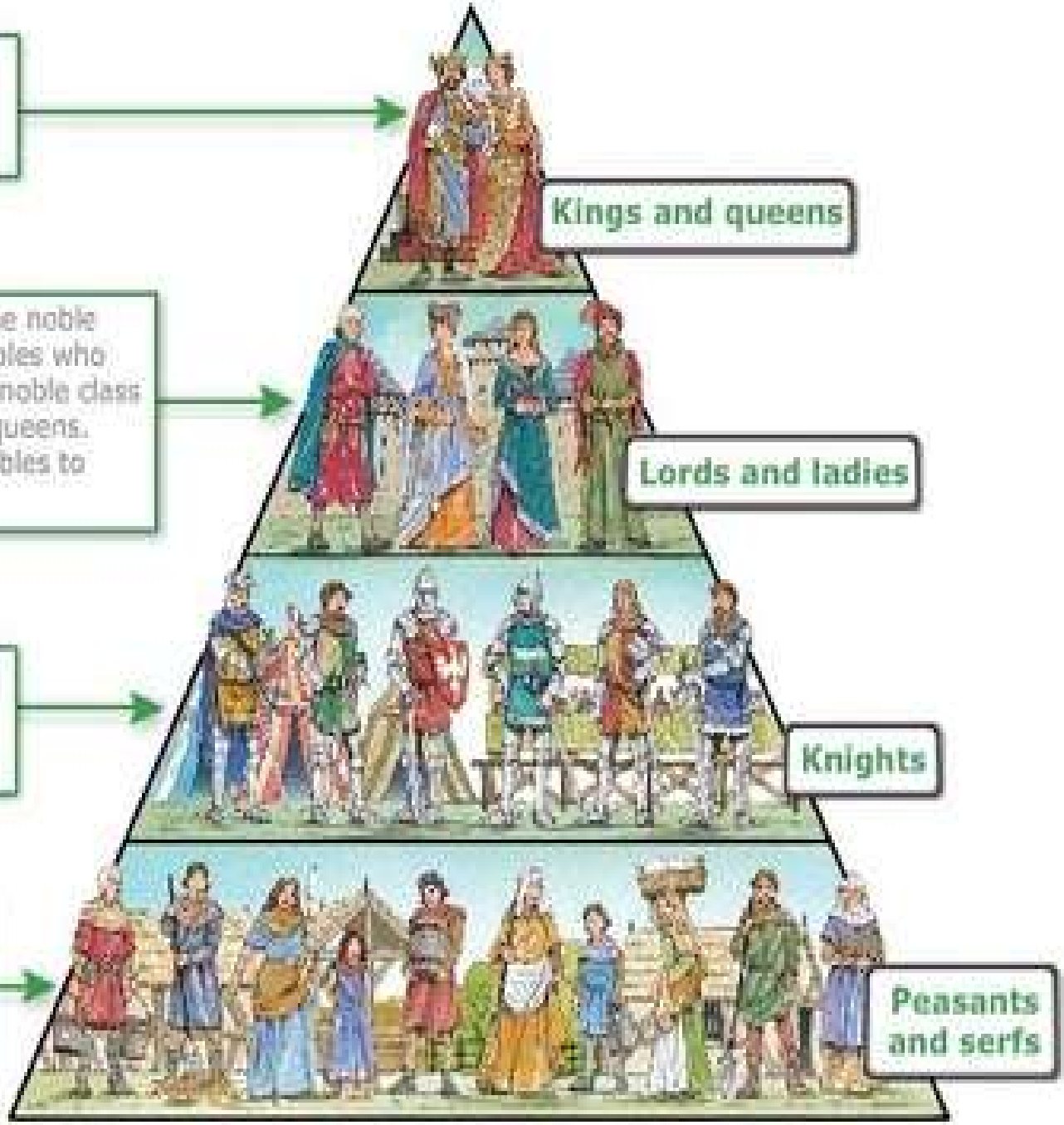
Topic for Today
“What “I” Have Learned About the Middle Ages.”

Kings and queens lost much of their power to the nobles after the fall of Charlemagne's empire.

Lords and ladies were part of the noble class. They were also vassals, nobles who served a lord of higher rank. The noble class pledged loyalty to the kings and queens. They supplied knights to other nobles to fight in battles.

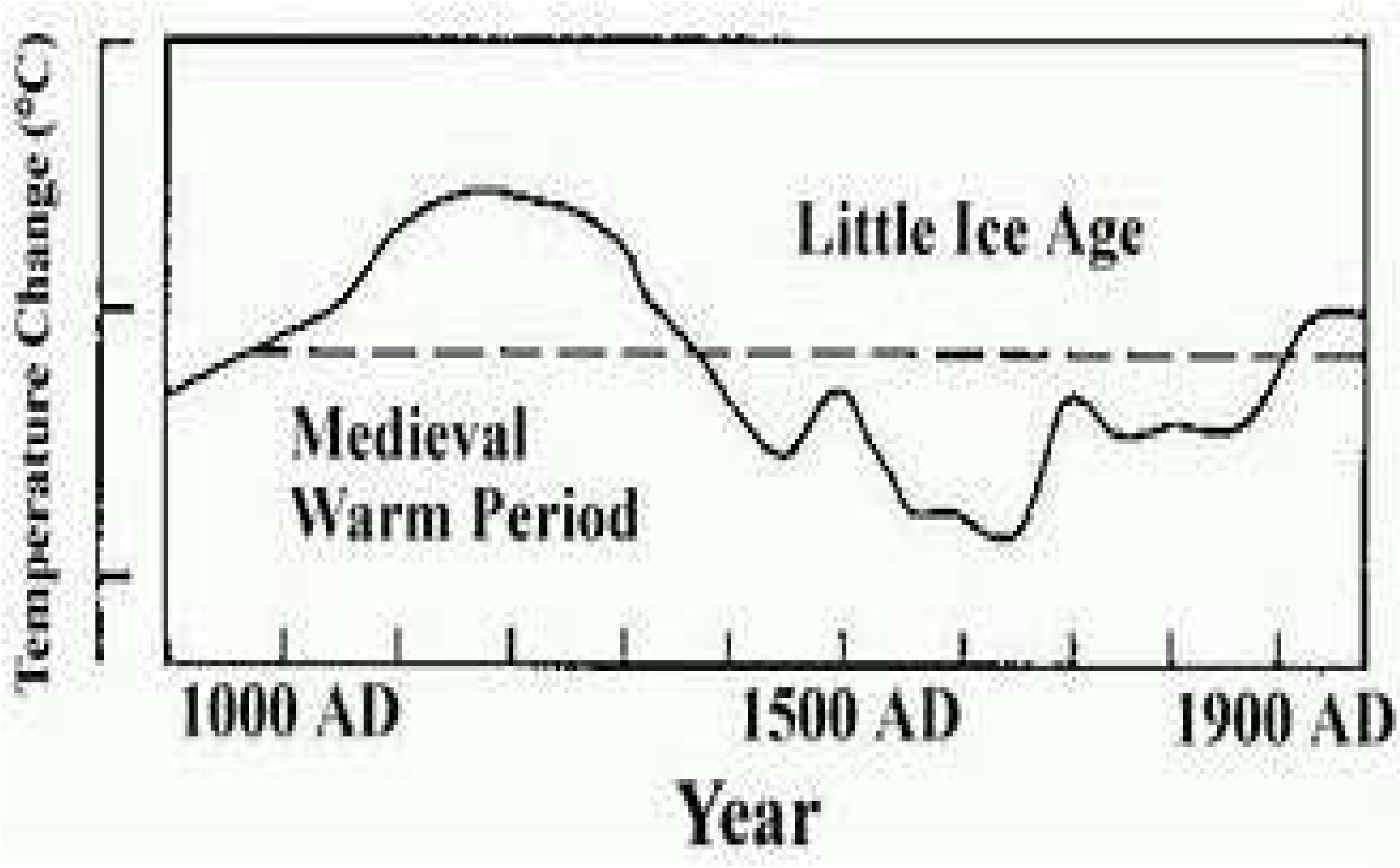
Knights protected nobles as well as peasants and serfs during battles between kingdoms.

