

Middle Ages Cornell Notes:

For this assignment, you need to read pages 340 to 343 (below) and create a set of Cornell notes that lists topics, main ideas, and questions on the left, notes on the right, and a summary at the bottom of the section you have read.

Name _____
Date _____
Class _____
Period _____

Cornell Notes

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Main Idea• Key• Question (after notes are completed)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Key words & ideas• Important dates/people/places• Repeated/Stressed Info• Ideas/brainstorming written on board / overhead projector• Info from textbook/stories• Diagrams & Pictures• Formulas
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Summary of your notes in your own words

Lesson 2

Birth of the Middle Ages

Find out!

What was life like for people in the Middle Ages?

VOCABULARY

Middle Ages
feudalism
fief
vassal
serf
manor
chivalry
Magna Carta

PEOPLE

Charlemagne
William the Conqueror
Eleanor of Aquitaine
King John

READING STRATEGY

Use a chart like the one below to write the sequence of events of this lesson.

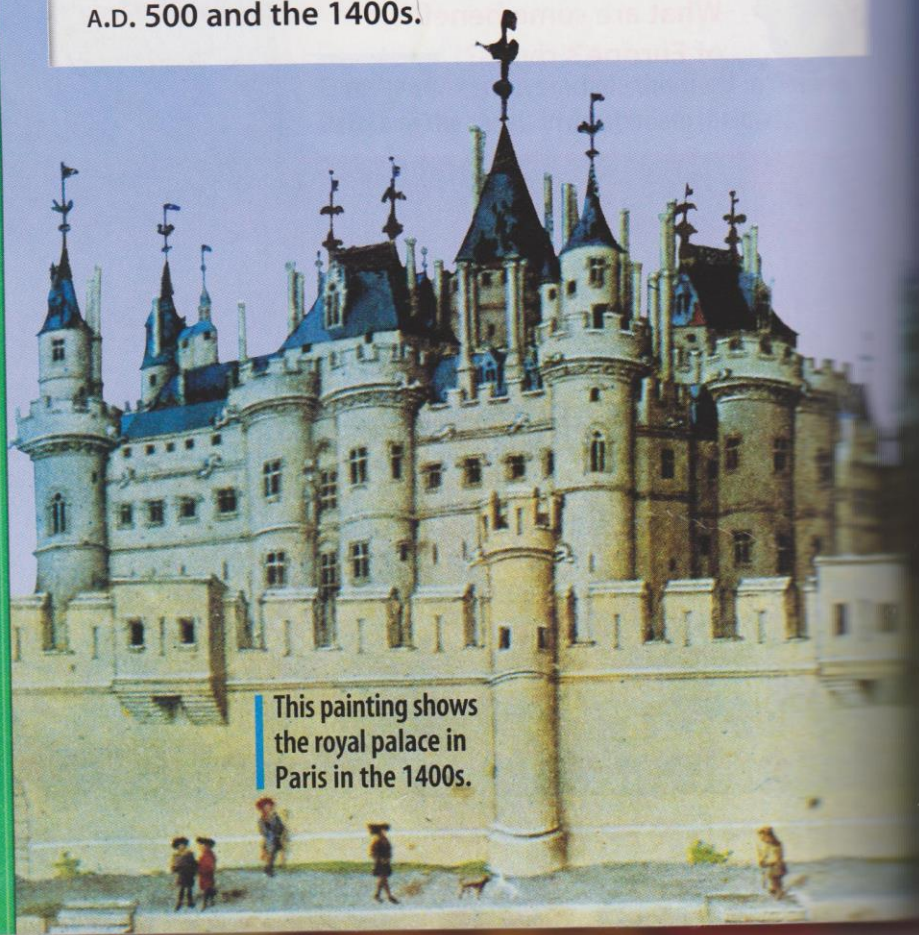
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Lesson Outline

- A New Empire
- Emperors and Invaders
- Feudalism
- The Magna Carta

BUILD BACKGROUND

"Woe to thee, Rome, that thou art crushed and trodden down by so many peoples; who has been seized by a northern king, and thy folk slaughtered and thy strength brought to nothing." This is how a monk recounted the collapse of Roman rule and the beginning of a period in European history known as the **Middle Ages**. It occurred between A.D. 500 and the 1400s.



This painting shows the royal palace in Paris in the 1400s.



You Are Here
500 – 1215

A NEW EMPIRE

As you read in Chapter 7, the western Roman Empire was invaded by peoples from northern Europe. The Franks established themselves in Gaul—or France, as it is known today.

The Visigoths settled in Spain, but in 711, the Muslims defeated them and established a Muslim state. From Spain, the Muslims tried to conquer the rest of Europe. However, in 732, Charles Martel, a Frankish war leader, defeated a Muslim army at Tours, in present-day France.

Charles Martel came from one of the many small kingdoms in western Europe. The greatest leader of the Franks was Charles Martel's grandson. He is known as “Charles the Great,” or **Charlemagne**.

Charlemagne conquered kingdoms in the southwestern part of what is now France, and lands in Italy and Germany. He also spread Roman Christianity throughout Europe.



What is the importance of the Battle of Tours?

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Europe, A.D. 700



Map Skill

1. What kingdoms bordered the Frankish kingdoms in the east?
2. What separated the Franks from the Anglo-Saxon kingdom?



Charlemagne



William (opposite) and his knights crossed the English Channel to conquer England (left).

the mouth of the Seine River. These Normans adopted Christianity, the French language, and many Frankish customs. Their region later came to be called **Normandy**. Today, it is part of northwestern France.

In 1066, William, Duke of Normandy, crossed the English Channel with about 5,000 knights. At Hastings he defeated Harold, the Saxon king of England, and made himself king. Because of this victory, he became known as **William the Conqueror**.

William established a strong government in England, and also brought many elements of French culture to the island. The new kingdom was a blend of Norman and Saxon. Even the language we speak today, English, is a mixture of the old French the Normans spoke and the middle English the Saxons spoke.



How did Europe change after the death of Charlemagne?

HISTORY MYSTERY



Was there a real King Arthur?

Some of the best-known stories from the Middle Ages are about King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table. However, no one knows whether King Arthur really existed. An inscription dating from the 500s has been found in Cornwall, England. The inscription refers to a leader named "Artognou." Also, in 1225, a monk wrote that the bones of a large man who had suffered many wounds were dug up from a grave in Glastonbury, England. This grave was supposed to have belonged to King Arthur. Other places also claim to be his burial place.

Today some historians think the real King Arthur may have been a British war leader who followed the Roman way of life and fought against the invading Angles and Saxons in the 500s. However, there is no definite proof.

Do you think King Arthur really existed?