

**GLOBAL HISTORY II  
HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENTS  
DUE FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 2009**

## I. Introduction to Medieval Times

Historians divide recorded history into three periods: ancient times, medieval times or the Middle Ages, and modern times. Ancient times range from the start of the Egyptian calendar about 4400 B.C. to the fall of the Roman Empire in 476 A.D. Medieval times span the years from the fall of Rome to Columbus's arrival in America in 1492. For the sake of simplicity, medieval times are said to have begun in 500 and to have ended in 1500. All history after that time is referred to as modern times.

Italian scholars of the fifteenth century were the first to use the term *Middle Ages* to describe medieval times. They viewed their period of history, the Renaissance (a word meaning "a rebirth of learning"), as far more advanced than the Middle Ages. To them, the Middle Ages fell between the ancient civilizations of Greece and Rome, and the Renaissance.

The period of the Middle Ages was unlike any other time in history. There were few towns until the latter part of the age, and life centered around manors, the large estates of lords. Travel was dangerous during the Middle Ages because central governments were weak and there was little protection for those who moved from place to place. Civil power was in the hands of feudal lords, who were constantly warring among themselves. Caught in the middle of this turmoil were the common people. Most of these people were poor farmers called serfs. Society was so unsettled that the inhabitants of a manor often lived their entire lives within a five mile radius of where they were born.

During this difficult age, the Church played a dominant role. It was the one institution in Europe that stood for law and order, and it exerted tremendous power throughout the thousand-year period of the Middle Ages.

*Circle the letter of each correct answer.*

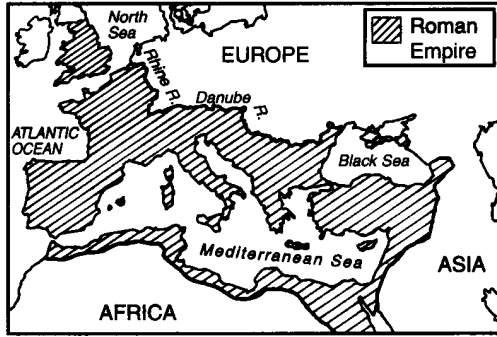
1. The period of history known as ancient times is said to have begun with
  - a. the fall of the Roman Empire
  - b. the start of the Egyptian calendar
  - c. the founding of the Christian Church
2. The Middle Ages spanned approximately
  - a. 1000 years
  - b. 500 years
  - c. 4000 years
3. Modern times date from about the year
  - a. 1000
  - b. 476
  - c. 1500
4. A manor was
  - a. a local church
  - b. a lord's estate
  - c. a medieval town
5. The word *renaissance* means
  - a. rebirth of learning
  - b. time of troubles
  - c. decline in culture
6. The Renaissance is considered part of
  - a. ancient times
  - b. the Middle Ages
  - c. modern times
7. How was the role of the Church in the Middle Ages different from the role of churches today?  

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## II. Barbarian Invasions



The period known as the Middle Ages began with the fall of the Roman Empire in the latter part of the fifth century. This fall took place gradually, resulting in a completely different way of life in Western Europe.

Until the third century A.D., the Roman Empire, for the most part, was at peace. Its government was stable, and its citizens were prosperous and productive. Rome's policy of expansion, however,

caused the empire to grow so large that it was difficult for Rome to govern the entire region. Taxes skyrocketed, morals declined, and the government grew corrupt. These factors made the empire weak and vulnerable to invasions by barbarian tribes to the north.

As the Roman Empire grew weaker, Germanic tribes north of the Rhine and Danube rivers began to invade it. They had chipped away at the fringes of the empire for many years, and in the third and fourth centuries they moved deeper into the area. Finally, they conquered the city of Rome itself in 476, and the great Roman Empire came to an end.

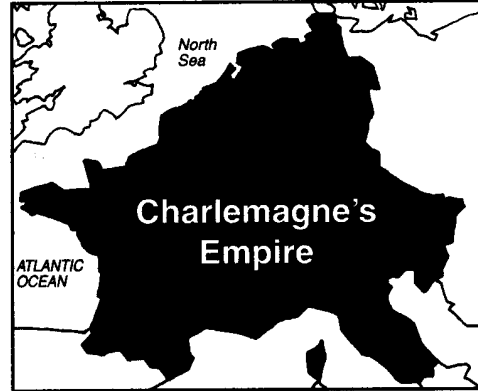
The barbarians that conquered Rome had little respect for learning and culture. They plundered and set fires at will, destroying libraries and works of art. The central government collapsed, and roads and bridges fell into ruin. Organized society as the Romans knew it disappeared, and a period known as the Dark Ages descended upon Europe. Out of this social disorder and confusion came the beginning of a new economic, social, and political system known as feudalism. Under feudalism, people offered their services to powerful lords in return for protection and land. Feudalism became more solidly established throughout Europe four hundred years later after the death of Charlemagne. Charlemagne had been the only Germanic ruler powerful enough to maintain some type of law and order in Europe.

