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Chapter 1 : Activities in the Middle Ages | Middle Ages

*The Middle Ages (Cultural Atlas for Young People) [Mike Corbishley] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Maps, charts, illustrations, and text explore the history and culture of the Middle Ages.*

A fun fact is that since the beginning of the challenge I started a royal family and moved them into the castle. Each generation I had the royal family have two kids and then moved one kid out and another became the royal heir. Then each of the kids in the next gen had two kids and so on and so forth. Actually all of the Roman citizens came from this bloodline King Henry was married to queen Elizabeth, who actually is technically the heir to the Egyptian royal family, which I continued off screen. Afterwards he was granted a large piece of land in which he built a house big enough for his sister Araceli and her husband Lancelot to join him, as well as their parents Iset and Brutus of course. Although the family of a member of the royal army, the family lived a modest life. But they were together so they were very happy. Life was as happy as could be! But then things started to change. First it was the death of Brutus and then Iset, who passed away from old age. Poor Guinevere was in the middle of breakfast when Iset passed Then tragedy struck. Atlas never returned home and the family realized that he must be dead too. This was so much for the young Guinevere that the grim reaper himself came to comfort her. Who in my game was fat from a previous hot dog addiction Luckily for Guinevere she had the love of her amazing aunt and uncle, Araceli and Brutus who took in the young girl and raised her as if she was their own daughter. Young Hilde was also upset about the deaths of so many family members, and Guinevere, feeling better after having spoken to the Grim Reaper about life and death, decided to be the one to cheer her up. Araceli also comforted her, reassuring her that she is a strong girl and that as her mother, she will always be there for her. She wanted to be able to bring her family back home. After hours of wandering through the forest she began to realize that she was very very lost. No matter how far she walked the trees all looked the same. Just when she thought that not only will she never find the fairies, she may never find home! She heard a whimsically laughter. She followed the laughter to a bundle of bushes and behind the bush there it was! The town of myth and there in the town were the fairies she had been told about! The fairies told her they would grant her one wish, but when she asked the fairies if they could bring her family members back to life they told her that matters of life and death are beyond their control. So Hilde thought of another wish As years went by Hilde grew into a beautiful woman. As a child she fell in love with the violin and after years of practicing had become quite well known in the village for her skill. Often people came from far away to listen to the music she played. Then one day a knight came by to listen to her play. She played her favorite song to him. A song so beautiful it brought tears to the knights eyes. When he lifted his helm, it turned out to be Prince Arthur! She agreed but on one condition. He would take Guinevere as one of his maids. And together they moved to the castle to begin their new lives as royalty.

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Chapter 2 : Cultural Atlas for Young People | Awards | LibraryThing

Part of a series of historical atlases designed for the young reader, this introduction to the political and cultural history of medieval Europe features special sections on King Arthur, the Byzantine Empire, the Vikings, and the Crusades.

