Roman Catholic Church in Europe during the Middle Ages provided a sense of stability, unity, and order

Pope more powerful than kings- Crusades

The church powerful in Feudalism- Built huge GOTHLIC Cathedrals

Characteristics of the Middle Ages

\* Feudalism developed after the Roman Empire collapsed

\* Force in providing unity and stability throughout Western Europe during the Middle Ages church

\* Formation of guilds

\* New universities founded

\* **Magna Carta** Signed- document limited the power of the English monarchy during the Middle Ages

\* **Gothic cathedrals**

\* the **three-field system**- letting some farmland remain unplanted- increasing food production is most

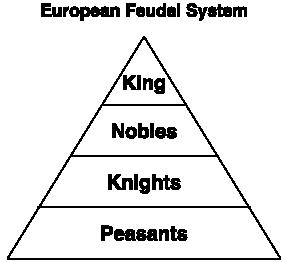
\* **Hanseatic League** development of trade with other regions (Venice)

\*Hanseatic League and the Italian city-states was that both were accessible by water

\* Led to the beginnings of capitalism

\* Many achievements of Islamic civilization reached European society by way of the

Crusades and eastern Mediterranean trading networks

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Characteristics:

\* Exchange of land for services

\* Land is ex changed for military service and loyalty

\* Decentralized government

\* Code of chivalry

\* Military society

\* Society based on the labor of Serfs

Similarities of Feudalism

\* European and Japanese feudal societies, social status was usually determined by birth

*\* Bushido*, *samurai*, and *daimyo*

medieval knights and Japanese

samurai warriors pledged oaths of

loyalty to their military leader

\* Actual power was held by the shogun.

\* caste system in India and the feudal system

Encomienda- (Latin America) societies separated people into distinct classes

Fall of Rome (476)

Charlemagne- Holy Roman Empire (768-843)

Impact: Decline of cities, disruption of trade and shift to rural/ farming communities- Loss of learning- loss of common language- raise of power of Church

Development of Feudalism (700-1000)

Feudalism developed after the Roman Empire collapsed.

Viking invaders led to development of warrior society and need for protection

Crusades (1096-1204)

Causes: (\*) major goal of the Christian Church during the Crusades (1096–1291) was to capture the Holy Land from Islamic rulers- (\*) Italian cities wanted to increase commercial power.

Results: (\*) Trade increased between Europe and the Middle East (\*) Growth of knowledge in Europe (\*) Decline of Feudalism (\*) Cultural exchanges (Cultural diffusion increased)

Impact of Trade and learning

Technology improves as European learn from Muslims- Europeans start to explore

Black Death – The Bubonic Plague (1300-1400s)

Black Death spread to Europe as a result of contact with merchants (trade) from western Africa - Middle East & Asia (Pax Mongolia increased trade)

Marco Polo’s visit to China & Pax Mongolia led to regional stability, increasing trade on the Silk Road.

\* Caused shortage of labor (Columbian Exchange)