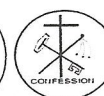


## Era 5: Part 1 - The Emergence of Europe The Making of Medieval Europe

### Growth of the Medieval Church

- A. Why the Church? Under Rome, the church experienced both persecution and acceptance. As the barbarians increased their attacks on the empire, they faced unexpected opposition: the church. When Attila the Hun approached the city of Rome in 452, he accepted the appeals of Pope Leo I to spare the city; he retreated. The church proved to be the one stable institution after the fall of Rome.
- B. Who is the Church? The church hierarchy developed distinct roles for believers.
1. Specifically, a church represents a local assembly of believers; generally, the church represents a spiritual body of believers everywhere —a universal assembly— united by faith: the catholic church. The people form the laity.
  2. Official church workers dedicate their lives in service to the church; they form the clergy.
    - a. The bishop of Rome, presiding over the largest and wealthiest city in the empire became known as the pope (“father”; “protector”).
    - b. Beneath the pope serve cardinals, archbishops, bishops, priests, and nuns. Each have different roles in the church: some served as leaders of local congregations; some went to foreign lands as missionaries to convert non-Christians; some secluded themselves as monks, living apart from society in self-denial and study (called monasticism).
- C. What does the Church Believe? Church doctrine (official statements of belief) came from a mixture of the teachings of Jesus, the writings of the saints, and tradition. The sacraments (sacred acts performed to bring grace) of the Roman Catholic Church include
1. Baptism to wash away sin
  2. Confirmation to grant church membership/fellowship
  3. Penance to forgive sin
  4. Communion (Holy Eucharist) to remember the Lord's crucifixion
  5. Extreme Unction to remove unconfessed sin prior to death (Last Rites)
  6. Holy Matrimony to sanctify marriage
  7. Holy Orders to identify service to the church



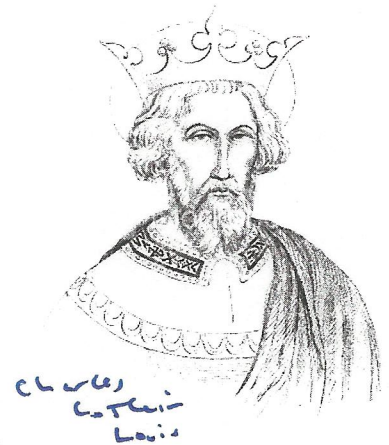
## A New Western Empire

### A. The Kingdom of the Franks

1. Germanic tribes of northern Europe warred amongst themselves for generations. One of them, the Franks, became a long-lasting empire after Clavis defeated rival tribes. His conversion to Christianity brought support from Rome. Consistent with custom, his heirs divided the kingdom amongst themselves upon his death.
2. The fracturing of the Frankish kingdom weakened the power of the kings. The actual power behind the throne was the "major domo" – the mayor of the palace who managed the king's household. In 732, one of these de facto rulers, Charles Martel, stopped the advance of the Muslims into Europe at the Battle of Tours. His son Pepin successfully appealed to the pope to be named king. This strengthened the relationship between the political power of the king and the spiritual power of the pope.

### B. The Carolingian Empire

1. Charlemagne (Charles the Great) assumed the kingship following Pepin's death. An aggressive warrior, he strengthened the Frankish military and expanded the empire to its greatest size. He delegated authority to district nobles responsible for managing the kingdom; he relied on *missi dominici* ("messengers of the king") to inspect and report on their work. A patron of learning, he revived classical studies, preserved the Latin culture, and established monastic and palace schools.
2. Charlemagne's reign represented the development of a "new" civilization. The pope, the spiritual leader of Western Christendom, crowned Charlemagne, a German, as emperor of the Romans. This recognition of authority raises the question of whose authority is greater: the king/state or the pope/church.
3. Charlemagne's success was marred—no surprise—by the division of the kingdom. His grandsons fought each other for control, eventually dividing the realm into three kingdoms: The West Frankish Kingdom will become, over time, France; the East Frankish Kingdom will become, over time, Germany; the Middle Kingdom will become what the other two have been fighting over since the split!
4. Invaders (viking from the North; Muslims from North Africa; Mongols from the East) threatened the quarrelling kingdoms and hastened its decline.





Political system in which lords granted land to vassals in exchange for - pledge of military service