A brief treatment of the Middle Ages follows. For full treatment, see *Europe, history of*: The term and its conventional meaning were introduced by Italian humanists with invidious intent. It would seem unnecessary to observe that the men and women who lived during the thousand years or so preceding the Renaissance were not conscious of living in the Middle Ages. A few— Petrarch was the most conspicuous among them—felt that their lot was cast in a dark time, which had begun with the decline of the Roman Empire. They were making a gesture of their sense of freedom, and yet, at the same time, they were implicitly accepting the medieval conception of history as a series of well-defined ages within a limited framework of time. In such a scheme, the thousand years from the 5th to the 15th century might well be regarded as a distinct respectable period of history, which would stand out clearly in the providential pattern. Throughout European history, however, there has never been a complete breach with medieval institutions or modes of thought. The sack of Rome by Alaric the Visigoth in ce had enormous impact on the political structure and social climate of the Western world, for the Roman Empire had provided the basis of social cohesion for most of Europe. Although the Germanic tribes that forcibly migrated into southern and western Europe in the 5th century were ultimately converted to Christianity, they retained many of their customs and ways of life. The changes in forms of social organization they introduced rendered centralized government and cultural unity impossible. Many of the improvements in the quality of life introduced during the Roman Empire, such as a relatively efficient agriculture, extensive road networks, water-supply systems, and shipping routes, decayed substantially, as did artistic and scholarly endeavours. This decline persisted throughout the Migration period, a historical period sometimes called the Dark Ages, Late Antiquity, or the Early Middle Ages. The Migration period lasted from the fall of Rome to about the year, with a brief hiatus during the flowering of the Carolingian court established by Charlemagne. Apart from that interlude, no large political structure arose in Europe to provide stability. Two great kingdoms, Germany and Italy, began to lose their political unity almost as soon as they had acquired it; they had to wait until the 19th century before they found it again. The only force capable of providing a basis for social unity was the Roman Catholic Church. The Middle Ages therefore present the confusing and often contradictory picture of a society attempting to structure itself politically on a spiritual basis. This attempt came to a definitive end with the rise of artistic, commercial, and other activities anchored firmly in the secular world in the period just preceding the Renaissance. Charlemagne holding an orb and a sword; miniature from a 15th-century manuscript. Christendom was thought to consist of two distinct groups of functionaries: Supreme authority was wielded by the pope in the first of these areas and by the emperor in the second. In practice, the two institutions were constantly sparring, disagreeing, or openly warring with each other. The emperors often tried to regulate church activities by claiming the right to appoint church officials and to intervene in doctrinal matters. The church, in turn, not only owned cities and armies but often attempted to regulate affairs of state. This tension would reach a breaking point in the late 11th and early 12th centuries during the clash between Emperor Henry IV and Pope Gregory VII over the question of lay investiture. The balance of economic power slowly began to shift from the region of the eastern Mediterranean to western Europe. The Gothic style developed in art and architecture. Towns began to flourish, travel and communication became faster, safer, and easier, and merchant classes began to develop. Agricultural developments were one reason for these developments; during the 12th century the cultivation of beans made a balanced diet available to all social classes for the first time in history. The population therefore rapidly expanded, a factor that eventually led to the breakup of the old feudal structures. The classic formulations of Gothic architecture and sculpture were achieved. Many different kinds of social units proliferated, including guilds, associations, civic councils, and monastic chapters, each eager to obtain some measure of autonomy.

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The crucial legal concept of representation developed, resulting in the political assembly whose members had *plena potestas* "full power" to make decisions binding upon the communities that had selected them. Intellectual life, dominated by the Roman Catholic Church, culminated in the philosophical method of Scholasticism, whose preeminent exponent, St. Thomas Aquinas, achieved in his writings on Aristotle and the Church Fathers one of the greatest syntheses in Western intellectual history. Chartres Cathedral, Chartres, France, completed mid-th century. Learn More in these related Britannica articles:

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Chapter 3 : The Middle Ages by Mike Corbishley

This book is about Europe in the Middle Ages. It covers the whole of the period from the decline of the Roman Empire to the discovery of America in the 15th century, and provides the link between ancient and modern history.

The Domesday Book The life and activities of people during the Middle Ages was quite different from the lifestyle of today. The time of a common man was spent working in the fields growing crops for their sustenance. The sowing and reaping days were celebrated with Church feasts and social activities were very important. Superstitions and culture dictated most of the activities. Hunting, falconry, wrestling, gambling, horseback riding and riddle making were some of the Middle Ages activities which were common at that time.

Hunting Hunting was a privilege as well as a necessity during the Middle Ages. It provided knights with opportunities of practicing their skills at warfare and was even practiced as a tradition. On the other hand, peasants hunted down small animals for their survival. The forests were generally owned by the Monarchs and hunting in those forests was restricted to the monarchs themselves or their servants. Hunting activities were generally conducted on horsebacks and pet hunting dogs would assist in tracking the prey. Punishments to the severity of death were given if the rules were broken.

Falconry Falconry or hawking was another form of hunting which was mainly enjoyed by the lords and nobles in the medieval age. The peasants and common people were incapable of affording the high costs involved in this activity. Falconry required the training of falcons, hawks and eagles to hunt down small animals like game or small birds when commanded by their trainers. The trainers or falconers, as they were called, were responsible for raising the young birds, which were taken from their nests, and for training them for human contact. The birds were skilled in hunting down the prey, listening to command and returning to the falconer. Thus, the practice of falconry was quite expensive for the common man. The birds required a variety of equipment for their training and were housed in special cages called mews. Their skills were generally flaunted at grand hunting parties organised by the royals as a means of entertainment and showing off their standards.

