Age of Exchange and Encounter (Part 2)

500-1500

European Middle Ages

Middle Ages- era of European history after the fall of the Roman Empire

- New culture emerges with roots in:
 - O Classical heritage of Rome
 - O Beliefs of the Roman Catholic Church
 - O Customs of various Germanic tribes

Economic System: Manors

Lord's estate

Set of rights and obligations between serfs and lords

Self-sufficient community producing a variety of goods

Code of Behavior: Chivalry

Displays of courage and valor in combat

Respect toward women

Devotion to feudal lord and heavenly lord

Medieval Society

Belief System: The Church Power over people's everyday lives Unifying force of Christian faith Involvement in political affairs

Political System: Feudalism

Form of government based on landholding

Alliances between lords and vassals

Oaths of loyalty in exchange for land and military service

Ranking of power and authority

Charlemagne

Built an empire greater than any known since ancient Rome

Defeated Muslims in Spain

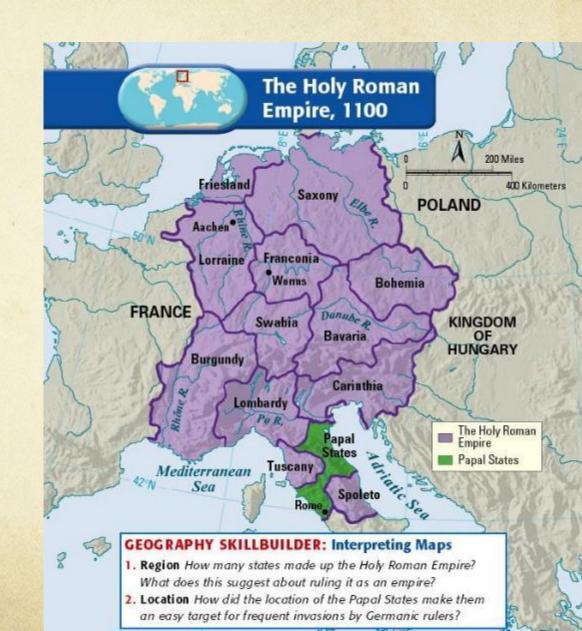
Spread Christianity

Crowned emperor by the Pope



Holy Roman Empire

- Founded by Otto the Great
- Remained the strongest state in Europe until 1100



Europe in the Middle Ages

Economics:

- Better farming methods increased food production
- Trade expanded
- Guilds formed for both merchants and artisans

Politics/Government:

- England and France developed strong central governments
- Parliament and the Estates-General bring representation to commoners
 - Parliament- Legislative group in England
 - Magna Carta- Guarantees basic political rights
 - Estates-General- Meeting of the three estates in France, helped increase royal power against nobility
- The Hundred Years' War further weakened feudal power

Europe in the Middle Ages

Religion:

- Kings and popes engaged in power struggles
- The Great Schism weakened the Church
 - Split in the Catholic Church- 2 Popes
- The First Crusade captured Jerusalem
- Later Crusades accomplished little

Society:

- Population increases in the Middle Ages
- The bubonic plague killed millions and weakened the manorial economy
- Europe's first universities developed

Societies and Empires in Africa

Society/Empire	Organization and Time Period	Important Facts
Ghana	West African empire from 700s- 1076	Grew wealthy and powerful by controlling gold-salt trade
Mali	West African empire from 1235-1400s	Mansa Musa's hajj (pilgrimage) made Mali's wealth famous
Songhai	West African empire from 1400s- 1500s	Conquered Mali and gained control of trade routes

Major Trade Networks

Route	Trading Partners	Trade Goods	Method of Transportation
Trans-Arabia	Sassanid EmpireArabiaByzantine Empire	 East Asia: silk, gems, dyes, cotton cloth Arabia: Incense, spices Southwest Asia: Wool, gold, silver 	• Camel Caravans
Silk Roads	ChinaIndiaPersia and Central AsiaEurope	 Asia: Silk, porcelain, spices, precious woods, gems Europe: Wool cloth, gold, silver 	 Caravans of camels and other pack animals

Major Trade Networks

Route	Trading Partners	Trade Goods	Method of Transportation
Mediterranean	EuropeNorth AfricaSouthwest Asia	 Europe: Wool and linen cloth, wine, metal North Africa: Wool Asia: spices, fruit, cloth 	 Sea: Galleys with numerous rowers Land: Caravans of pack animals
Trans-Sahara	North AfricaWest Africa	 North Africa: Cloth, salt, horses, guns West Africa: Gold, dyed cloth, leather goods, slaves 	• Camel caravans

Major Trade Networks

Route	Trading Partners	Trade Goods	Method of Transportation
Indian Ocean	ChinaIndiaArabiaEast Africa	 Asia: Porcelain, silk, jewelry, cotton East Africa: Ivory, gold, tortoiseshell, leopard skins, slaves 	Arab dhowsCinese junks