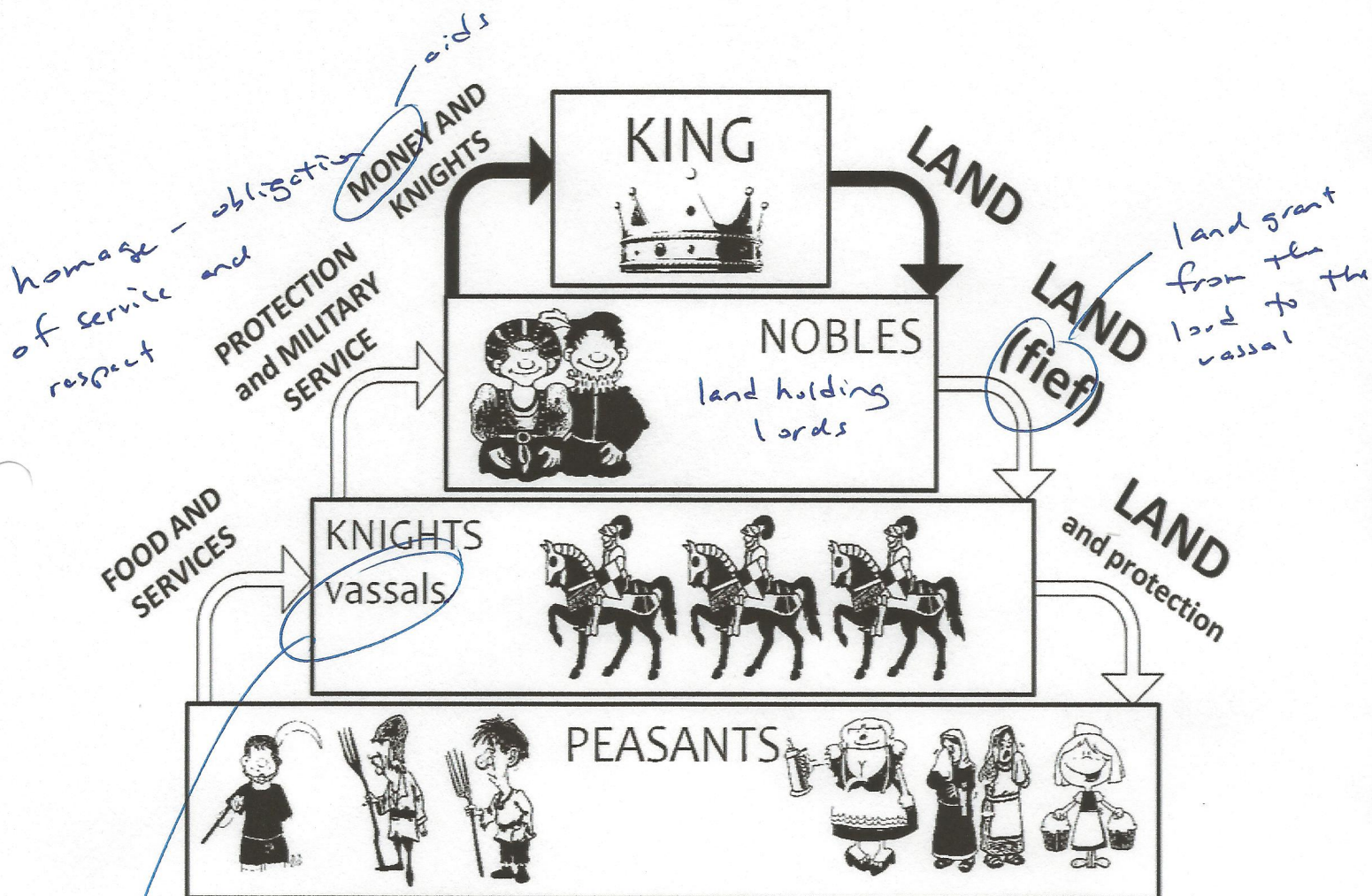
The Feudal System

economic system in which lords granted land to vassals in exchange for money, crops + services

FEUDALISM: A Political System

MANORIALISM: An Economic System

lord

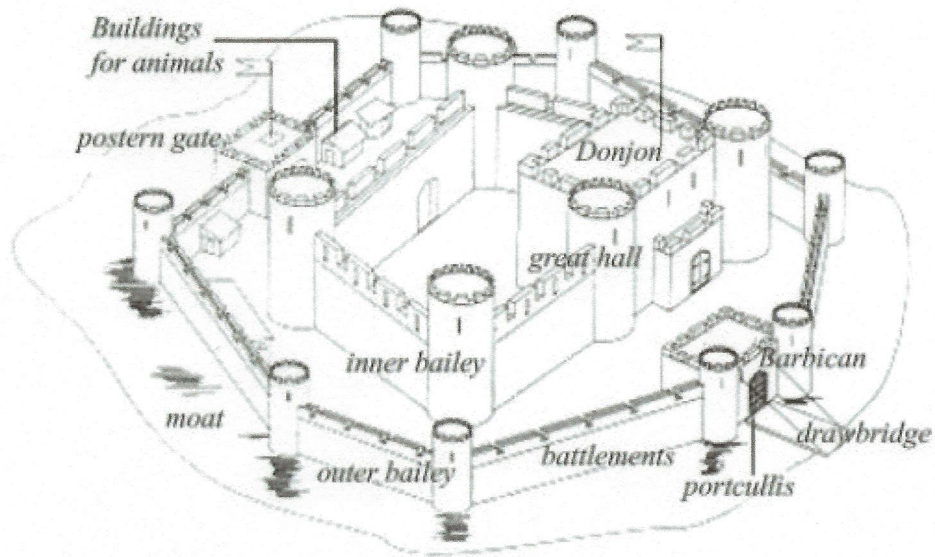


<http://duffy.stirling.files.wordpress.com/2012/06/feudal-pyramid-of-power.png?w=300&h=218>

Servant indebted to a lord

oath of fealty - pledge of faithfulness to a lord  
 investiture - symbolic act of granting authority or power

Diagram of a medieval castle



<http://myliteraryquest.files.wordpress.com/2010/10/medieval-castle-diagram.jpg>

Defense	Offense
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• location on high cliff and/or near water</li> <li>• moat or other water</li> <li>• thick walls</li> <li>• gatehouse with portcullis</li> <li>• arrow slits</li> <li>• "murder" holes</li> <li>• fortress</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• trebuchet</li> <li>• archers</li> <li>• catapults</li> <li>• siege / starving</li> <li>• tunnelling</li> <li>• battering ram</li> </ul>