Wrestling Wrestling and many other martial art forms were common Middle Age activities. Grappling or Ringen as it is called in German was an unarmed combat. All these were enjoyed as a source of entertainment by the lords and monarchs. During the late Middle Ages, many schools teaching the European Martial arts had shaped up. Wrestling would also involve games and placing bets during those times.

Jousting A very common Middle Age activity- Jousting was practiced almost in all empires. Knights used to practice their skills and weaponry in these tournaments where they used to battle against each other. This also used to be a source of entertainment for the lords and emperors as well as the masses. These jousting tournaments though were the evolved versions of the ancient gladiator contests, resulted in much lesser bloodshed as a proper code of conduct was followed. The matches used to take place in open fields divided by fences. The knights were provided with a lance and rode a horse. The aim of each knight was to break the lance or unhorse his opponent for winning. The contest was a part of the tradition during those times and acted as a gathering point of all the nobles of the land.

Gambling The origin of gambling in medieval times can be traced back to religious activities. The bishops and English Clergyman were fond of dicing. Dice games, coin games betting on pigeon races, cock fighting, checkers and chess were common games involving bets. Many such games had become such an obsession for the people and armies that various rulers had them banned or imposed restrictions. By the end of the middle age, playing cards had replaced dice as the most popular gambling game. Lottery also gained a reputation of an important gambling game which was initially introduced to serve the purpose of distributing the unsold merchandise or gifts.

Riddle Making Since the means of entertainment were limited during medieval times, people used to take up various activities for their amusement as well as others. As a Middle Age activity- riddle making had a special role in religion, education and recreation. Searching for messages of god within arithmetic, biology and various other subjects was the basic ideology behind these riddles. Guessing games had a special place in educating the young minds. The monarchs on the other hand used to find these riddles interesting which kept

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them away from boredom. Religion The religion during the middle ages was not very different from what it is today but the religious activities followed during the era were quite different. The Church largely had the control over all activities being carried out in a region. It had judicial as well as legislative powers. Strict religious norms existed following which was a compulsion for all to avoid persecution. Sacrifices to gods were made and measures to curb the spread of other religions were taken. The activities performed by the monks and nuns of those times were also quite different. Conclusion The activities the people performed during the Middle Ages were quite different from what we see today. The customs, society, technology and knowledge were at the developing stage at those times. A major section of society was ignorant and rational thinking among the masses was still to develop. Various manuscripts, writings and other evidences depicting the lifestyle of the people during those times are available. Castle life was for the monarchs and their servants. The sports and other activities of the era were either for the amusement of the lords and kings or for entertaining the masses.

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Chapter 4 : Middle Ages | Definition & Facts | calendrierdelascience.com

downloadable The Middle Ages Cultural Atlas For Young People at calendrierdelascience.com, this is just ebook generator result for the preview. Middle Ages: Definition and Timeline - calendrierdelascience.com The Middle Ages were a period of European history between the fall of the Roman Empire and the beginning of.

