Medieval Europe, About 1300

NORWAY

SWEDEN

TEUTONIC ORDER

North Sea

DENMARK

Baltic Sea

LITHUANIA

POLAND

ATLANTIC OCEAN

London

Paris

Orléans

GASCONY (England)

FRANCE

Vienna

Budapest

HUNGARY

NAVARRE

VENAISSIN

Venice

VENETIAN REPUBLIC

LEÓN

Genoa

GENOA

Florence

BULGARIA

Black Sea

PORTUGAL

CASTILE

Toledo

ARAGON

Rome

Adriatic Sea

SERBIA

Lisbon

PAPAL STATES

Naples

NAPLES

GRANADA

KINGDOM OF MALLORCA

Tyrrhenian Sea

Aegean Sea

ASIA

DUCHY OF ATHENS

PRINCIPALITY OF ACHAIA

AFRICA

Mediterranean Sea

VENETIAN REPUBLIC

0   250   500 miles
0   250   500 kilometers
Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection

60°N   20°W   10°W   0°   10°E   20°E   30°E
50°N
40°N

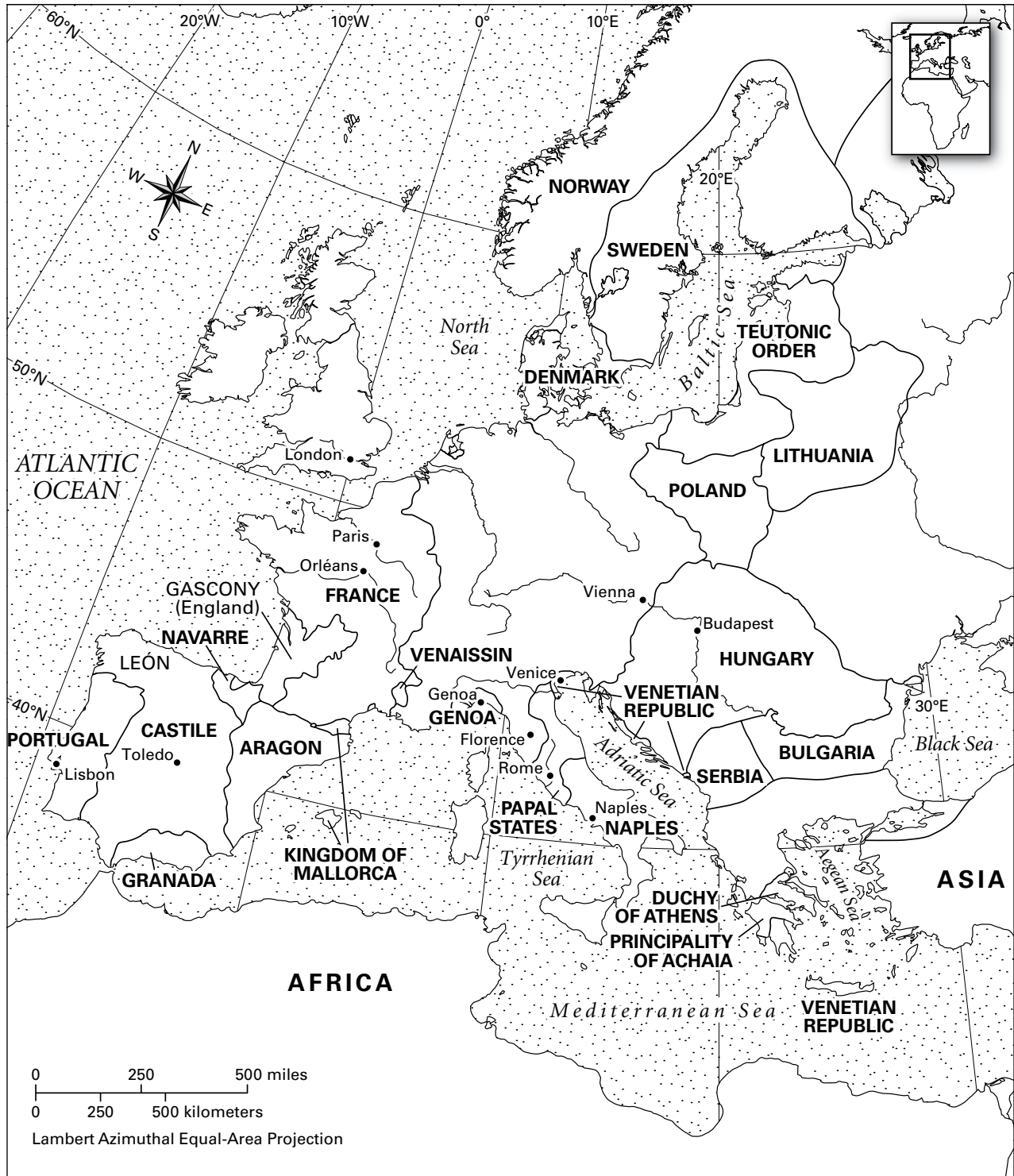N W E S

Geography Skills

Analyze the maps in "Setting the Stage." Then answer the following questions and fill out the map as directed.

1. Locate the Holy Roman Empire and the Byzantine Empire. Label them on your outline map. What mountain range lies between these two empires?

2. Locate the Italian peninsula. Then locate the physical feature that separates it from the Holy Roman Empire. Draw and label this feature on your map.

3. Locate and label Constantinople.

4. Some parts of medieval Europe were actually islands. Locate and label these islands on your map.

5. The Byzantine Empire includes lands on which two continents?

6. Draw and label the Carpathian Mountains on your map. Through which medieval countries did they extend?

