

Aim: How did the fall of Rome impact Western and Eastern Europe?

- Do Now: What are the responsibilities of government?
- Education
- National defense
- Infrastructure – roads, bridges
- Social welfare
- Justice
- Stable economy
- Could we survive without a central government?
- Until the 5th century, what was the central government of Europe?
- After the 5th century, what was the central government of Europe?
- How do you think the fall of the Rome affected Europe?

Can you Predict the effects of the Fall of Rome?

The **Middle Ages** are the time period from 476 CE to around 1450 CE in Western Europe. Sometimes the whole post-classical era is referred to as the Middle Ages, but it is referred to the “Middle” Ages because historians viewed it as an less important time period between Rome and the Early Modern Period, and since Rome and the birth of the Early Modern Period happened in Europe, we will only consider the Middle Ages to be an era specific to Europe.

Medieval Europe

=

Europe during the Middle Ages

=

5th century (400s) CE - 15th century (1400s) CE



MIDDLE AGES / MEDIEVAL EUROPE

Late 5th century - Late 15th century

476 CE

The Fall of Rome

After the fall of the western part of the Roman Empire, there was chaos, violence and danger. People began to leave towns and cities to band together in the countryside for protection and survival. A new social, economic and political structure called **feudalism** developed to create order and stability.

~1450 CE

Invention of the printing press by Johannes Gutenberg in 1445

Fall of Constantinople in 1453

Voyages of Christopher Columbus and discovery of America in 1492

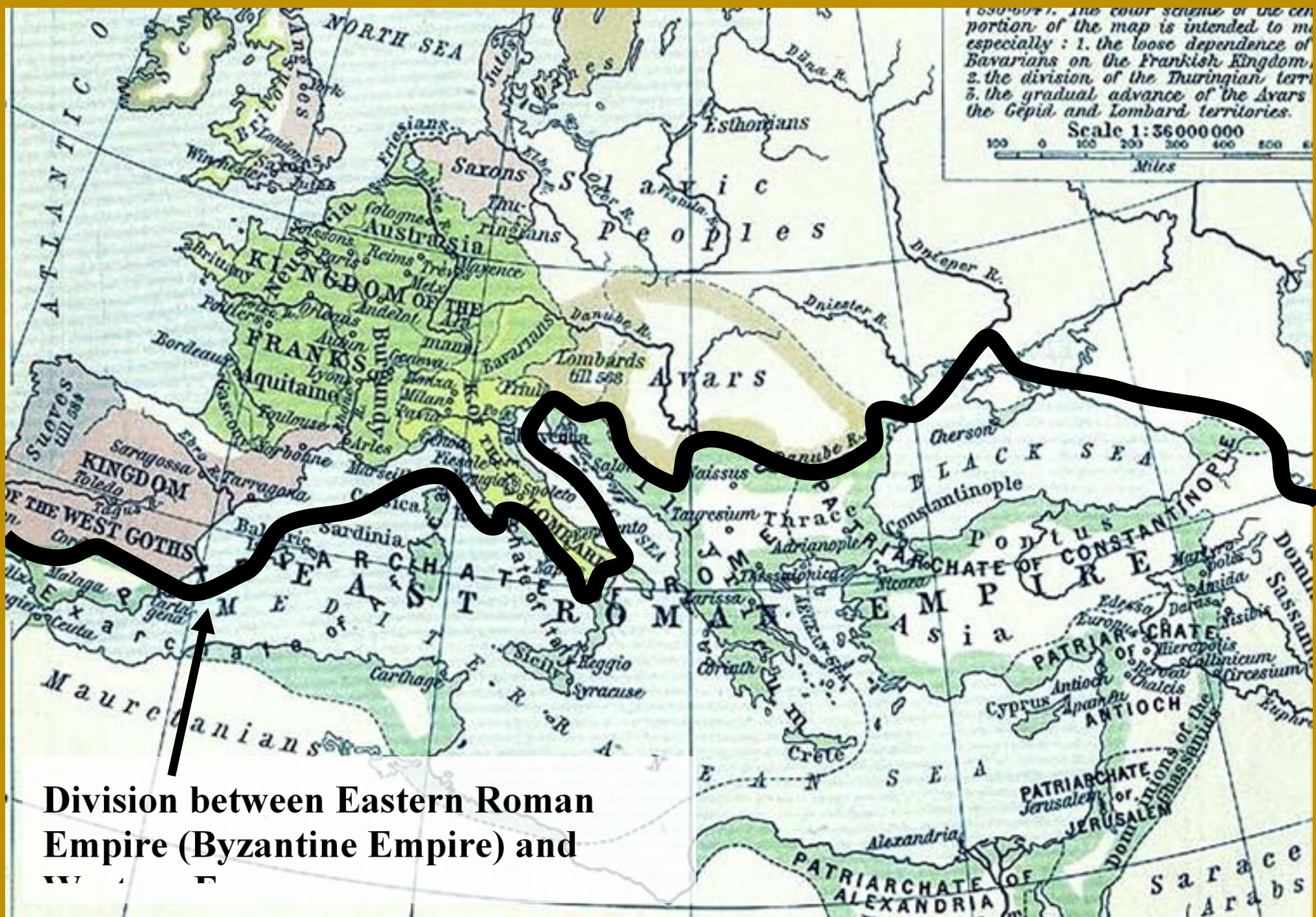
Protestant Reformation in 1517

Middle
Ages

WESTERN EMPIRE
Medieval Europe

EASTERN EMPIRE
Byzantine Empire





Division between Eastern Roman Empire (Byzantine Empire) and

What effects did Feudalism and the Manor System have on people living in Medieval Europe?

- **Social Class:**
 - A group of people with similar levels of wealth, influence, and status.
- **Social Hierarchy:**
 - A system in society where people are ranked by their social class.
- **Social Mobility:**
 - The movement of people between different social classes.
- **Rigid Class Structure:**
 - A social class system where there is no mobility. A person remains in the same class their entire life.



List two things you see in the image to the left.

Based on your observations, what do you think about the image to the left?

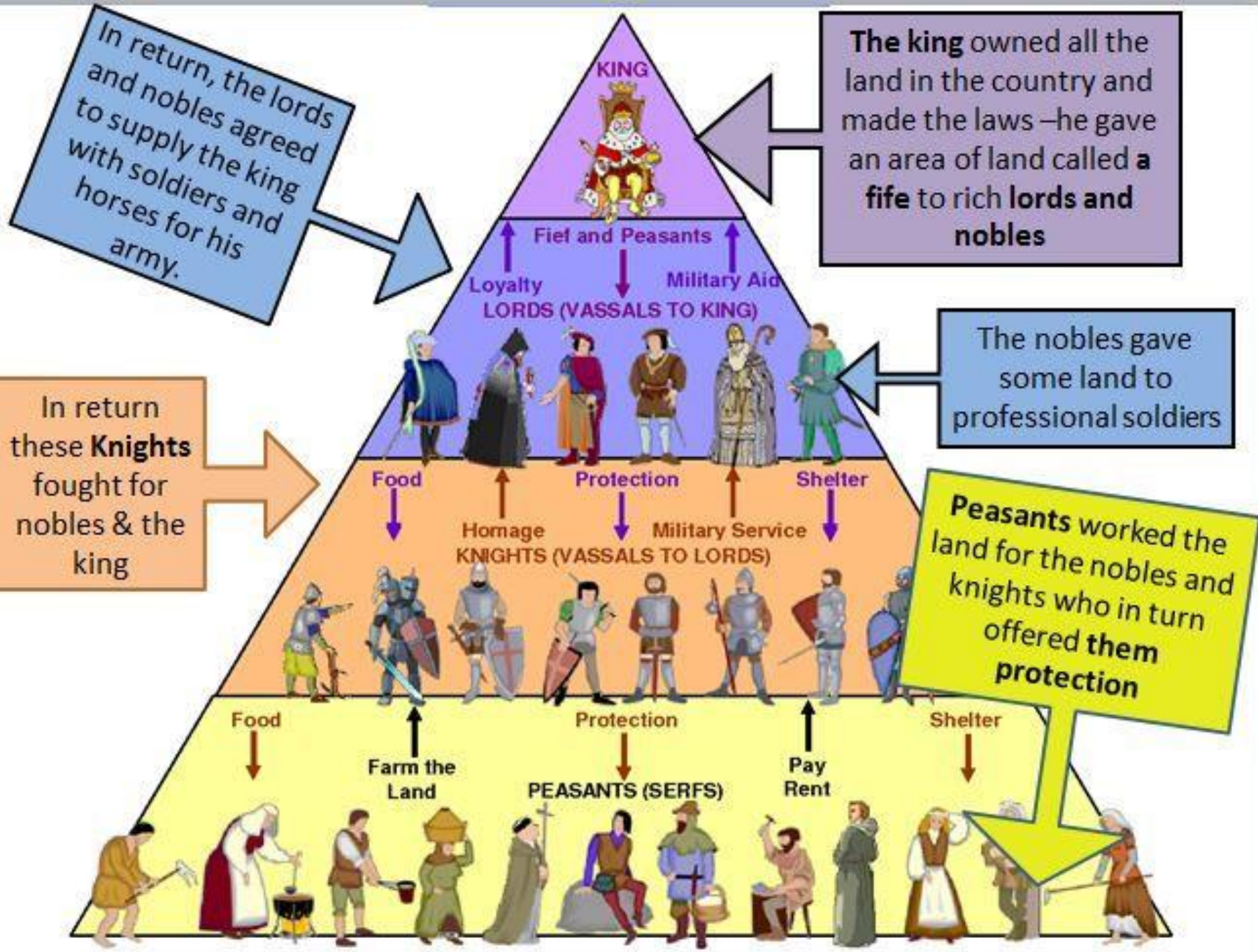
Write two questions you have about the image to the left.