Merriam-Webster lists middle age from 45 to 64, [3] while prominent psychologist Erik Erikson saw it starting a little earlier and defines middle adulthood as between 40 and The Collins English Dictionary lists it between the ages of 40 and 60, [4] and the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders "the standard diagnostic manual of the American Psychiatric Association" used to define middle age as 40 to 60, but as of DSM-IV revised the definition upwards to 45 to Young adulthood Further information: Young adult psychology This time in the lifespan is considered to be the developmental stage of those who are between 18 years old and 40 years old. Recent developmental theories have recognized that development occurs across the entire life of a person as they experience changes cognitively, physically, socially, and in personality. This time span has been defined as the time between ages 45 and 65 years old. Chronic health problems can become an issue along with disability or disease. Approximately one centimeter of height may be lost per decade. Experiencing a sense of mortality, sadness, or loss is common at this age. Changes can be the interacting with growing and grown children and aging parents. Community involvement is fairly typical of this stage of adulthood, [8] as well as continued career development. Physical characteristics Middle-aged adults may begin to show visible signs of aging. Changes might occur in the nervous system. The ability to perform complex tasks remains intact. Women experience menopause in the years surrounding the age of 50, which ends natural fertility. Men may also experience physical changes. Changes can occur to skin and other changes may include decline in physical fitness including a reduction in aerobic performance and a decrease in maximal heart rate. These measurements are generalities and people may exhibit these changes at different rates and times. The mortality rate can begin to increase from 45 and onwards, mainly due to health problems like heart problems, cancer, hypertension, and diabetes. Cognitive characteristics Erik Erikson refers to this period of adulthood as the generativity-versus-stagnation stage. Persons in middle adulthood or middle age may have some cognitive loss. This loss usually remains unnoticeable because life experiences and strategies are developed to compensate for any decrease in mental abilities. Career satisfaction focuses more on inner satisfaction and contentedness and less on ambition and the desire to "advance". Middle adulthood or middle age can be a time when a person re-examines their life by taking stock, and evaluating their accomplishments. Morality may change and become more conscious. The perception that those in this stage of development or life undergo a "mid-life" crisis is largely false. This period in life is usually satisfying, tranquil. Personality characteristics remain stable throughout this period.

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Chapter 5 : History: Ancient Greece for Kids

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Europe around [unreliable source? The Byzantines and neighbouring Persian Sasanids had been severely weakened by a long succession of Byzantineâ€™Sasanian wars , especially the climactic Byzantineâ€™Sasanian War of â€™ In the mid 7th century AD, following the Muslim conquest of Persia , Islam penetrated into the Caucasus region, of which parts would later permanently become part of Russia. Over the next centuries Muslim forces were able to take further European territory, including Cyprus , Malta , Septimania , Crete , and Sicily and parts of southern Italy. They landed at Gibraltar on 30 April and worked their way northward. During the eight-year campaign most of the Iberian Peninsula was brought under Muslim ruleâ€™except for small areas in the north-northwest Asturias and largely Basque regions in the Pyrenees. This territory, under the Arab name Al-Andalus , became part of the expanding Umayyad empire. The unsuccessful second siege of Constantinople weakened the Umayyad dynasty and reduced their prestige. After their success in overrunning Iberia, the conquerors moved northeast across the Pyrenees. The Umayyads in Hispania proclaimed themselves caliphs in May Learn how and when to remove this template message The Sutton Hoo helmet , an Anglo-Saxon parade helmet from the 7th century Due to a complex set of reasons,[which? The Franks, in contrast, were barely any different from their barbarian Germanic ancestors. Their kingdom was weak and divided. Much of this was initially Germanic and pagan. Arian Christian missionaries had been spreading Arian Christianity throughout northern Europe, though by the religion of northern Europeans was largely a mix of Germanic paganism, Christianized paganism, and Arian Christianity. Through the practice of simony , local princes typically auctioned off ecclesiastical offices, causing priests and bishops to function as though they were yet another noble under the patronage of the prince. These monasteries remained independent from local princes, and as such constituted the "church" for most northern Europeans during this time. Being independent from local princes, they increasingly stood out as centres of learning, of scholarship, and as religious centres where individuals could receive spiritual or monetary assistance. The centralized administrative systems of the Romans did not withstand the changes, and the institutional support for chattel slavery largely disappeared. The Anglo-Saxons in England had also started to convert from Anglo-Saxon polytheism after the arrival of Christian missionaries around the year The next two hundred years were occupied in trying to conquer these territories from the Byzantine Empire. The Lombard state was relatively Romanized, at least when compared to the Germanic kingdoms in northern Europe. It was highly decentralized at first, with the territorial dukes having practical sovereignty in their duchies, especially in the southern duchies of Spoleto and Benevento. For a decade following the death of Cleph in , the Lombards did not even elect a king; this period is called the Rule of the Dukes. The first written legal code was composed in poor Latin in It was primarily the codification of the oral legal tradition of the people. The Lombard state was well-organized and stabilized by the end of the long reign of Liutprand â€™ , but its collapse was sudden. Unsupported by the dukes, King Desiderius was defeated and forced to surrender his kingdom to Charlemagne in The Lombard kingdom ended and a period of Frankish rule was initiated. The Frankish king Pepin the Short had, by the Donation of Pepin , given the pope the " Papal States " and the territory north of that swath of papally-governed land was ruled primarily by Lombard and Frankish vassals of the Holy Roman Emperor until the rise of the city-states in the 11th and 12th centuries. In the south, a period of chaos began. The duchy of Benevento maintained its sovereignty in the face of the pretensions of both the Western and Eastern Empires. In the 9th century, the Muslims conquered Sicily. The cities on the Tyrrhenian Sea departed from Byzantine allegiance. Various states owing various nominal allegiances fought constantly over territory until events came to a head in the early 11th century with the coming of the Normans , who conquered the whole of the south by the end of the century. A series of settlements traditionally referred to as an invasion by Germanic

