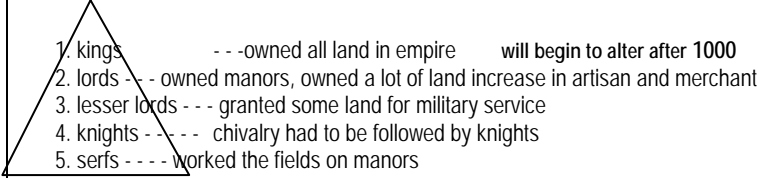


Western Europe – Fall of Rome(476)-1450

Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - diverse - - covers a lot of land - contains plateaus, mountains, coastal areas; large plain in the north - navigable rivers criss-cross the continent – plentiful
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - feudal society → kings granted fiefs (land) to his nobles and lesser lords - lords got land return for military service - the land remained politically divided - had a form of the manorial system - by 1000 feudalism began to change to centralized feudalism (England and France being examples) and due to increased trade developed further into centralized monarchies in the late Middle Ages
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - three field system brought an agricultural improvement → two fields were used during cultivation, and one was recovering from last seasons growing (began around 900 as part of an Agricultural rev) - due to impact from the Crusades and the impact of the Mongols trade increased steadily—merchant class grew larger 1300s..Commercial Revolution - manorial system ensure that work would get done on farms by the serfs declined by Commercial Rev
Religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roman Catholic (main) devotion was common, and often ran deep within an individual had pol, eco and soc power - 1095 – Human reason was used to prove faith in Thomas Aquinas' scholasticism - Pagan practices endured and blended into Christianity - The Crusades: a series of wars because of the holy land between Muslims and Christians (1095-1291)
Social	 <p>1. kings - - - owned all land in empire will begin to alter after 1000</p> <p>2. lords - - - owned manors, owned a lot of land increase in artisan and merchant</p> <p>3. lesser lords - - - granted some land for military service</p> <p>4. knights - - - - chivalry had to be followed by knights</p> <p>5. serfs - - - - worked the fields on manors</p>
Intellectual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gothic Architecture replaced Romanesque by late 1100s - Urban growth kick started more specialized commerce and manufacturing- most literate people were priests and Catholic monks - by the 12th century universities were developed where students studied law, theology and philosophy
Artistic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Christian themes in art and architecture prevailed - vernacular literature developed which included themes from the past - architecture followed Roman forms originally Romanesque, but in the 1100's, - gothic styles appeared - secular themes were also present in artwork and writings
Decline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the black death in 1348 - The instability of feudal order was clearly shown when France and England became engaged in a major war 100 yrs war - inconsistent population – economic decline but the population declined of the black death actually caused economic revival leading to the Renaissance - didn't decline but went into next era
Global Interaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - interaction of Crusades and increased trade due to Mongols would cause Italians to gain middlemen status (Italian city-states dominate trade by 1200s) – usurp Constantinople - Hanseatic League was created to form an alliance to encourage trade in Northern Europe; worked with Italian merchants - Couldn't compare to the Islamic World and China at the time; Marco Polo would return after 20yrs in the late 1200s and Europe would recover slowly