APWH Reading Guide Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Chapter 10: Western Europe

1. What is the postclassical era known as when referring to western Europe? What is the adjective equivalent?

*Stages of Postclassical Development*

1. Did western Europe contribute more *to* or take more *from* trade networks?
2. The first half of the Middle Ages is often called the Early Middle Ages. What unified western Europe during this time? Describe the political and economic structures and the intellectual climate at this time.
3. What is manorialism? Who are serfs? What is a manor?
4. Were serfs slaves? What obligations did serfs fulfill for their landlords? What rights did they have?
5. How did the state’s role in religion differ between western Europe and the Byzantine Empire? What model did the Catholic church copy for its hierarchical structure? What church-supported activity contributed towards increasing converts to Christianity?
6. What roles did monasteries serve?
7. After Charlemagne’s death, what type of political structure became the norm throughout Europe?
8. List the technologies that western Europe developed in the 10th century from their contacts with other civilizations. Why did Europe start experiencing population growth?
9. What changes did population growth trigger?
10. What happened to serf obligations in the High Middle Ages? What happened to the rigidity of the overall social structure as the western Europe’s economic situation improved?
11. What happened to literacy, merchant activity and craft production in the High Middle Ages?
12. What key changes to education occurred? Which civilizations’ knowledge provided the foundation for each of these professions?
13. Describe the reciprocal obligations established under feudalism between greater lords and vassals (lesser lords).
14. What type of political system emerged during the High Middle Ages?
15. What incentives helped the pope recruit Crusaders? How are these similar to and dissimilar from incentives of early Arab conquests described in chapter 6 (pages 146-7)?
16. What holy city did the First Crusade conquer? How did the Crusades influence cultural diffusion?
17. What issues prompted reforms by the Catholic church in the High Middle Ages?

*Western Culture in the Postclassical Era*

1. What classical Mediterranean tradition created tension with the Christian church/theology in the High Middle Ages? Western Europe became interested in the knowledge of which civilizations and people?
2. Describe the main characteristics of medieval art.

*Changing Economic and Social Forms in the Postclassical Centuries*

1. While most regions continued to produce items for local consumption, more extensive trade was conducted by what two forums?
2. Why were Christians disturbed by the introduction of banking and expanding use of money?
3. What was the Hanseatic League? Describe how investments in trading ventures worked.
4. Was western Europe overall *more* or *less* tolerant of merchants than Muslim or Indian societies?
5. Describe the main characteristics of guilds.
6. Did medieval women enjoy higher or lower status than women in Muslim societies? Explain.

*The Decline of the Medieval Synthesis*

1. What did the Hundred Years War demonstrate about changes in war technologies and techniques?
2. Why did death rates rise from 1300 onward?
3. What had happened to the overall power of the church by the end of the Middle Ages?