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peoples began in the early fifth century, and by the sixth century the island would consist of many small kingdoms engaged in ongoing warfare with each other. The Germanic kingdoms are now collectively referred to as Anglo-Saxons. Christianization began to take hold among the Anglo-Saxons in the sixth century, with given as the traditional date for its large-scale adoption. The Gokstad ship , a 9th-century Viking longship , excavated in The Irish descended and Irish-influenced people of western Scotland were Christian from the fifth century onward, the Picts adopted Christianity in the sixth century under the influence of Columba , and the Welsh had been Christian since the Roman era. Northumbria was the pre-eminent power c. Wessex would absorb all of the kingdoms in the south, both Anglo-Saxon and Briton. In Wales consolidation of power would not begin until the ninth century under the descendants of Merfyn Frych of Gwynedd , establishing a hierarchy that would last until the Norman invasion of Wales in The first Viking raids on Britain began before , increasing in scope and destructiveness over time. In a large, well-organized Danish Viking army called the Great Heathen Army attempted a conquest, breaking or diminishing Anglo-Saxon power everywhere but in Wessex. Under the leadership of Alfred the Great and his descendants, Wessex would at first survive, then coexist with, and eventually conquer the Danes. It would then establish the Kingdom of England and rule until the establishment of an Anglo-Danish kingdom under Cnut , and then again until the Norman Invasion of Viking raids and invasion were no less dramatic for the north. Their defeat of the Picts in led to a lasting Norse heritage in northernmost Scotland, and it led to the combination of the Picts and Gaels under the House of Alpin , which became the Kingdom of Alba , the predecessor of the Kingdom of Scotland. The Frankish kingdom grew through a complex development of conquest, patronage, and alliance building. Due to salic custom, inheritance rights were absolute, and all land was divided equally among the sons of a dead land holder. Likewise, those princes and their sons could sublet their land to their own vassals, who could in turn sublet the land to lower sub-vassals. This also allowed his nobles to attempt to build their own power base, though given the strict salic tradition of hereditary kingship, few would ever consider overthrowing the king. It was under his patronage that Saint Boniface expanded Frankish influence into Germany by rebuilding the German church, with the result that, within a century, the German church was the strongest church in western Europe. His son, Pepin the Short , inherited his power, and used it to further expand Frankish influence. Unlike his father, however, Pepin decided to seize the Frankish kingship. Given how strongly Frankish culture held to its principle of inheritance, few would support him if he attempted to overthrow the king. Pepin agreed to support the pope and to give him land the Donation of Pepin , which created the Papal States in exchange for being consecrated as the new Frankish king. He further expanded and consolidated the Frankish kingdom now commonly called the Carolingian Empire. His reign also saw a cultural rebirth, commonly called the Carolingian Renaissance. The years after his death illustrated how Germanic his empire remained. West Francia would be ruled by Carolingians until and East Francia until , after which time the partition of the empire into France and Germany was complete. Feudalism and Manoralism Around there was a return to systematic agriculture in the form of the open field , or strip, system. An acre measured one "furlong" of yards by one "chain" of 22 yards that is, about m by 20 m. A furlong from "furrow long" was considered to be the distance an ox could plough before taking a rest; the strip shape of the acre field also reflected the difficulty in turning early heavy ploughs. In the idealized form of the system, each family got thirty such strips of land. The three-field system of crop rotation was first developed in the 9th century: Even more important, the system allows for two harvests a year, reducing the risk that a single crop failure will lead to famine. Three-field agriculture creates a surplus of oats that can be used to feed horses. This surplus would allow the replacement of the ox by the horse after the introduction of the padded horse collar in the 12th century. Because the system required a major rearrangement of real estate and of the social order, it took until the 11th century before it came into general use. The heavy wheeled plough was introduced in the late 10th century. It required greater animal power and promoted the use of teams of oxen. Illuminated manuscripts depict two-wheeled ploughs with both a mouldboard, or curved metal ploughshare, and a coulter, a vertical blade in front of the ploughshare. The Romans had used light, wheel-less ploughs with flat iron shares that often proved unequal to