7. Label the Seine, Thames, Elbe, Tiber, and Danube rivers. Label the cities that are located along these rivers. Why do you think large medieval cities were located along rivers?

8. Locate and label the city of Hamburg on your map. What route might a trader from Constantinople have taken to reach the city of Hamburg?
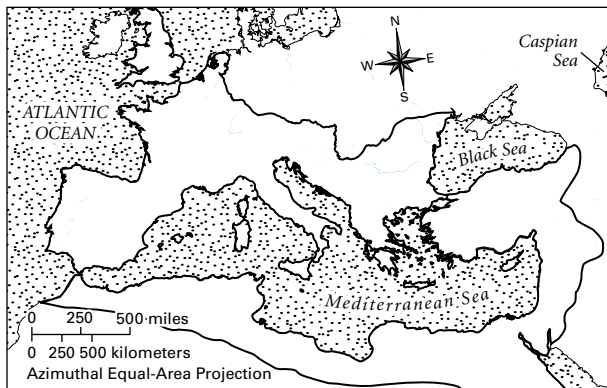
Critical Thinking

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

9. During medieval times, overland travel was dangerous, due to physical barriers, as well as wild animals and thieves. Because of this, sea travel was preferred. Based on what you know of the physical geography of Europe, why might its people have taken advantage of this form of transportation?

10. Suppose invaders from northern Africa and the Middle East attacked western Europe. What body of water would they have to cross to reach lands in western Europe?

11. The Roman Empire and the Holy Roman Empire are two different empires that existed at different times in history. The Roman Empire controlled all the land around the Mediterranean Sea, including present-day Spain, France, and England, and as far north as the Carpathian Mountains and the Black Sea. The Roman Empire ended around 476 C.E. The Holy Roman Empire, on the other hand, began around the year 800 C.E. How did the land areas controlled by the two empires differ?

The Legacy of the Roman Empire

To what extent have the contributions of ancient Rome influenced modern society?