Does the image above best represent a society with social mobility or a rigid class structure? Explain.

Middle Ages(500-1350)

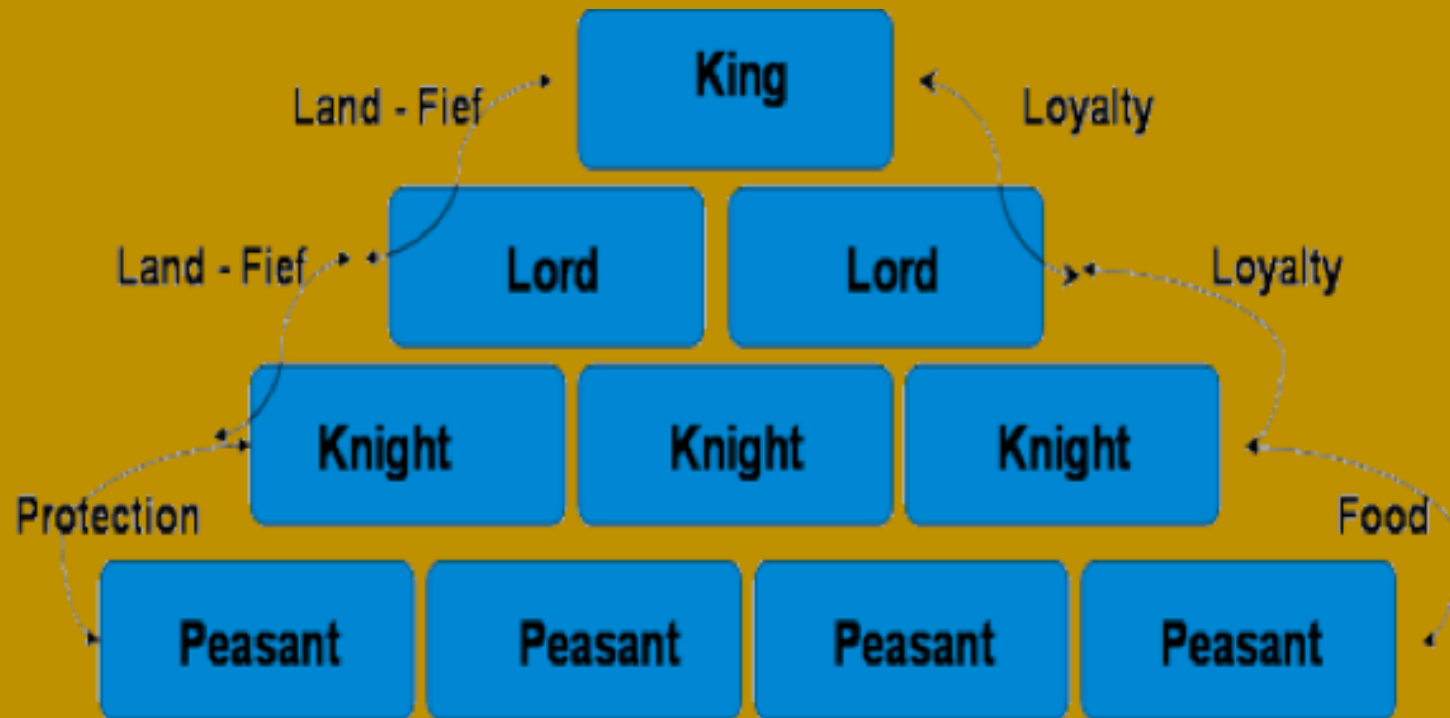
Early Middle Ages (500-1100)

- **Medieval** – Latin Meaning “Middle Ages” Dark Ages – lack of a central government: poverty, fear, ignorance.
- **Feudalism** – Social system of rigid class distinctions and unchanging way of life.
 - Political – system of local governments and military defense
 - Economic – system of self-sufficient agricultural manors
- **Manorialism** – economic system based on land as a major source of wealth, not on trade or commerce



Feudalism

A political, economic, and social system based on loyalty and military service.