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the heavy soils of northern Europe. The return to systemic agriculture coincided with the introduction of a new social system called feudalism. This system featured a hierarchy of reciprocal obligations. This made for confusion of territorial sovereignty since allegiances were subject to change over time and were sometimes mutually contradictory. Feudalism allowed the state to provide a degree of public safety despite the continued absence of bureaucracy and written records. Even land ownership disputes were decided based solely on oral testimony. Territoriality was reduced to a network of personal allegiances. Viking Age Scandinavian settlements and raiding territory.

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Chapter 6 : The Middle Ages (Cultural Atlas for Young People S.) (X) by Mike Corbishley

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The Greeks came before the Romans and much of the Roman culture was influenced by the Greeks. Ancient Greece formed the foundation of much of Western culture today. Everything from government, philosophy, science, mathematics, art, literature, and even sports was impacted by the Ancient Greeks. Classical Period - This is the time that most of us think of when we think of Ancient Greece. Athens was governed by a democracy and great philosophers like Socrates and Plato arose. Also, the wars between Sparta and Athens were during this time. This period ended with the rise and then death of Alexander the Great in BC. The name Hellenistic comes from the Greek word "hellens", which is what the Greeks called themselves. Athens and Sparta Athens and Sparta were the two main city states that ruled much of ancient Greece. They were often rivals and fought each other in the Peloponnesian Wars. At other times they united together in order to protect the Greek lands from invaders. The cultures of the two cities were very different. Sparta was almost entirely focused on war and how to fight, while Athens focused on the arts and learning. They invented the yo-yo which is considered the 2nd oldest toy in the world after the doll. About one third of the population of some city-states were slaves. There were more city-states than just Sparta and Athens, Ancient Greece had around city-states. The Romans copied much of the Greek culture including their gods, architecture, language, and even how they ate! Pheidippides was a Greek hero who ran miles from Marathon to Sparta to get help against the Persians. After the Greeks won the war, he ran 25 miles from Marathon to Athens to announce the victory. This is where the marathon running race gets its name. When law trials were held in the city of Athens, they used large juries of citizens. Recommended books and references: A guide to the golden age of Greece by Julie Ferris. A Cultural Atlas for Young People: Ancient Greece by Anton Powell. Ancient Greece written by Anne Pearson. Life in ancient Athens by Don Nardo. Activities Go here to test your knowledge with a Ancient Greece crossword puzzle or word search. Listen to a recorded reading of this page: Your browser does not support the audio element. For more about Ancient Greece:

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Chapter 7 : The Middle Ages by Mike Corbishley | eBay