Peasants and serfs worked the farms. They also provided tools and crafts for the noble class.





The Weather over the period



- 200 BC – 600 Roman Warming
- 411 – 900 Dark Age Cooling
- 900 – 1300 Medieval Warming
- 1300 – 1850 Little Ice Age
- 1800 – Present Modern Warming

Constantine



BYZANTINE EMPIRE TIMELINE EVENTS

Directions: Place the key events below on the notebook paper timeline that you set up. Carefully look at the directions and examples on the next two slides.

Key Events

476 The Western Roman Empire falls but the Eastern Empire survives

476 The Eastern Roman empire is referred to as the Byzantine Empire from this date forward

527-565 Justinian rules the Byzantine Empire

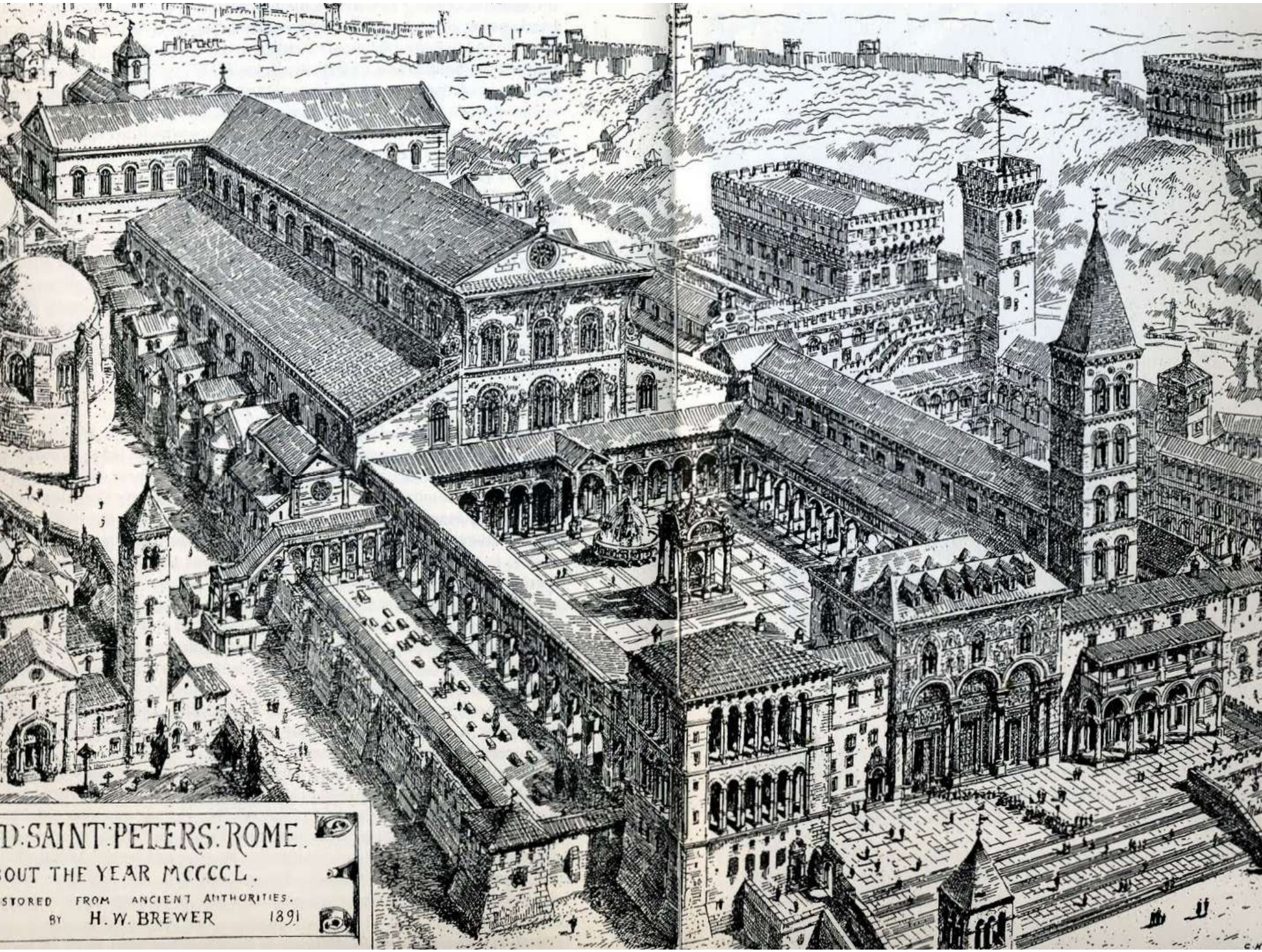
537 The Hagia Sophia is completed

863 The Byzantines send missionaries to spread Christianity in Russia

1054 The Byzantines break away from the Catholic Church and start the Orthodox Church

1453 The Byzantine Empire falls to the Ottoman Turks

© 2017 HistoryTechstar


D: SAINT: PETERS: ROME.
BOUT THE YEAR MCCCCL.
STORED FROM ANCIENT AUTHORITIES.
BY H. W. BREWER 1891

Rome and Byzantine Empire 325



Alaric Visigoth 370





66 years later Attila attacked Rome




North Sea
North Atlantic Ocean
Empire of Attila the Hun
451
Gaul
452
Spain
West Roman Empire
Italy
Rome
Mediterranean Sea
AFRICA
Black Sea
Constantinople
443
447
East Roman Empire
ASIA

Attila sacks Rome 410



491 Clovis is Baptized Catholic





Area occupied by Moors in 711



Moors control Spain 711



Charles Martel

- Known as "Charles the Hammer"
- Becomes "Mayor of the Palace" (majordomo) in 714 CE
- Wins Battle of Tours in 732 CE - stopping Muslim spread into Europe