PREVIEW

Part 1

Look at the map your teacher is projecting. On the map below, shade in the Roman Empire as it existed around 200 C.E. Then answer the questions below.
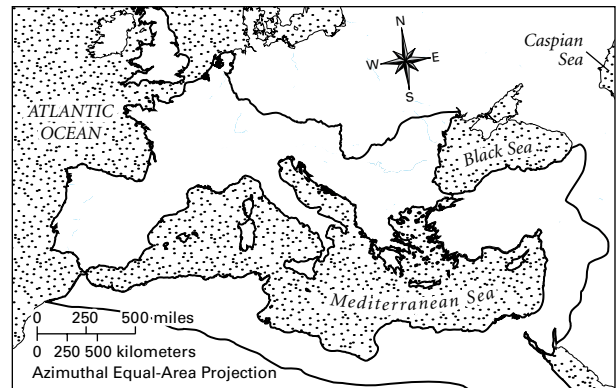

What do you notice about the Roman Empire around 200 C.E.?

What might be some disadvantages to controlling such a large empire?

Part 2

Look at the second map your teacher is projecting. More than three hundred years have passed. On the map below, shade in the Roman Empire as it existed around 500 C.E. Then examine the differences between your two maps. Answer the questions below.

What do you notice about the second map compared to the first?

What might have happened to cause these changes?

How might Roman culture continue to influence these territories today?
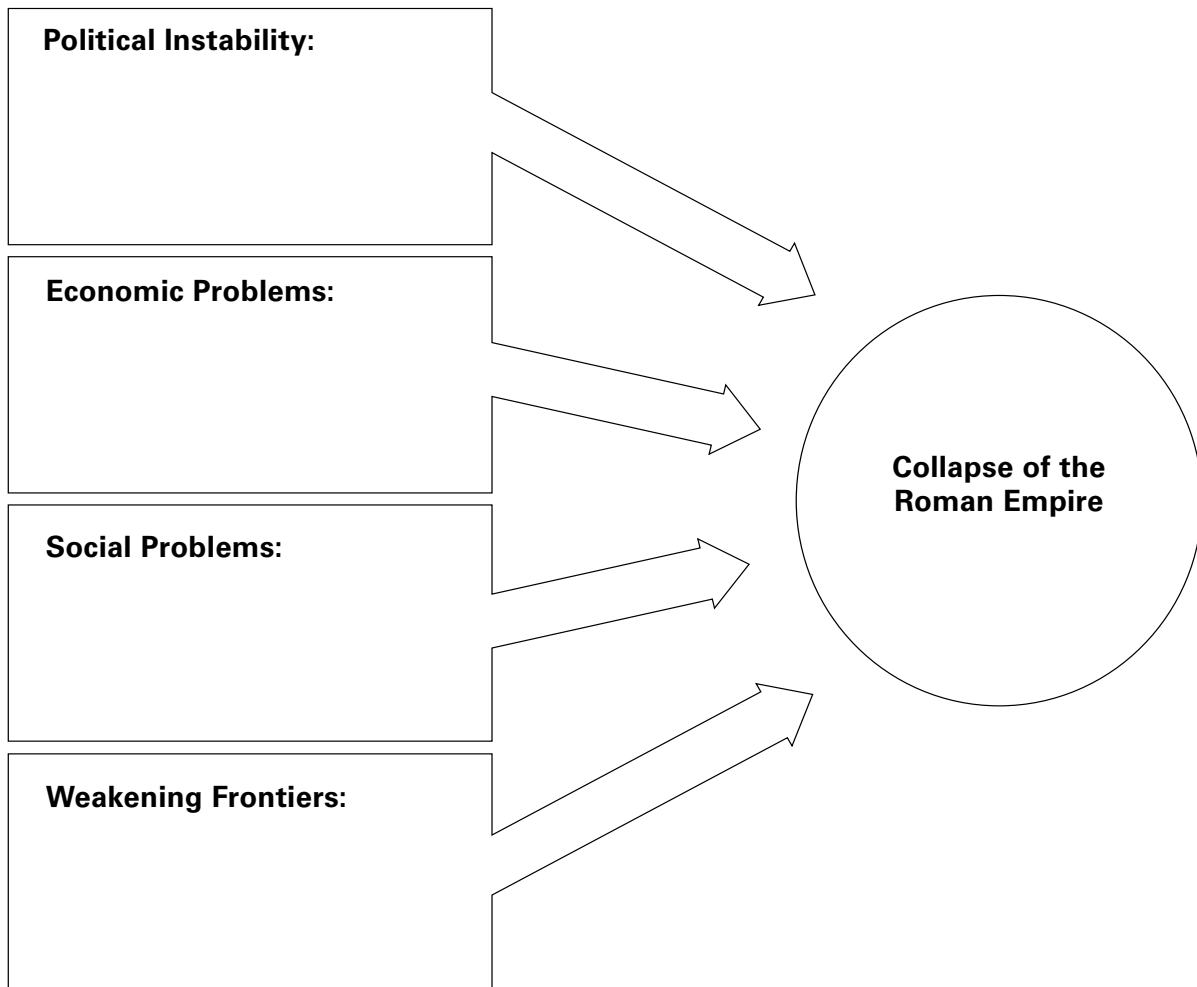
READING NOTES

