

Name _____

Due Date _____

Chapter 10 Reading Guide
A New Civilization Emerges in Western Europe

What marked the beginning of the postclassical period in Western Europe?

What is this period referred to as?

Civilization extended to what areas during this period?

Which religion will spread along with civilization?

What are some the areas that Western Europe would gain from contact with?

THE FLAVOR OF THE MIDDLE AGES: INFERIORITY AND VITALITY

At this timeperiod and level of development, Western Europe could be compared with what areas?

Who were the Europeans backwards compared to?

Who did the Europeans fear?

How did the Christians view fellow "people of the book" (opposite Arab view)?

What are some areas were the West exceeded the view that this was the "Dark Ages"?

STAGES OF POSTCLASSICAL DEVELOPMENT

Where was the center of the Roman Catholic Church?

Where is the center of the postclassical West?

What caused the West to be so weak (politically and economically)?

What institution kept learning alive during this rough period?

THE MANORIAL SYSTEM: OBLIGATIONS AND ALLEGIANCES

Define manorialism.

Describe the life a serf.

What improved agriculture production?

What types of rights did serfs have?

THE CHURCH: POLITICAL AND SPIRITUAL POWER

What did the Roman Catholic Church model their organizational structure after? Explain.

In what ways were the lines between church and state blurred?

What did the pope do?

What did Clovis use Christianity for? (Similar to African kings converting to Islam)

What purpose did the monasteries serve?

CHARLEMAGNE AND HIS SUCCESSORS

What positive strides did Charlemagne make toward civilization?

What united Western Europe?

What kept them from uniting completely?

What area claimed the title of "Holy Roman Emperor"? What was its true nature?

NEW ECONOMIC AND URBAN VIGOR

What economic gains did contact the East bring?

What innovation gave landlords military dominance?

What happened to the Vikings in the 10th century?

What was a result of fewer raids and new agricultural technology?

What was evidence of the new economic vitality of Europe?

How did their economic vitality and urban centers compare to China?

When you have enough food to eat, what happens?

When did the first universities develop in Europe? What was the primary purpose to educate for?

FEUDAL MONARCHIES AND POLITICAL ADVANCES

Define and explain feudalism.

How is the governmental bureaucracy paid?

What other method did kings use to bring more land under their control?

Who extended the system of feudalism into England?

Who used this system earlier?

Why would merchants and professionals be more loyal than nobles? (like the eunuchs of Islam)

LIMITED GOVERNMENT

1215—How did the Magna Carta show the continued power of the aristocrats?

Who held the power in the newly developed parliaments?
What was the key issue parliaments ruled on?
What determined a person's rights?
What was unique about Europe's version of representative government?

THE WEST'S EXPANSIONIST IMPULSE

What does population growth tend to cause? And what was their motivation? (like previous unit)

What was the "reconquest"? About how long did it take?

Who called for the First Crusade? When?
How were people persuaded to join?

Which Crusade was victorious for the Christians?
What Turk won back the lost land from the Christians?
What was the motivation of the Fourth Crusade?

How did the West benefit from the Crusades though their initial goal was a failure?

RELIGIOUS REFORM AND EVOLUTION

What secular problem did the Church struggle with?

What was one way they sought to reform it?

What did Pope Gregory VII institute to try to uphold the purity of the church? When?

What did Pope Gregory VII do to end state interference in the church?

THE HIGH MIDDLE AGES

When was it?
What were the 3 ingredients?
What is the ideology that penetrated every aspect of life during the Middle Ages?

IN DEPTH—THE SOURCES OF VITALITY IN THE POSTCLASSICAL WEST

How did the classical era of Greece and Rome inspire the West?

How did Christianity inspire a dynamic society?

How did Christianity change people's view of nature and environment? Is this true today?

How could one innovation cause a chain reaction of growth?

Which of these models applies to the rise of Russia (C9) and sub-Saharan Africa (C8)?

WESTERN CULTURE AND CHRISTIANITY IN THE POSTCLASSICAL ERA

THEOLOGY: ASSIMILATING FAITH AND REASON

What was the focus of intellectual thought?

What did Peter Abelard contribute to the conversation?

How engaged was the average person in the debate over reason and religion?

What view did St. Bernard of Clairvaux advocate?

How were schools in the West different from China?

How did Thomas Aquinas link reason and faith?

What is scholasticism?

What was the Christian view of scientific research?

POPULAR RELIGION

List examples of syncretism as Christianity were adopted in Europe.

RELIGIOUS THEMES IN ART AND LITERATURE

What was the purpose of medieval art?

What was the popular architectural form? (look to image 10.5 on pg 228)

What was the subject of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*?

What was the change in formal language used in literature and plays? Why is this a big deal?

CHANGING ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FORMS IN THE POSTCLASSICAL CENTURIES

NEW STRAINS IN RURAL LIFE

How had serf's economic standing change?

How did this affect the interaction between aristocrats and peasants?

How did Europe's level of technology compare to other areas?

GROWTH OF TRADE AND BANKING

Who was opposed to the use of money?

Give examples of the first capitalist ventures.

What group of people benefited from the rejuvenated Mediterranean trade post-Crusades?

What commodities were mainly sought?

What was an example of a commercial alliance formed?

Where was it better to be a merchant? (Christian, Muslim or Indian societies) Why?

What was the purpose of a guild?

What area of specialized technology did Europe lead the world?

LIMITED SPHERE FOR WOMEN

How did advanced agriculture change women's lives (just like every other time)?

How did this conflict a little with the original ideals of Christianity?

What new institution valued women's contributions?
C/C women in Christianity and Islam.

THE DECLINE OF THE MEDIEVAL SYNTHESIS

What European conflict weakened and strained their governments and treasuries?
What were the military turning points during the Hundred Years' War?

What were the other signs of decline (remember Conrad Demarest's Model of Empire)?

SIGNS OF STRAIN

How was the role played by aristocrats challenged at the end of the medieval period?

How did they combat the declining role?

In what ways did the church lose some of its role/influence? Why?

CONCLUSION

Why is this period in European history referred to as backward?

What social/economic institution wasn't as prevalent during this period?

Who had comparable divided regional governments?

How was it unique?