BATTLE OF TOURS:
A CLASH OF CIVILIZATIONS

732 Battle of Tours



CHARLEMAGNE

800 Charles Martel's grandson
ted much of Europe under his
trol

- Empire reached from France, to Germany, and part of Italy

arlemagne's name translates to
harles the Great" because he had
ny accomplishments

- Strengthened and brought order to Europe
- Helped the Romans hold off the Muslims
- Started the Missi Dominici
  - Group of nobles who saw that the laws were followed
- Rebuilt Trade
- Focused on Education
- Spread Christianity



Charlemagne's Church in Aachen




ANGLO-
SAXON
KINGDOMS
London
SAXONY
Elbe
Aachen
English Channel
Rhine
Reims
Metz
Danube
Paris
Strasbourg
BAVARIA
BRITTANY
Loire
Tours
North
Atlantic
Ocean
CHARLEMAGNE'S
EMPIRE
CARINTHIA
Pavia
Lyon
LOMBARDY
PAPAL
STATES
Bordeaux
Garonne
Bay of
Biscay
Rhône
Marseille
PYRENEES
MTS.
CORSICA
Rome
SPANISH
MARCH
Mediterranean
Sea
MUSLIMS
Barcelona
SPOLETO
125
km
mi
Lands held in 771
Lands acquired by 800
N