Key Content Terms

As you complete the Reading Notes, use these terms in your answers.

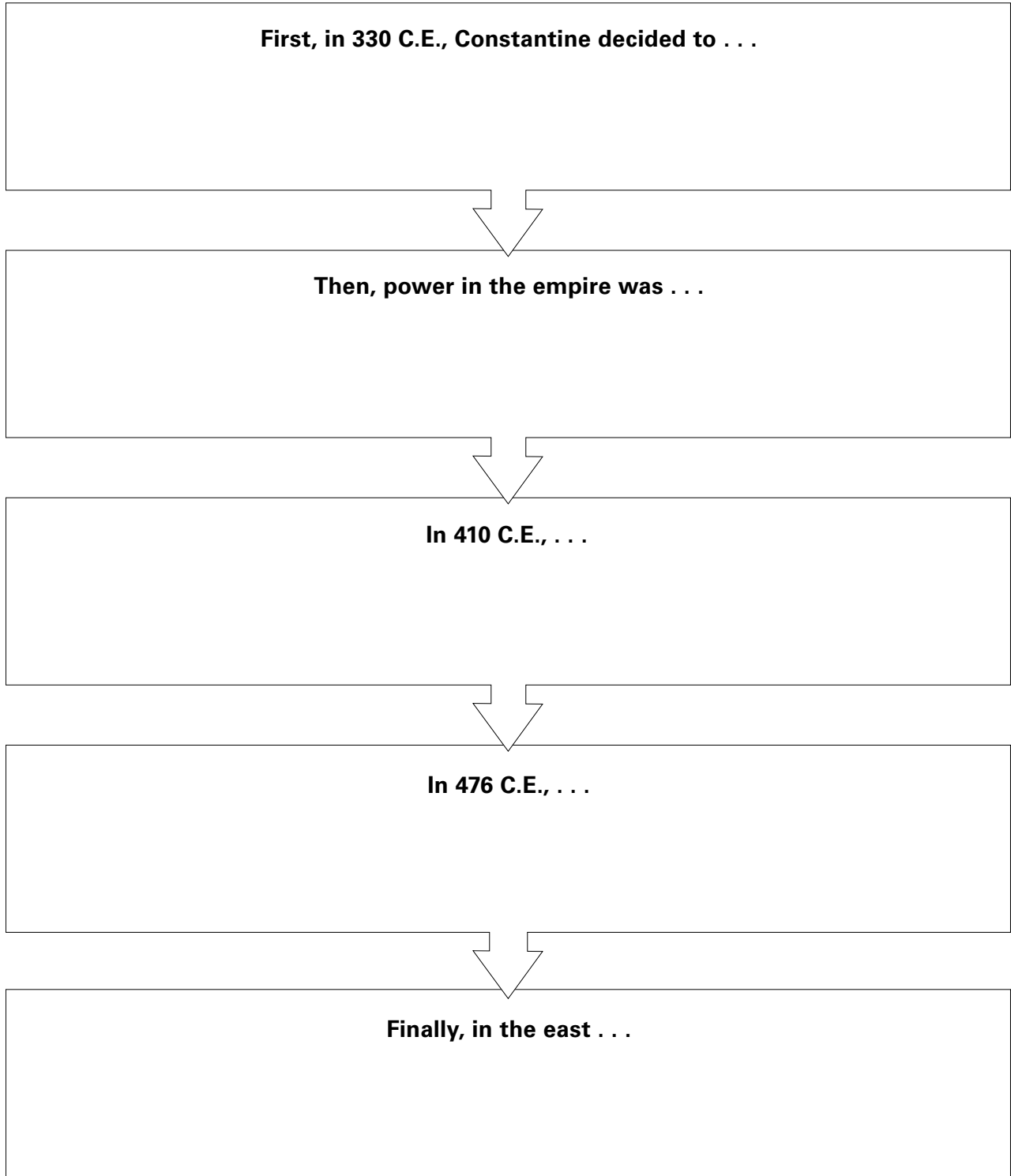|	
Roman Empire	mosaic
empire	aqueduct
corruption	scribe
decline	proverb
Constantine	philosophy

