

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Lesson 1: The Foundations of the Middle Ages	4
Lesson 2: The Early Christian Church.....	6
Lesson 3: The Byzantine Empire.....	8
Lesson 4: Islam and the Arab Conquests.....	10
Lesson 5: Charlemagne	12
Lesson 6: The Norsemen	14
Lesson 7: The Beginning of National States	16
Review 1: The Early Middle Ages.....	18
Lesson 8: The Medieval Church.....	24
Lesson 9: Monks and Monasteries.....	26
Lesson 10: Feudalism	28
Lesson 11: The Age of Chivalry.....	30
Lesson 12: The Manor.....	32
Lesson 13: The Crusades	34
Lesson 14: The Towns.....	36
Lesson 15: Medieval Trade and Commerce.....	38
Lesson 16: Medieval Travelers.....	40
Lesson 17: The Friars.....	42
Lesson 18: Medieval Education.....	44
Lesson 19: Medieval Learning.....	46
Review 2: The Unity of the Middle Ages.....	48
Lesson 20: Adventures in Government	54
Lesson 21: The Hundred Years' War.....	56
Lesson 22: The Close of the Middle Ages	58
Review 3: The Later Middle Ages.....	60
Tests & Keys:.....	63

Facts to Know

The Hundred	the name of the fixed number of Germanic soldiers from each village
Goths	earliest tribe of Germanic settlers in the Roman Empire
Huns	Asiatic conquerors who ravaged Europe
Valens	Roman Emperor defeated by Goths at Adrianople
Battle of Adrianople	battle between Roman army and Goths
Theodosius	Roman Emperor; “Lover of peace and of the Goths”
Alaric	leader of Goths; sacked Rome in 410 A.D.
St. Jerome	Christian leader; translated Bible into Latin
St. Augustine	Bishop of Hippo; wrote <i>The City of God</i>
Attila	leader of the Huns; called “The Scourge of God”
Theodoric	King of the Ostrogoths

“The City which had taken all the world was itself taken. ... The Roman world is falling.” – St. Jerome

“Thus far shalt thou come, and no farther.” – Leo I

“Religion is a thing which the king cannot command, because no man can be compelled to believe against his will.” – Theodoric

Vocabulary

1. civilization	a developing and organized society of people
2. plaid	a piece of cloth clothing with checkered pattern
3. dowry	property or money brought by a spouse to their marriage

Comprehension Questions

1. What were three important factors in preserving Roman heritage?

Roman heritage was preserved through the Latin language, the roads, and the tradition of law and order.

2. What were some of the traits Tacitus noted about the Germanic tribes?

Tacitus observed that the German tribes saw their herds of animals as their wealth. They fight unclothed with simple spears that work in close and open combat. Bravery is greatly admired in their fighting, but defeat is shameful. They strangely prefer idleness and fighting. They build their houses far from any other house. For marriage, the husband is supposed to bring the dowry, and both are supposed to be brave together.

3. Describe the sack of Rome.

Alaric led the Goths, and they besieged the city of Rome. He demanded all of the treasure of Rome be handed over to him. Rome refused to give him all the treasure, so he continued the siege until they entered in 410 A.D. His followers then burned and pillaged the city.

4. Describe how Theodoric was tolerant and far-sighted.

Theodoric was an able statesman. He kept order in the land, fostered the growth of cities, and spent a good deal of money in beautifying them with buildings inspired by Rome. He encouraged education and invited scholars to come to his court. He allowed each race the freedom to worship in its own way. He also marked out boundaries between nations.

Activities

1. Create a map, identifying the following tribes or empires:

Goths

Visigoths

Ostrogoths

Huns

Persians

Romans