

## **Life in a Manor System**

Manor- a large plot of land owned by a wealthy individual or family.-> Lord

- Worked by peasants.
- Serfs- peasants who worked the manor; were also property of the lord and the manor.
- Manor System- economic system the trades land and protection for goods and service. Manor system was entirely self- sufficient, this lasted well into the 1100's.

## **Middle Ages/Early Medieval Period – 500-1000 C.E.**

*Marked by...*

- Ending of the Germanic Invasions
- Anglo-Saxons, Franks, Lombards
- Rise of the Catholic Church and its influence on the world.

*Christianity grows...*

- Germanic tribes convert to Christianity.
- Leaders of converted Germanic tribes began to see and accept the authority of the Pope.
- Pope was the Catholic Bishop of Rome, was also the head of the Catholic Church. As Church influence grew, so did the power of the Pope.
- In 590, Pope Gregory (the Great) became pope and enacted a series of reforms known as the Gregorian reforms. These reforms were aimed at continuing the growth and influence of the church and mainstreaming the church
  - o rules for priests
  - o monasteries established
  - o schools for learning
  - o liturgical changes

*Charles the Great (Charlemagne)*

- King of the Franks
- Brought unity to the Germanic tribes of Western Europe... significant because we see one authority, one set of laws.
- Staunch defender of Christianity and wanted to bring all Germanic tribes to unity under a Christian rule.
- Defended the pope against attacks, and was named emperor of the Romans.
- Brought about the Feudal System to Western Europe.

### **Terms to Know for Test on Thursday...**

- Constantine
- City of Constantinople
- Diocletian
- Legacy of Ancient Rome
- Invasions of the Germanic Tribes
- Anglo-Saxons
- Franks
- Lombards
- Manor System
- Christendom
- Pope Gregory I
- Charlemagne
- Gregorian Reforms
- Middle Ages