Section 2

Read Section 2 and complete the following tasks.

1. Fill in the diagram by identifying and explaining examples of the different causes that led to the collapse of the Roman Empire.

Political Instability:

Economic Problems:

Social Problems:

Weakening Frontiers:

Collapse of the Roman Empire

2. Complete the diagram to show the chain of events that led to the break-up of the Roman Empire and the rise of the Byzantine Empire.

First, in 330 C.E., Constantine decided to . . .

Then, power in the empire was . . .

In 410 C.E., . . .

In 476 C.E., . . .

Finally, in the east . . .

If your class is doing the activity for this lesson, complete all questions in the following Reading Notes. *(Note: If your class is not doing the activity, skip Question 1 for each section.)*

1. I think Modern Image _____ connects to Placard B because

   I think Modern Image _____ connects to Placard D because

2. List and describe at least three important art forms developed or made popular by the Romans.

3. What are two examples of Roman-influenced art in modern life?

1. I think Modern Image _____ connects to Placard C because

   I think Modern Image _____ connects to Placard H because

2. List and describe at least three architectural features developed or made popular by the Romans.

3. What are two examples of Roman-influenced architecture in modern society, and what features of Roman architecture do they have?

4. List and describe two engineering achievements of the Romans.

Section 5

1. I think Modern Image _____ connects to Placard A because

   I think Modern Image _____ connects to Placard F because

2. Explain why Latin remains such an important language in the United States and around the world.

3. How were the numbers 1, 10, 100, and 1,000 written by the Romans?

Section 6

1. I think Modern Image _____ connects to Placard E because

   I think Modern Image _____ connects to Placard G because

2. Describe the philosophy of Stoicism.

3. What are some examples of Roman ideas about law and justice present in modern society?

4. How did the idea of citizenship descend from ancient Rome to modern times?

PROCESSING

Think of the different cultural influences from ancient Rome that you learned about in this lesson and how much they influence modern society. On the spectrum below, place the following Roman contributions where you think they most belong:

- Art (such as mosaics and murals)
- Architecture (such as domes and vaults)
- Engineering (such as aqueducts and roads)
- Latin language

- Roman numerals
- Roman courts and justice
- Citizenship

←————————————————————————————————————→

Least Influence
Today

Most Influence
Today

After you have placed the items on the spectrum, *on a separate sheet of paper,* write a paragraph in which you make an argument for the choice you made for "most influence today." Your paragraph should include:

- a topic sentence that clearly states your choice
- at least two specific examples of how your choice is evident in today's society
- a brief explanation of why some of the other contributions do not affect society as much
- a closing sentence that re-states your position

Make sure your paragraph is free of spelling and grammar errors.