

## Chapter 17: The Foundations of Christian Society in Western Europe

### The Quest for Political Order (pages 434-443)

#### **The Franks and the Temporary Revival of Empire** (436-440)

- Outline the section on “Charlemagne,” pages 437-440. **Note:** You do not have to outline this, but it would be helpful and strongly recommended to read the chapter introduction on pages 433-434 for some background and context.

### Early Medieval Society (pages 443-449)

#### **Organizing a Decentralized Society** (444-445)

- Explain the relationship that developed and existed between lords and retainers after the fall of the Carolingian Empire in the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> centuries
- In addition to their relationship with their lord, what functions/responsibilities did retainers have in the larger social order of feudal society?

#### **Serfs and Manors** (445-446)

- Who were serfs? Define. What obligations did they have?
- Fully explain what a manor was and what was its role in medieval society?

#### **The Economy of Early Medieval Europe** (446-449)

- What agricultural/technological developments occurred that enabled medieval society to increase agricultural production?
- Why did cities not really develop in the medieval era in Europe?

### Formation of Christian Europe (pages 449-454)

#### **The Politics of Conversion** (450)

- **Cause-Effect:** Charlemagne crowned emperor by Pope Leo III

#### **Monasticism** (452-454)

- **Cause-Effect:** St. Benedict develops regulations known as the Rule
- In what ways did monasteries become “a dominant feature in the social and cultural life of Western Europe throughout the Middle Ages.”