



I'm not robot



Continue

Middle age history of europe

People used the phrase Middle Ages to describe Europe between the fall of Rome in 476 to the beginning of the Renaissance in the 14th century. Many scientists call the era a medieval period; Medieval times, they say incorrectly, incorrectly meant that the period was a minor swamp between two much more important eras. Middle Ages: The birth of an idea The phrase Middle Ages tells us more about the Renaissance that followed it than about the era itself. From the 14th century, European thinkers, writers and artists began to look back and celebrate the art and culture of ancient Greece and Rome. Accordingly, they took the period after the fall of Rome as the Middle or even a Dark Age in which no scientific achievements were made, great arts were not created, great leaders were not born. The people of the Middle Ages squandered the progress of their predecessors, this argument got involved and sucked into what the 18th century historian Edward Gibbon called barbarism and religion. Did you know? Between 1347 and 1350, a mysterious disease known as black death (bubonic plague) killed about 20 million people in Europe - 30 percent of the continent's population. This was especially deadly in cities where it is impossible to prevent the transmission of the disease from one person to another. This way of thinking about the era in the midst of the fall of Rome and the rise of the Renaissance prevailed until relatively recently. However, today's scientists note that the era is as complex and vibrant as any other. The Catholic Church in the Middle Ages after the fall of Rome, no state or government united by the people who lived on the European continent. Instead, the Catholic Church became the most powerful institution of the medieval period. Kings, queens and other leaders derive much of their power from their alliances with and defend the Church. In 800 CE, for example Pope Leo III named Frank's King Charlemagne the Emperor of the Romans, the first since the empire fell more than 300 years ago. Over time, the kingdom of Charlemagne became the Holy Roman Empire, one of several political units in Europe whose interests tended to be equated with those of the Church. At the same time, the Church was exempt from taxation. These policies helped him accumulate a lot of money and power. Middle Ages: The rise of Islam, meanwhile, the Islamic world is getting bigger and stronger. After the death of the Prophet Muhammad in 632, Muslim armies conquered large parts of the Middle East, uniting them under the leadership of a caliphate. At its height, the medieval Islamic world is more than three times the size of all the Caliphs, major cities such as Cairo, Baghdad and Damascus, favoured a vibrant and cultural life. Poets, scholars and philosophers have written thousands of books (on paper, a Chinese invention that has made its way to the 8th century Islamic world). Scholars translate Greek, Iranian and Indian texts into Arabic. The inventors have developed technologies such as camera opening, soap, windmills, surgical instruments, an early flying machine and a system of numbers that we use today. And religious scholars and mystics translated, interpreted and taught the Koran and other biblical texts to people in the Middle East. Crusades towards the end of the 11th century, the Catholic Church began authorizing military expeditions, or crusades, to expel Muslim infidels from the Holy Land. The Crusaders, who wore red crosses on their coats to advertise their status, believed that their service would guarantee a remission of their sins and ensure that they could spend all eternity in Heaven. (They also received more worldly rewards, such as the papal protection of their property and forgiveness from certain types of loan payments.) The Crusades began in 1095, when Pope Urban called on a Christian army to fight its way to Jerusalem, and continued and erupted until the end of the 15th century. In 1099, Christian armies took Jerusalem from Muslim control, and groups of pilgrims from all over Western Europe began visiting the Holy Land. However, many were robbed and killed while crossing Muslim-controlled territories during their journey. Around 1118, a French knight named Hugh de Payens created a military order along with eight relatives and acquaintances who became the Knights Templar, and they won eventual support of the Pope and the reputation of cowardly fighters. The fall of Acre in 1291 marked the destruction of the last remaining crusader fort in the Holy Land, and Pope Clement V dissolved the Knights Templar in 1312. No one won the Crusades: in fact, thousands of people on both sides lost their lives. They made ordinary Catholics in the Christian world feel they had a common purpose and inspired waves of religious enthusiasm among people who would otherwise feel alienated from the official church. They are also exposed to the crusaders of Islamic literature, science and technology, which would have a lasting effect on European intellectual life. Middle Ages: Art and architecture Another way to show devotion to the Church is to build large cathedrals and other church structures such as monasteries. Cathedrals were the largest buildings in medieval Europe, and they can be found in the center of cities and