1. What event marks the end of ancient times? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What factors brought about the fall of Rome?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Why did law and order break down in Europe after the fall of Rome?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. How did feudalism differ from the system that existed while the Roman Empire was at its peak?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What does the term "Dark Ages" imply?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### III. Charlemagne

One of the Germanic tribes that overran the Roman Empire in the fifth century was the Franks. They seized control of the Roman province of Gaul. Part of this area eventually became France.

In the eighth century, a Frankish ruler named Charlemagne (also called Charles the Great) established an empire that included most of Western Europe. Within its borders lay what are now France, Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, as well as parts of present-day Spain and Italy. Under Charlemagne's rule, much of Europe was united for the first time in four hundred years. Although it only lasted forty-six years, Charlemagne's empire brought some stability to a troubled continent.



Despite the fact that Charlemagne himself never learned to write, he encouraged education by establishing schools throughout his empire. He started a palace school at court and invited the leading scholars of the day to teach there. A devout Christian, he also spread Christianity among the groups he conquered. Charlemagne's method of converting the Saxons and other tribes was to present them with a simple choice: they could accept the Christian faith or be killed. Under the circumstances, many agreed to accept Christianity.

After Charlemagne's death in 814, his empire fell apart. Once again, Europe was weak and open to invasion. This time, the invaders were the Northmen or Vikings, who streamed down from Scandinavia and terrorized the people living in the area that once made up Charlemagne's empire. It was because of the cruelty of the Vikings that feudalism became fully developed in Europe.

*Determine whether each statement below is true or false. Write T or F in the blanks.*

1. \_\_\_\_ Charlemagne's empire included all of Western Europe.
2. \_\_\_\_ Present-day France grew out of what was once part of the Roman province of Gaul.
3. \_\_\_\_ Charlemagne's empire lasted over 400 years.
4. \_\_\_\_ In addition to being a powerful ruler, Charlemagne was a well-educated scholar.
5. \_\_\_\_ Charlemagne forced pagan people to convert to Christianity.
6. \_\_\_\_ The Vikings were fierce invaders from Scandinavia.
7. On Christmas Day in the year 800, Pope Leo III, head of the Roman Catholic Church, crowned Charlemagne emperor of the Romans (although Charlemagne ruled over Germans and other peoples as well). Why do you think such support and recognition was given to the Frankish ruler?

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## IV. The Vikings

Several groups of invaders attacked Western Europe during the ninth and tenth centuries, but the most feared were the Vikings, or Northmen. They came in long, sleek boats and struck without warning. Armed with long-handled axes, they often killed everyone they encountered, including women and children. Their main goal was to steal valuables. They singled out monasteries, where they knew they would probably find gold and silver. After stealing all the treasure their ships would hold, they burned everything in sight and then fled.

The behavior of the Vikings was rather puzzling. In their homeland of Scandinavia, they were remarkably democratic and freedom-loving. Yet in their dealings with outsiders, they were cruel and merciless. Historians believe the Vikings were driven from what is now Norway, Sweden, and Denmark by overpopulation and scarcity of land.

One group of Vikings called Danes overran and settled England. Another group, the Norse, invaded France, Ireland, Iceland, and other parts of Europe. A small group of Norse led by an explorer named Leif Ericson sailed to America around the year 1000. A group from Sweden rowed up the rivers of the area that is now Russia. There they built forts and engaged in trade. They were called the Rus, a name from which the word *Russia* might have originated.

The Viking invasions caused central government in Europe to break down completely, leading to the rise of feudalism. The only way people could protect themselves from the Viking invasions was to become part of a manor. Strong governments did not appear again until the Crusades began in the eleventh century.

*Fill in the blanks to complete the following statements.*

1. The Vikings came from the Scandinavian countries of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ may have motivated the Vikings to invade Europe in the ninth and tenth centuries.
3. The Danes invaded \_\_\_\_\_ and then settled there.
4. A group of Vikings from what is now \_\_\_\_\_ sailed up the rivers of Russia.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ led a group of Vikings who sailed to North America around 1000.
6. The Vikings were also called \_\_\_\_\_.
7. What effect did the Viking invasions have on Europe?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_