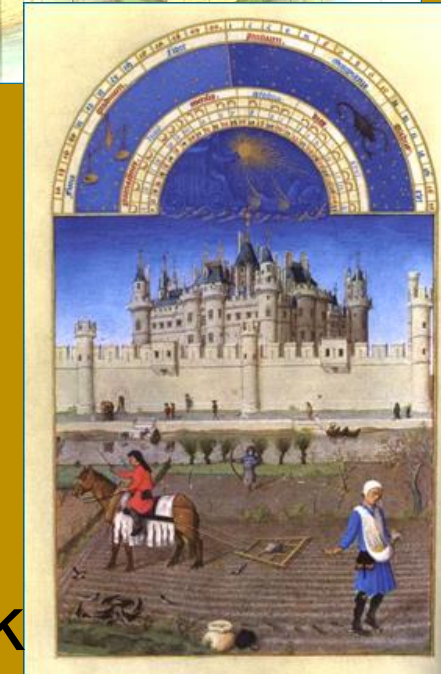
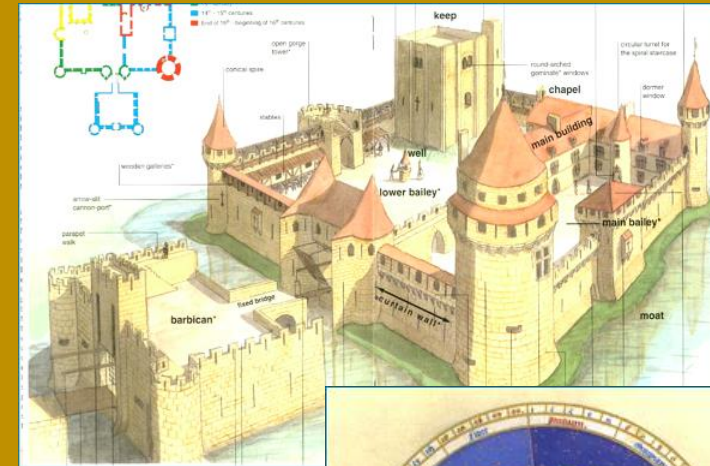
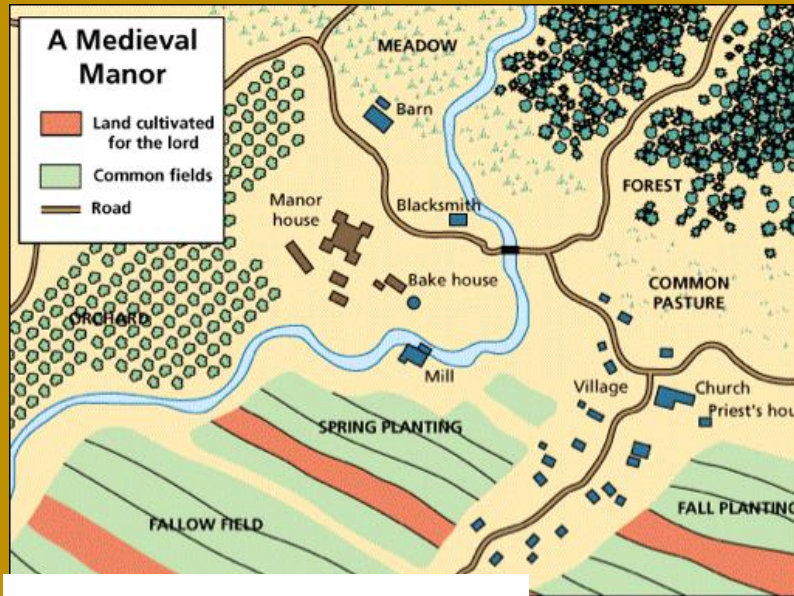


Manorialism = life in manors

The new economy of Western Europe = self-sufficient farms

No trade in Western Europe

Medieval Castle



medieval knights protect

serfs at work