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## Middle ages study guide 6th grade

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Restrictions apply. It is free and you can unsubscribe at any time. In European history, the Middle Ages or the Middle Ages lasted from the 500-1500s. Not ready to buy a subscription? Click to download the free trial Download sample in European history, middle ages or the Middle Ages, lasted from the fifth to the 15th century. It began with the collapse of its Roman empire and merged into the Renaissance and Discovery's age. See the fact file below for more information about the Middle Ages, or alternatively, download our 21-page medieval spreadsheet package, which you can use in the classroom or at home. Facts & Information MAP BACKGROUND The Middle Ages refer to a time in European history from 400-1500 e.Kr. It happened between the fall of the Roman Empire and the Renaissance. Historians usually divide the Middle Ages into three smaller periods called the early Middle Ages, the High Middle Ages, and the late Middle Ages. During the Renaissance, scholars and thinkers began to call the previous era as the Middle Ages, when it separated the culture of ancient Rome and Greece and the Renaissance. Some called the early period the Dark Ages, when Europe was overrun by the Byzantines and The Arabs. THE MIDDLE AGES AND INSTITUTIONS In the Middle Ages, the Catholic Church became the most dominant and powerful institution in Europe, affecting the monarchs. One example was when Pope Leo III named Charles the Great as the Holy Roman Emperor in 800 CE. In addition, it was the Catholic Church that maneuvered military expeditions to Jerusalem, commonly known as the Crusades, in the late 1100s. In 1095, Pope Urban II called all Christians in Europe to expel the Muslims (infidels) from the Holy Land. The on and off crusade lasted until the late 1500s, which brought European culture to Jerusalem and Muslim culture to Europe. The Middle Ages were defined by a feudal system in large parts of Europe. This system consisted of kings, lords, knights, vassals and peasants. The people who were part of the church played an important role too. When a person was born into a particular group, they rarely moved to another level. In the Middle Ages, feudal society worked when the king gave great countries called fiefs to noblemen and bishops. These landowners needed peasants to plant and harvest their land. In return, the peasants were allowed to live in the countryside with protection from local masters in the event of invasion. Manor houses consisted of large castles surrounded by small villages and a local church. During this period, about 90% of the population worked on rural areas as peasants or live areas. Lords and Barons swore their to the king. Groups of craftsmen called called also occurred during this period. Each guild had specialties and was able to move up the social ladder through hard work. Some examples were guild for weavers, dyers, armorers, painters, masons, bookkeepers, bakers, and candlemakers. They had well-defined positions, including apprentices, journeymen and masters. Although women were skilled workers during this period, they were not allowed to join or form their own guild. Much of the local economy was affected by the interest of merchants as they controlled the flow of trade. Before a journeyman could be a master, he needed to produce a masterpiece to be approved by guild masters. MAJOR EVENTS Apart from the Crusades, the Black Death, which spread throughout Europe between 1347 and 1350, caused a huge decline in population. The bubonian plague was caused by fleas on rats that killed at least a third of people in Europe. There were cases that small villages and towns were wiped out completely by the plague. From 1337 to 1453, a periodic series of battles known as the Hundred Years' War between England and France was fought. The conflict began when King Edward III of England claimed to be the rightful monarch of France, while other causes included disputes over trade, land control and alliances. In 1215, King John of England, brother of Richard the lion-hearted, forcibly signed Magna Carta, declaring that the king was not above the law of the land. By signing the document, the King of England was committed to running a just government and protecting people's rights. In 1066, Edward the Confessor, King of England, died without any heir. As a result, three kings claimed the throne, including King Harald Hardrada of Norway, Earl Harold Godwinson of England, and Duke William of Normandy. The dispute ended with the Battle of Hastings, which killed King Harold and crowned William as the new king. From 718 to 1492, Christian kingdoms fought in Europe and Muslim Moors fought a series of wars for control of the Iberian Peninsula. Reconquista did not end until 1492, after King Ferdinand of Aragon and Queen Isabella of Castile retook Grenada from the Moors. MEDIEVAL CULTURE A great manifestation of the Church in the Middle Ages was seen through art and architecture. Ecclesiastical structures including cathedrals and monasteries were built in the Romanesque style (13th-15th century) with rounded masonry arches and barrel vaults. In 1200, Gothic architecture was seen in cathedrals such as the Abbey Church of Saint-Denis in France characterized by large stained glass windows and pointed vaults and arches. In addition to building structures, religious frescoes and mosaics dominated church interiors. Most forms of art during this period were influenced by the Byzantine, Romanesque and Gothic styles. Themes in sculpture, painting, metalwork, engraving, manuscripts and windows often depicted Catholic subjects and Artists included Donatello, Giotto, Lorenzetti, and di Giuseppe. Moreover, literature was often written by monks and clergy with themes of god and in a form of hymns and songs. Among the most famous works of this period include Beowulf, The Canterbury Tales, The Divine Comedy, The Decameron and Caedmon's Hymn. Medieval rain spreadsheets This is a fantastic package that contains everything you need to know about the Middle Ages across 21 in-depth pages. These are ready to use medieval spreadsheets that are perfect for teaching students about the Middle Ages, or the Middle Ages, which lasted from the 5th to 15th centuries. It began with the collapse of its Roman empire and merged into the Renaissance and Discovery's age. 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this crucial period. Have an understanding of technological advances during that period and how it affects us today. Understand fact and fiction based on studies. Share thoughts and expressions about what they have studied. Understand chronology and timelines and use dates to identify other famous periods. Several core competencies are being worked on and are the basis for this student spreadsheet package. Link/quote this pageIf you refer to any of the content on this page on your own website, use the code below to quote this page as the original source. &lt;a href=

amp:gt;Middelfart Facts &amp; Spreadsheet: &lt;/a>gt; - KidsKonnnect, February 6, 2019Link appears as Medieval Facts &amp; Spreadsheet: - KidsKonnnect, February 6, 2019 Use with all curriculum These spreadsheets are specifically designed for use with all international curricula. You can use these spreadsheets as they are, or edit them using Google Slides to make them more specific to your own levels of student abilities and curriculum standards. Standards.

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