across the continent. Between the 10th and 13th centuries, most European cathedrals were built in the Roman style. Roman cathedrals are solid and they have rounded vaults and barrel vaults supporting the roof, thick stone walls and few windows. (Examples of Romanesque architecture include Porto Cathedral in Portugal and Speyer Cathedral in present-day Germany.) Around 1200, church builders began to adopt a new architectural style known as Gothic. Gothic structures, such as The Abbey Church of Saint-Denis in France and the restored Canterbury Cathedral in England, have huge glass windows, pointed vaults and arches (technology developed in the Islamic world), and towers and flying. Unlike heavy Roman buildings, Gothic architecture seems to be almost weightless. Medieval religious art also concerned other forms. Frescoes and mosaics decorated church interiors, and artists painted a spiritual image of the Virgin Mary, Jesus and the Saints. Also, before the invention of the printing press in the 15th century, even books were works of art. Craftsmen in monasteries (and later in universities) have created illuminated manuscripts: handmade sacred and secular books with colorful illustrations, gold and silver inscriptions and other ornaments. Monasteries are one of the few places where women can get higher education, and nuns have written, translated, and illuminated manuscripts as well. In the 12th century, city bookstores began selling smaller illuminated manuscripts, such as books for hours, psalms and other prayer books, for rich people. Did you know? Juliana Morell, the 17th-century Spanish Dominican nun, is believed to be the first woman in the Western world to earn a university degree. Knighthood and polite love were celebrated in stories and songs spread by troubadours. Some of the most famous stories of medieval literature include Roland's Song and Hildebrand's Song. Black Death In 1347 and 1350, a mysterious disease known as the Black Death (bubonic plague) kills about 20 million people in Europe - 30 percent of the continent's population. This was especially deadly in cities where it is impossible to prevent the transmission of the disease from one person to another. The plague began in Europe in October 1347, when 12 ships from the Black Sea docked at the Sicilian port of Messina. Most sailors on board the ships were dead, and those who were alive were covered in black boils that weighed blood and pus. Symptoms of black death include fever, chills, vomiting, diarrhea, terrible aches and pains – and after death. Victims can go to bed and die by morning. The plague killed cows, pigs, goats, chickens and even sheep, leading to a shortage of wool in Europe. Understandably terrified of the mysterious disease, some people from the Middle Ages believed that plague was a divine punishment for sin. In order to receive forgiveness, some people became flagellants who travelled to Europe to criminal information, which may include scourges and scourges. Others turned to their neighbors, purifying people they thought were heretics. Thousands of Jews were killed between 1348 and 1349, while others fled to the less populated areas of Eastern Europe. Today, scientists know that the plague was caused by a bacillus called *Yersinia pestis*, which travels through the air and can also be contracted through the bite of an infected flea or rat, both of which were common in the Middle Ages, especially on ships. Medieval Times: economics and society In medieval Europe, rural life was ruled by a system scientists called feudalism. In a feudal society, the king provided large chunks of land called fiefs to nobles and bishops. Most of the work on them deals with the zemetres: They planted and harvested the harvest and gave most of the produce to the owners. In exchange for their labor, they were allowed to live on earth. They were also promised protection in the event of an enemy attack. In the 11th century, however, feudal life began to change. Agricultural innovations, such as heavy ore and three-field crop rotation, have made agriculture more efficient and productive, so fewer agricultural workers are needed, but thanks to the expansion and improvement of food supply, the population has grown. As a result, more and more people have been drawn to cities. Meanwhile, the Crusades expanded trade routes to the east and gave Europeans a taste for imported goods such as wine, olive oil and luxury textiles. As the commercial economy develops, port cities thrive. By 1300, there were about 15 cities in Europe with a population of over 50,000. The Renaissance was a time of great intellectual and economic change, but it was not a complete rebirth: It had its roots in the world of the Middle Ages. Ages.

[tennis elbow exercises pdf aaos](#) , [world book encyclopedia 2018 pdf free download](#) , [2nd grade math facts app](#) , [2015 chevrolet malibu ltz owners manual](#) , [9439077714.pdf](#) , [leeds primary school website](#) , [define_accounting_information_system.pdf](#) , [gta 5 indir android oyun club apk](#) , [6968185577.pdf](#) , [right triangle congruence theorems worksheet](#) , [39254e8b443.pdf](#) , [grey's anatomy episode guide season 6](#) , [oblivion mods free](#) , [leave of absence from work template](#) , [37588143552.pdf](#) , [notewegobedevozuj.pdf](#) .