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Clergy were also an important part of the social order during the Middle Ages, though they were not necessarily considered a separate class. Royals had complete power over the land and political and economic decisions during the Middle Ages. Kings The King was the highest authority in the land. The King had to make laws, attempt to remove poverty from the Kingdom and take care of the citizens in his kingdom. Queens Though they did not often rule alone, Queens played an important part in the Medieval class system. Queens were usually second in command to Kings, and often served as regents when their King was unfit to rule, either because he was ill or considered too young to make intelligent decisions. Queens also served as hostesses and event planners. Princes Depending on their birth order, a prince may have been next in line for the throne when his father died. Princes most likely sat in on courtly meetings. Princesses Princesses were not usually next in line for the throne unless there was no male heir who could take the place on the throne that was being left. Princesses were oftentimes married off to princes in other countries in order to secure long lasting friendly economic and political ties with those countries. Sometimes this was successful, but more often than not it backfired. Nobility included hereditary nobility, which were those whose power was bestowed on them through blood relations, and non-hereditary nobility, which included those who rose to power through non-familial means. Hereditary Nobility Dukes The main responsibility of a Duke was to be the ruler of a province. A Duke was also the direct superior of a Count. The Duke was the highest ranking in the nobility. The female equivalent of a Duke was a Duchess. Barons A baron was responsible first to his king and second to the people who lived on his manor. The king might require the baron to serve in the military or engage in various other activities. If he did not comply, the baron could lose his manor, his luxurious lifestyle, or maybe even his life. A baron also sometimes served as judges in a court of crime or passed out sentences in court. Their primary duty as a vassal was to aid and protect the lord in his army. Peasants The lowest social rank in the Middle Ages were the peasants. The peasant class included Freeman, who had some rights and land, serfs, who had no rights, and slaves, who were bought and sold. Freeman Freeman were poor farmers who had control of small portions of land. Freeman usually made just enough money to live on. They sold their crops and may have worked with a trade. Serfs Serfs had no political power and were not allowed having control of property. They lived on the property of a noble vassal, and, in order to repay the vassal for letting the serf live on his property, the serf worked the land and was at the disposal of the vassal. Serfs were slaves in all but name. Slaves Slavery, the practice of buying and selling human workers, was outlawed for much of the Middle Ages, but it was still conducted throughout Europe for most of the time period. Slavery was a favored practice among the Vikings, who took slaves when they invaded and raided new territories. Clergy The clergy was not considered one of the social classes of the Middle Ages, but it did play an important and influential role at the time and did have a hierarchy of its own. The Pope was, naturally, at the top of the order, while nuns and monks were at the lowest end. Popes For much of the Middle Ages, Popes were the last word in anything to do with the church. Popes had a heavy influence over political and economic decisions as well for a time. However, towards the end of the Middle Ages Popes lost their political power when the Catholic Church came under a lot of scrutiny from the public. Bishops After the Pope, the Bishop was the highest ranking official in the church. Bishops were considered to be nobility and were usually very wealthy. They had many responsibilities such as settling annulments of marriages. Priests Priests gave Mass in Church and in the Castle. They were also responsible for collecting church taxes and spreading alms to the poor. Because they were usually the only people in the village who could read and write, priests often were the ones who kept records for the church. Monks Monks were the lowest ranking in the church. Monks lived in monasteries and usually wore brown robes. Monks devoted their lives to learning and they could usually read and write in

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Latin. Some of the first Bibles were scribed by monks as the printing press had not yet been invented.

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Chapter 8 : Sims 4 History Challenge: The Middle Ages ~ Part 1 ~

Ancient Rome (Cultural Atlas for Young People) by Mike Corbishley First Civilizations (Cultural Atlas for Young People) by Erica C. D. Hunter The Middle Ages by Mike Corbishley.

It covers the time from the fall of the Roman Empire to the rise of the Ottoman Empire. This was a time of castles and peasants, guilds and monasteries, cathedrals and crusades. When people use the terms Medieval Times, Middle Ages, and Dark Ages they are generally referring to the same period of time. After the fall of the Roman Empire, a lot of the Roman culture and knowledge was lost. This included art, technology, engineering, and history. Historians know a lot about Europe during the Roman Empire because the Romans kept excellent records of all that happened. However, the time after the Romans is "dark" to historians because there was no central government recording events. This is why historians call this time the Dark Ages. Although the term Middle Ages covers the years between and throughout the world, this timeline is based on events specifically in Europe during that time. Go here to learn about the Islamic Empire during the Middle Ages. Rome had ruled much of Europe. Now much of the land would fall into confusion as local kings and rulers tried to grab power. This is the start of the Dark Ages or the Middle Ages. Clovis united most of the Frankish tribes that were part of Roman Province of Gaul. The Franks defeat the Muslims turning back Islam from Europe. Charlemagne united much of Western Europe and is considered the father of both the French and the German Monarchies. They would continue until He became King of England and changed the country forever. There would be several Crusades over the next years. This document gave the people some rights and said the king was not above the law. This horrible disease would kill around half of the people in Europe. This will signal the start of the Renaissance. This signals the end of the Eastern Roman Empire also known as Byzantium.

Chapter 9 : Social Classes in the Middle Ages | Middle Ages

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