KAROLO AUGUSTO

Charlemagne kingdom 814



Long Ship construction



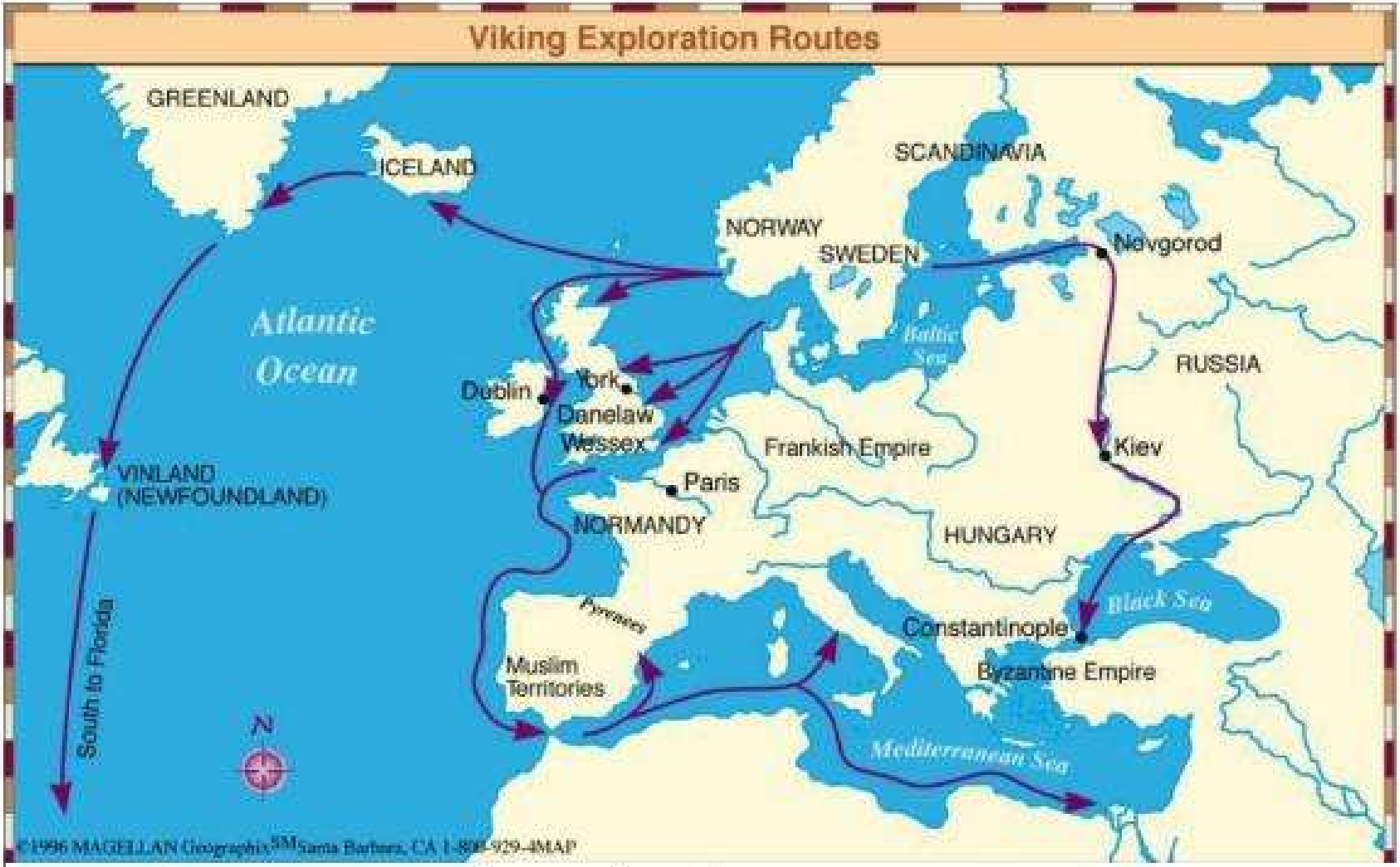
Viking Long Ship





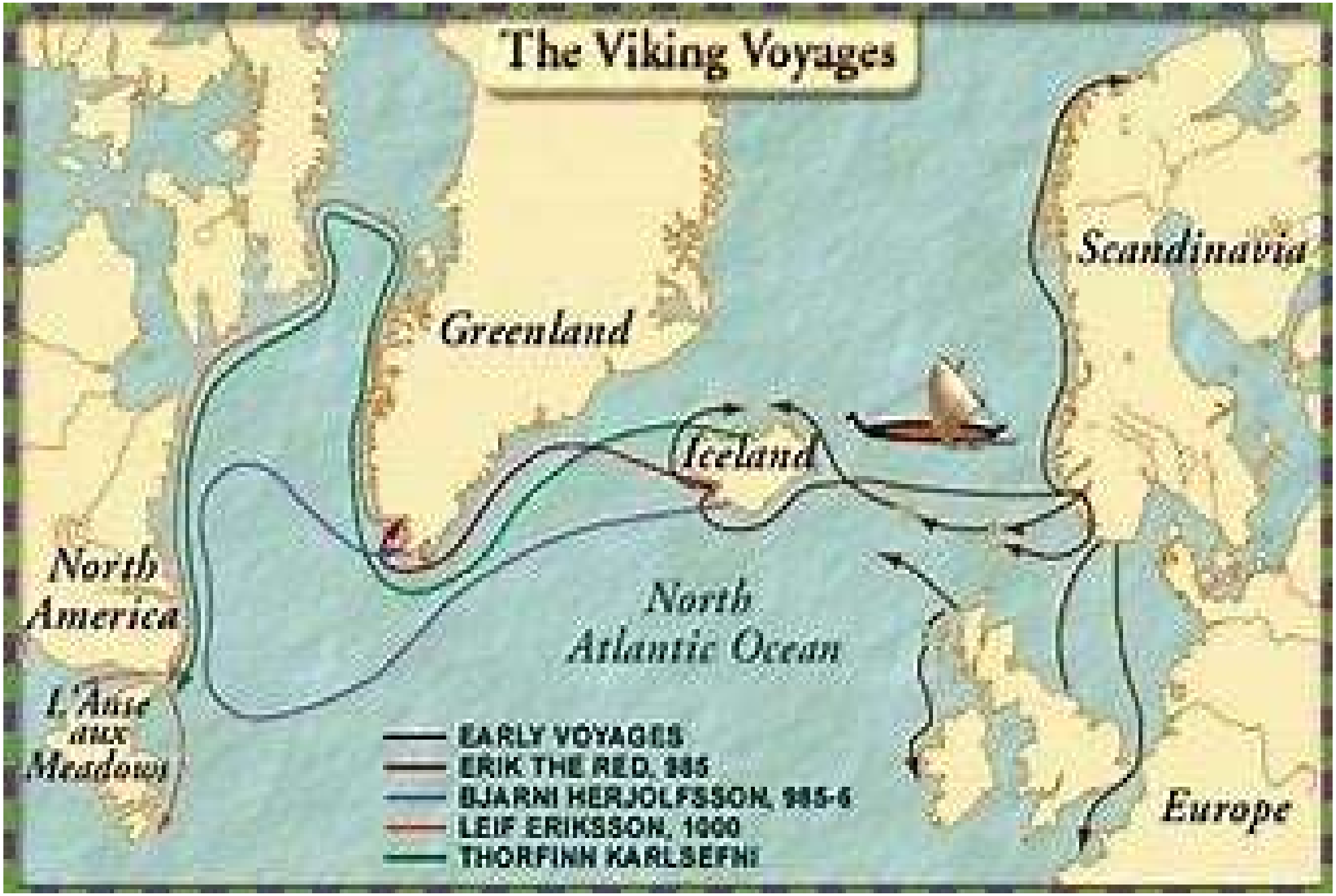
Vikings

800 – 1050 AD



1. High seas required Broader Ships
2. Broader Ships = Less Draft + Easier Landings for Invasion

Vikings Territory



Otto I 936 - 973

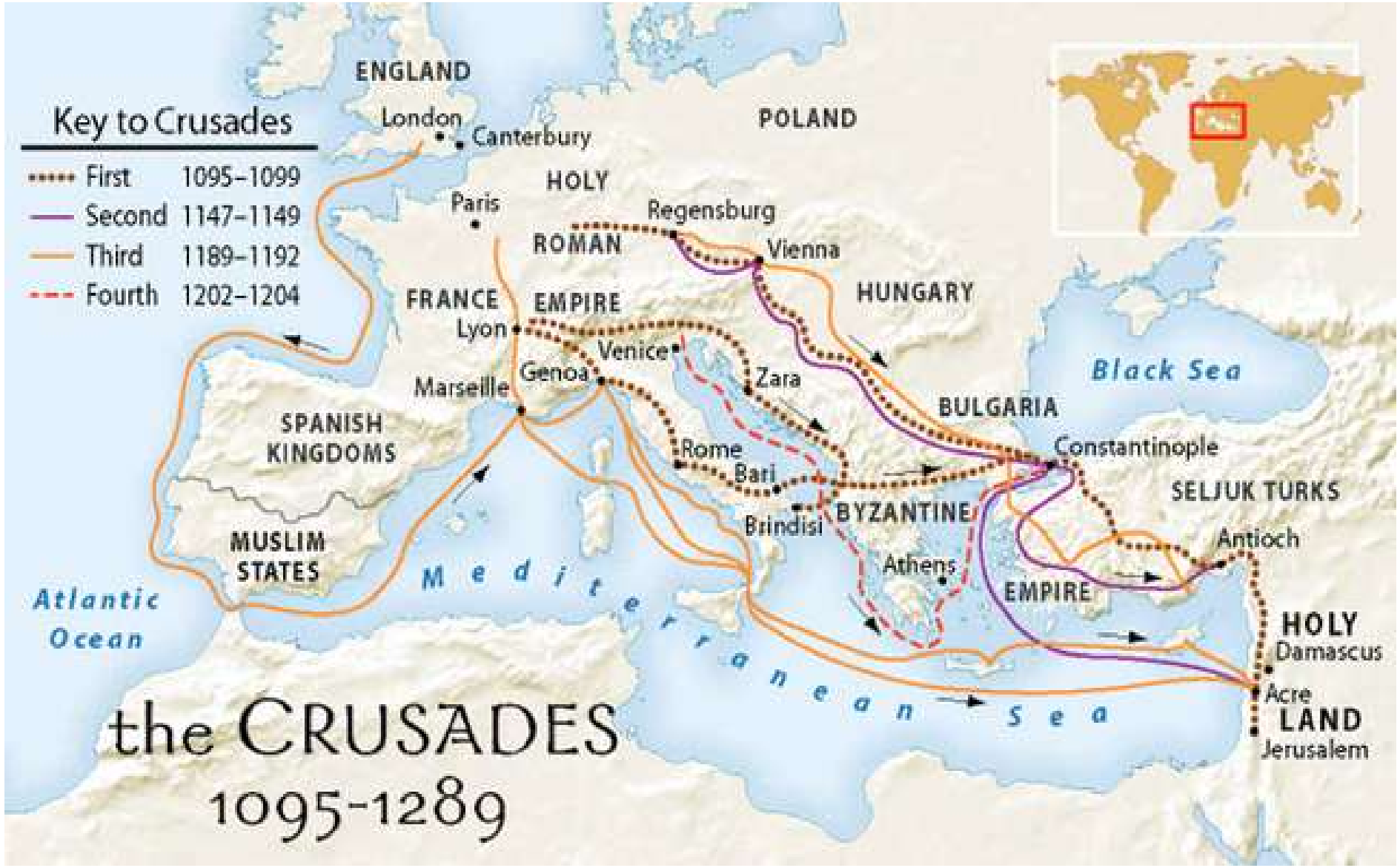


Knights 995 - 1415

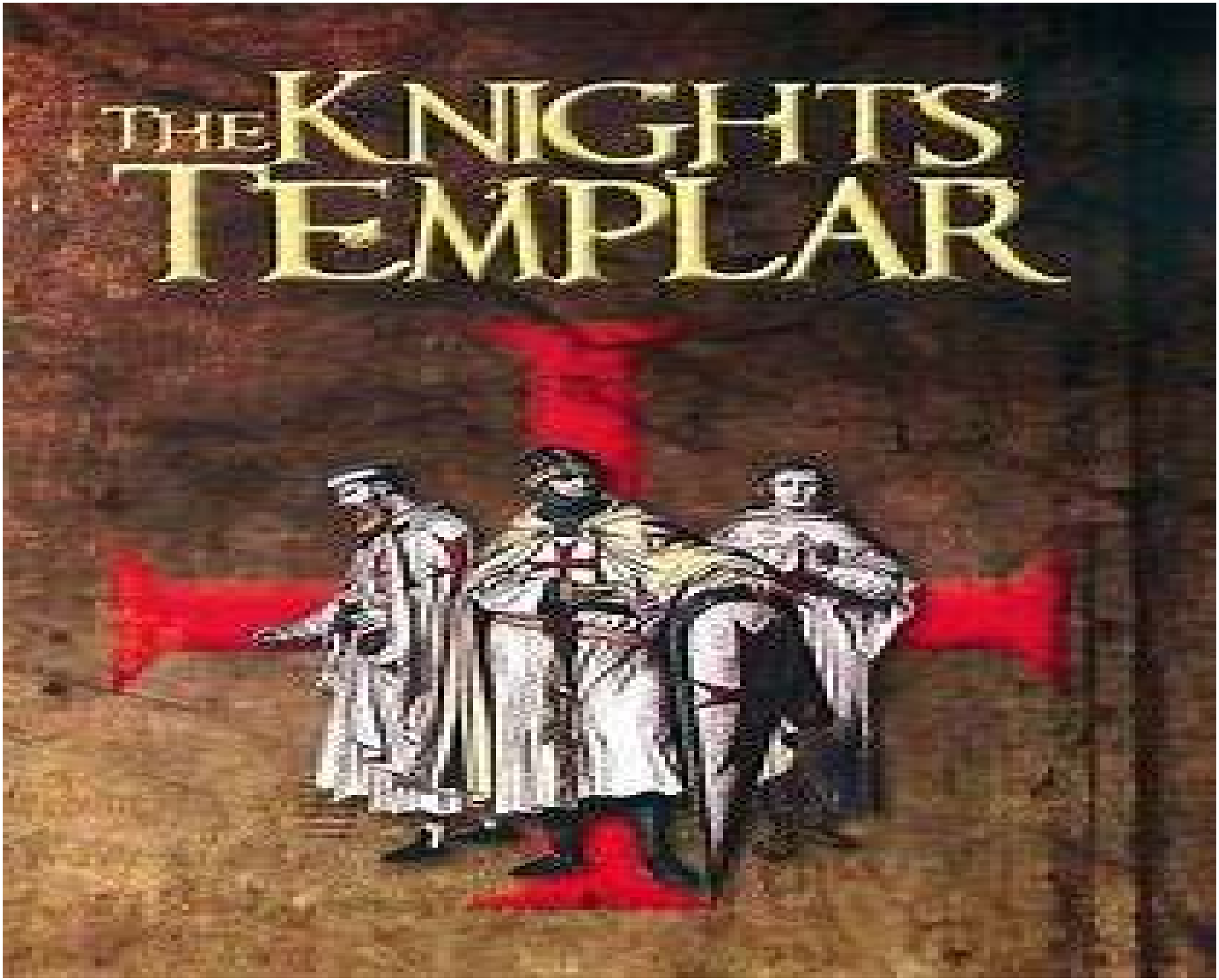


Pope Urban II 1095




Key to Crusades
First 1095–1099
Second 1147–1149
Third 1189–1192
Fourth 1202–1204
ENGLAND
London
Canterbury
POLAND
HOLY
ROMAN
EMPIRE
Paris
Regensburg
Vienna
HUNGARY
FRANCE
Lyon
Venice
Genoa
Marseille
Zara
Black Sea
BULGARIA
SPANISH
KINGDOMS
Rome
Bari
Constantinople
SELJUK TURKS
BYZANTINE
EMPIRE
Brindisi
Athens
Antioch
MUSLIM
STATES
Atlantic
Ocean
Mediterranean Sea
HOLY
LAND
Damascus
Acre
Jerusalem
the CRUSADES
1095-1289




THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

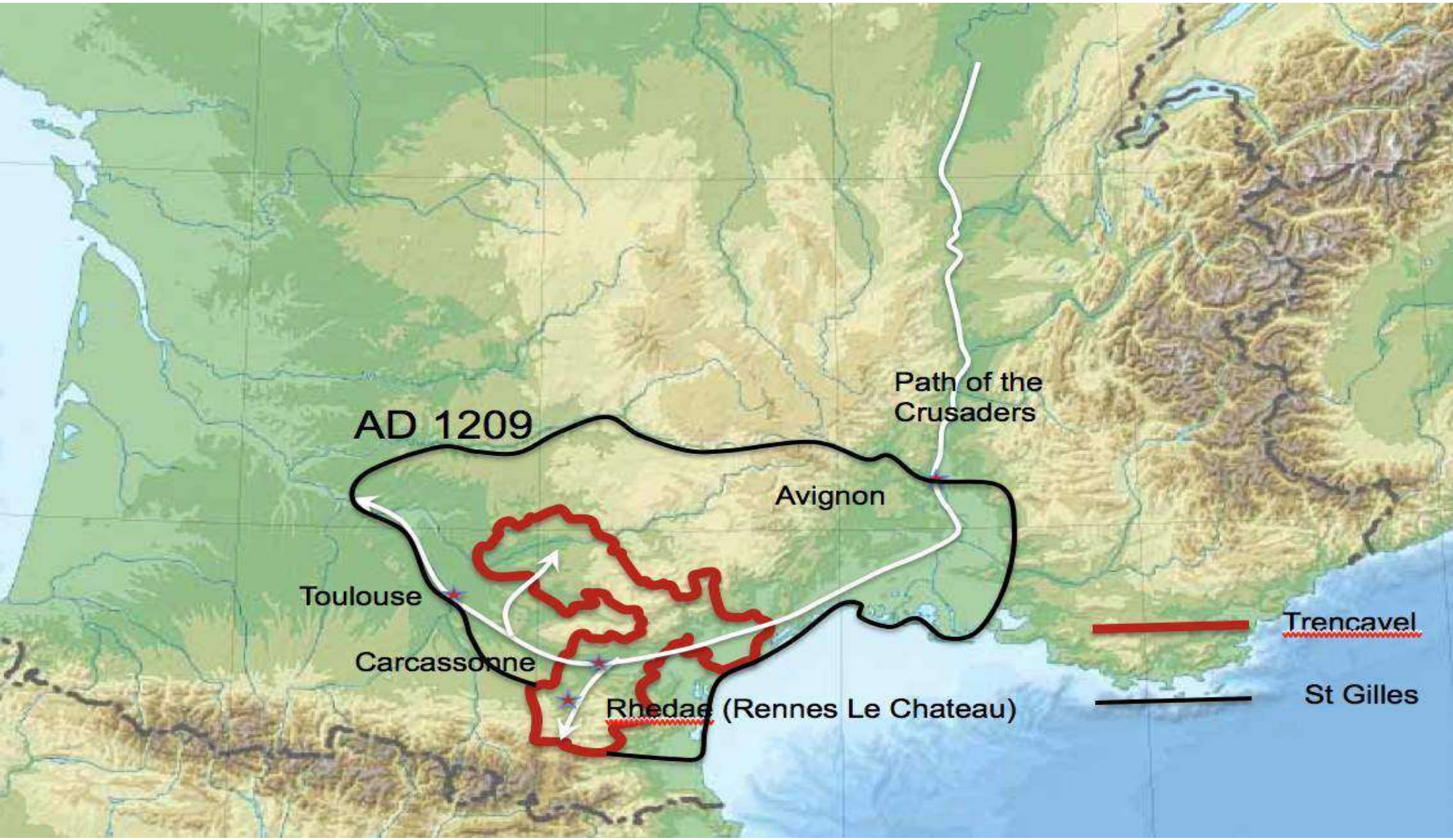
Knight’s Templars uniform



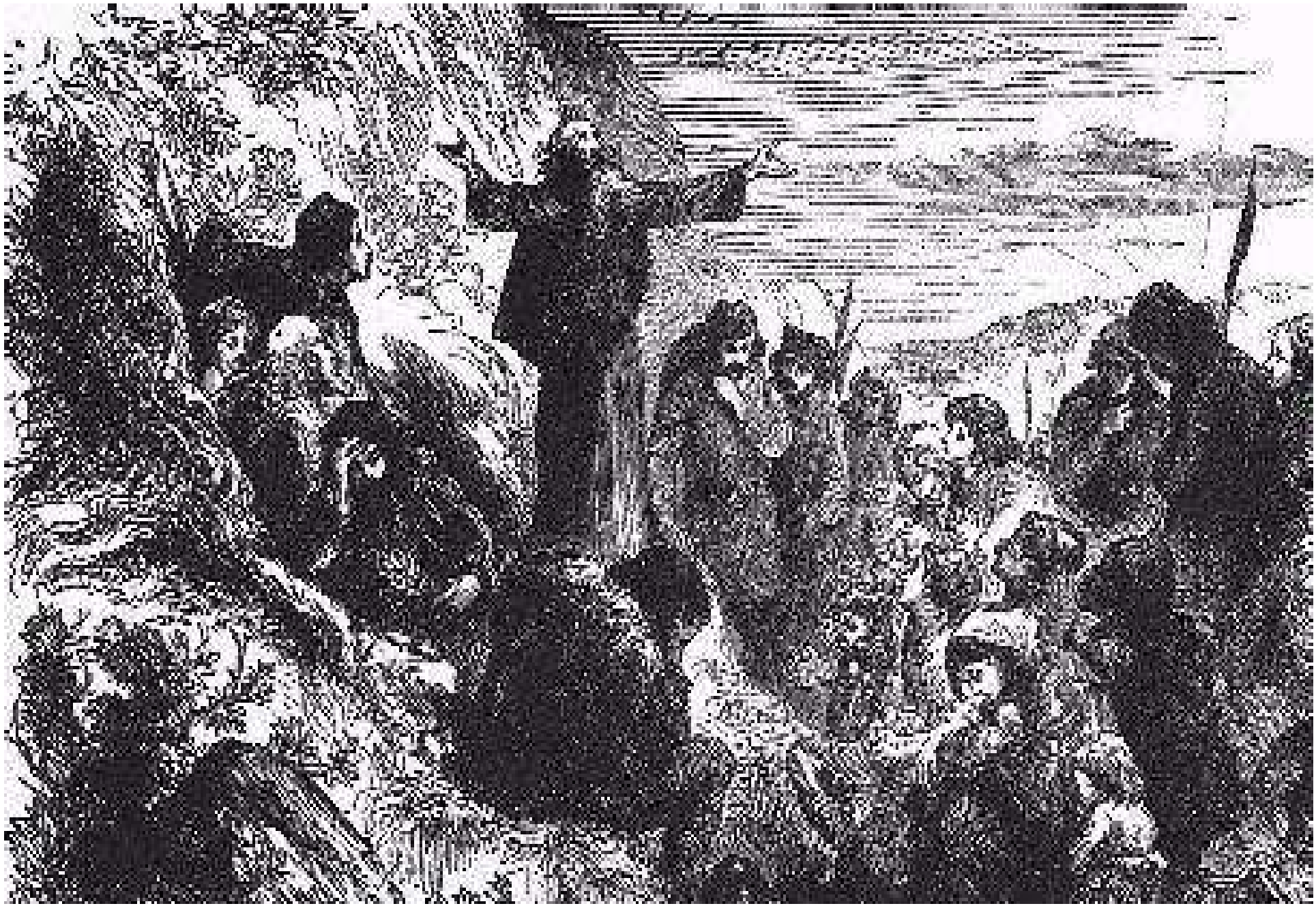
Crusades



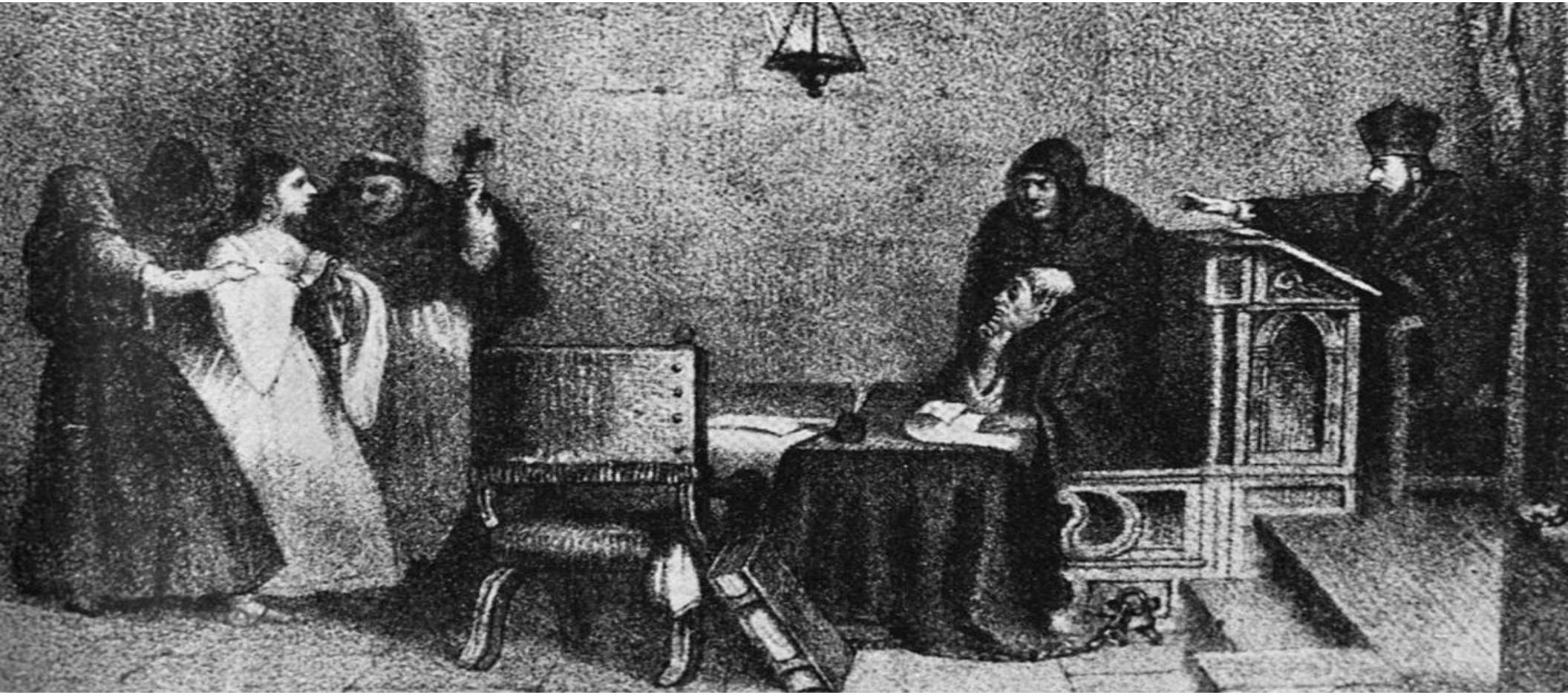
Albigensian Crusade



Catharism Southern France



INQUISATION



Pope Clement V King Philip IV





Forced to admit crime



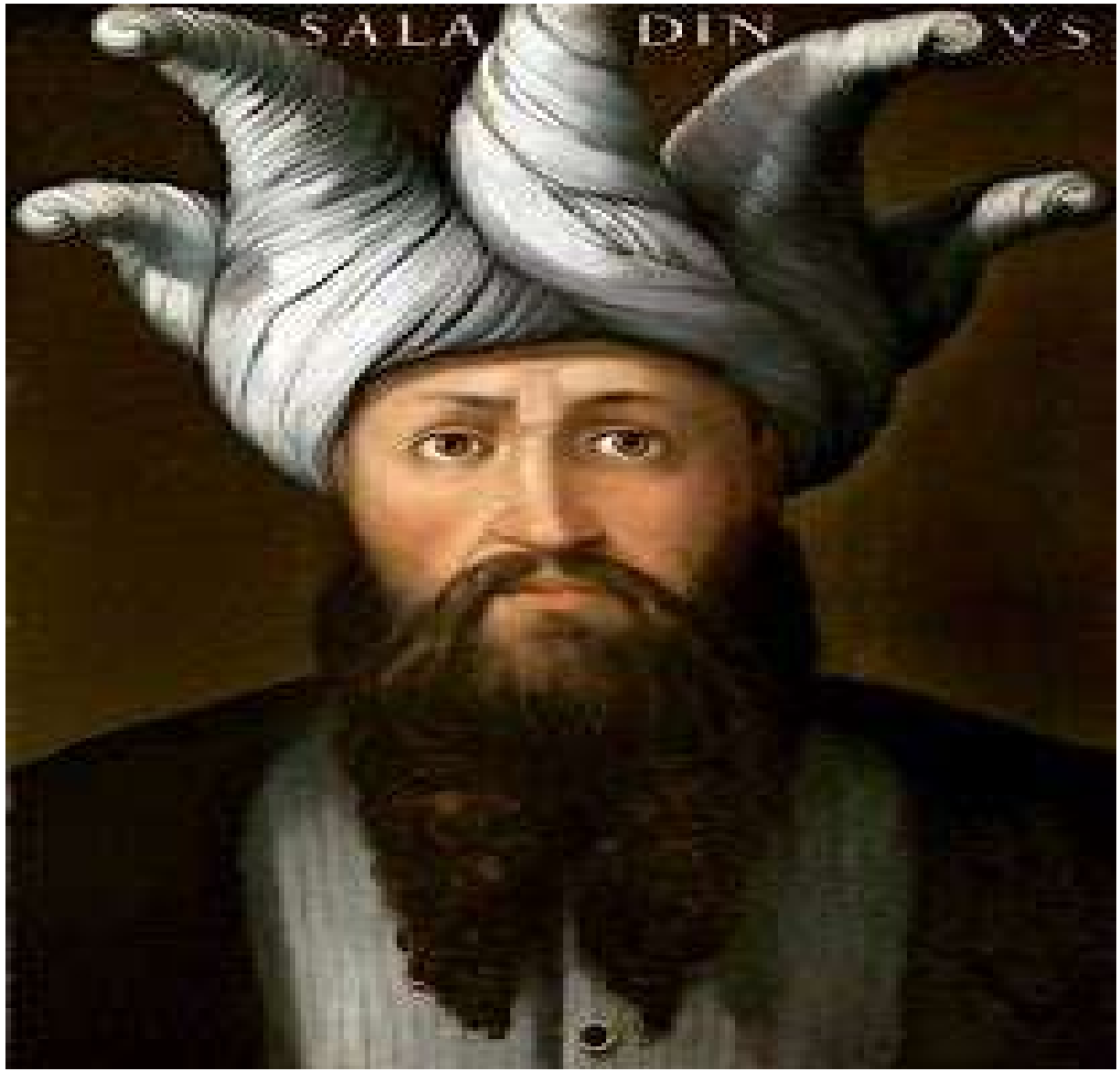
Jacques De Molay



1307 Templar leaders Burned



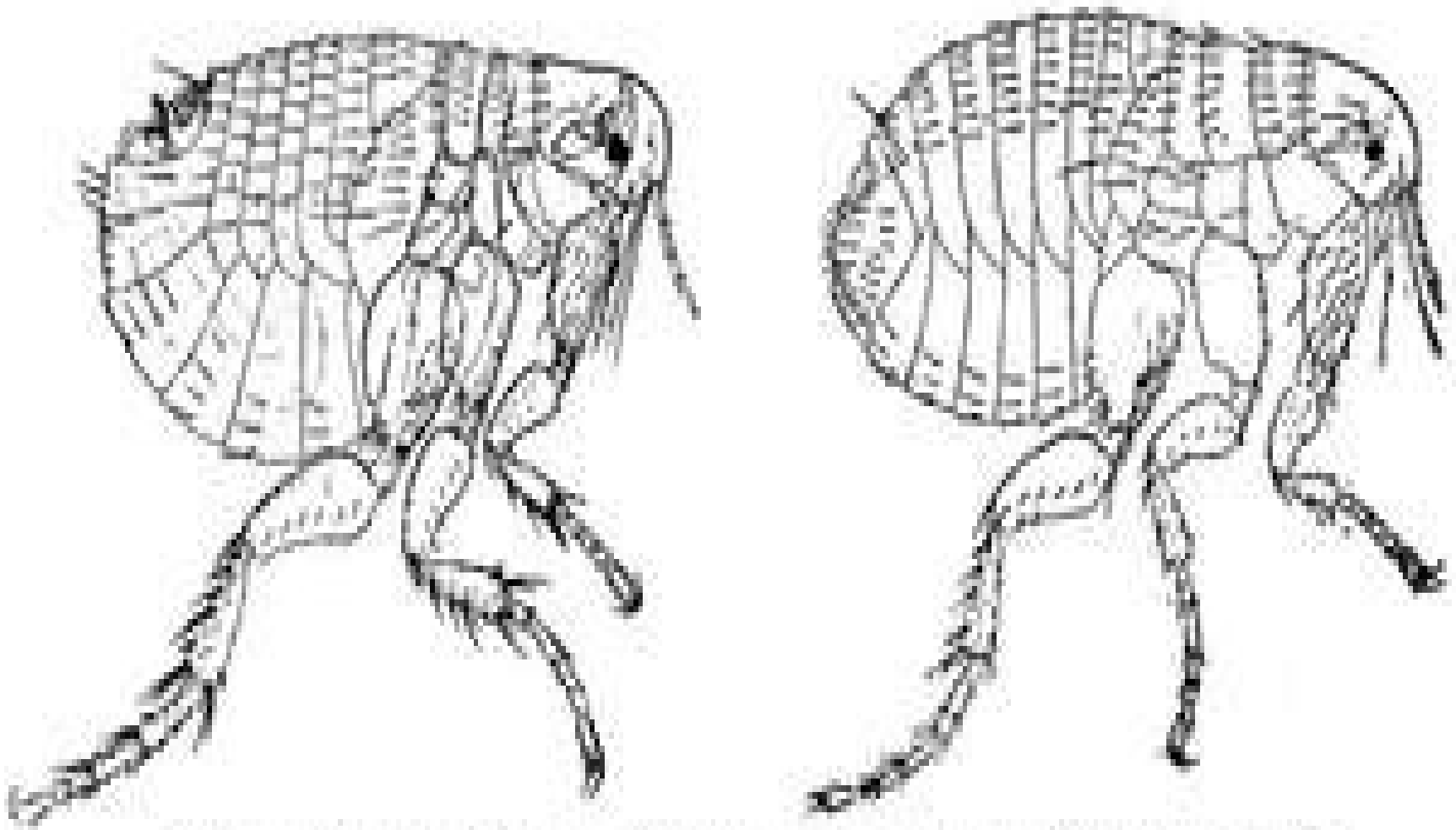
Salman II 1244






THE 'BLACK DEATH'
ENTERED ENGLAND IN 1348
THROUGH THIS PORT.
IT KILLED 30-50%
OF THE COUNTRY'S
TOTAL POPULATION

Flea = Yersina Pestis



Xenopylla cheopis, the oriental rat flea; male, left; female, right.

Symptoms of the Plague

- *The Black Plague was marked with puffy bumps called buboes, which oozed pus and blood on people's necks, armpits, and groins.*
- *The skin also developed black patches and boils.*
- *People infected with the disease often died within a week after they started showing symptoms.*
- *Other symptoms of the Black Death included:*
- *a very high fever*
- *delirium*
- *the victim begins to vomit*
- *muscular pains*
- *bleeding in the lungs*
- *mental disorientation*

Bubonic Plague



- Easily identified by symptoms:
- Swelling called buboes on victims bodies
- Deadlier form spread through the air & killed people in less than a day





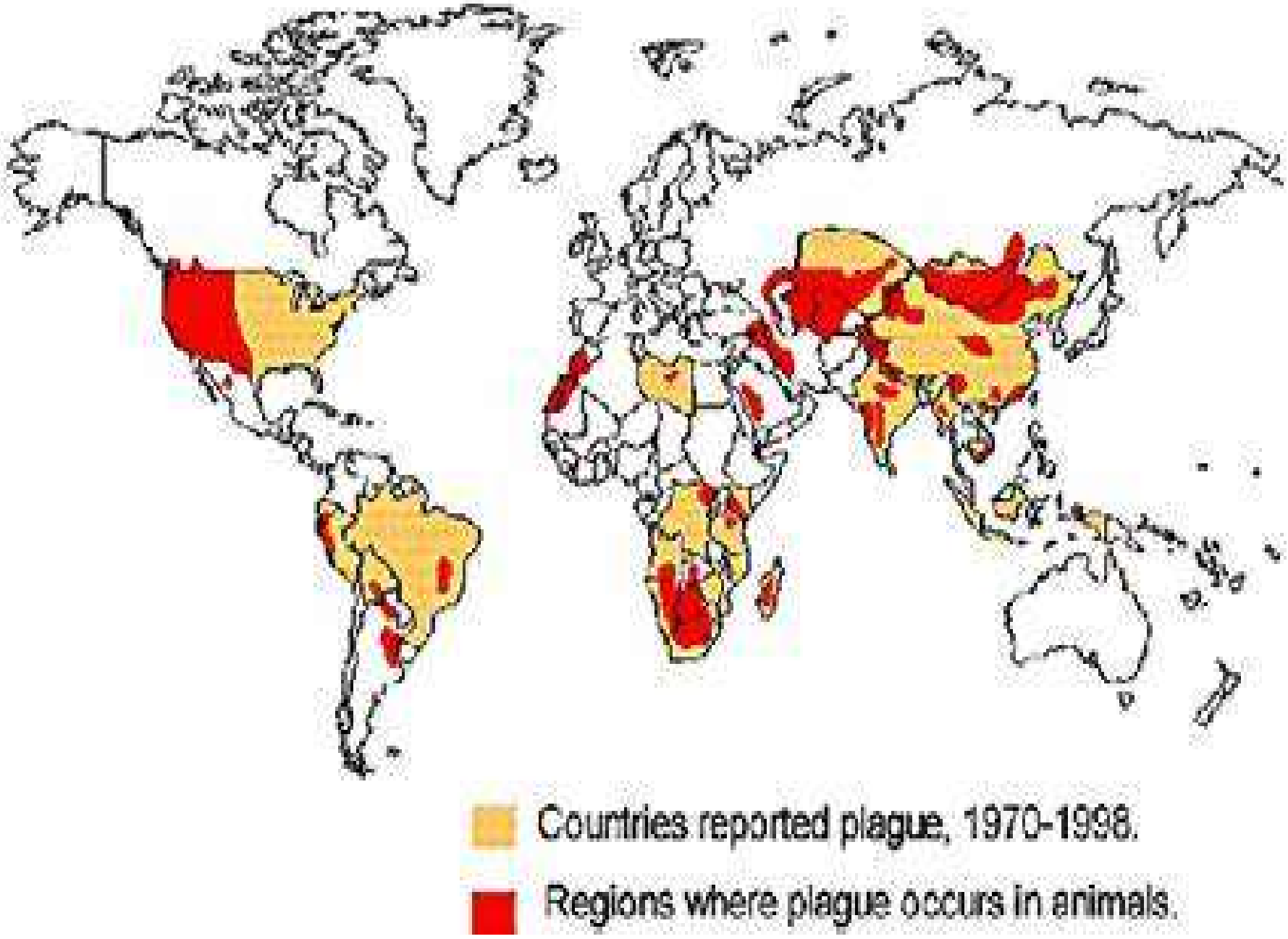

1346
Moscow
Stockholm
Copenhagen
Kiev
London
Cologne
Cracow
Vienna
Paris
Milan
Constantinople
Marseilles
Rome
Barcelona



Discovered mass burial grave



World Distribution of Plague, 1998



Longbow - Battle of Agincourt 1415

