

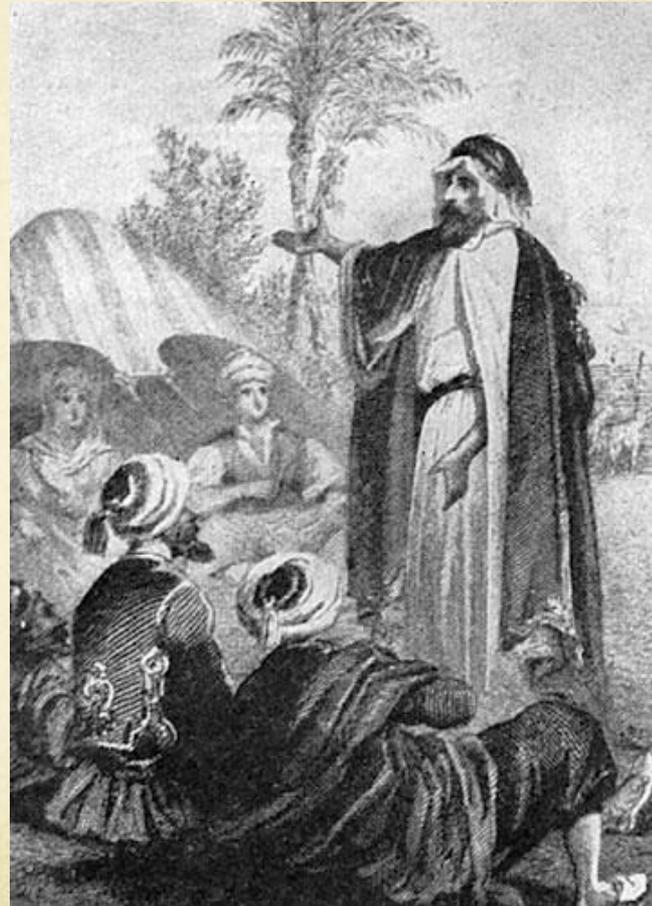
New Patterns of Civilization
Chapter 1 Section 4

Focus Questions #4

- What is Islam able to do to the Arabian Peninsula, and what is used as the foundation of this new faith? What is the relationship between government and Islam?
- What do historians refer to the period of the Middle ages and what do you notice that is changing? Use Charlemagne rule as an example.
- What relationship changes in the High Middle Ages that leads to major political and social changes?
- After the high Middle Ages what two social events occur that give Europe its rebirth. What do both these events allow Europeans to do that was not seen possible before?

Islam

- In the Arabian Peninsula around the seventh century, a new religion took shape. Islam was born.
- The prophet Muhammad spread this new faith throughout the Middle East, reuniting a once-broken empire. Islam and the Arab state became one.
- Prior to Muhammad this area of the world was divided and worshiped many gods.



Islam

- The faith of Islam practices five major beliefs. The Five Pillars of Islam; belief, prayer, charity, fasting, and pilgrimage.
- Open to every person, which encouraged a greater sense of equality in society.
- Islam believes that Judaism came first, Christianity perfected Judaism and Islam was the final stage of God's plan.
- As a result Islam and the government are virtually seen as and operate as one.



European Civilization in the Middle Ages

- In Europe, faith and government were also entwined when Charlemagne was crowned Holy Roman Emperor in 800.
- The birth of European civilization took place as Roman legacy, German tradition, and the Christian Church united under one ruler.
- Historians refer to this period as the Middle Ages because its seen as a period between the ancient and modern worlds.

Middle Ages

- After Charlemagne's death a political system known as feudalism was established.
- Feudalism put power into the hands of many different lords, who came to constitute a powerful group of nobles who dominated the political, social, and economic life of Europe.
- During this period tension between the kings of Europe and the Pope increased as rulers tried to expand their power and as they began to challenge the Pope's authority.

High Middle Ages

- Under the Henry II the power of the king expanded into various areas of the kingdom.
- By expanding the royal courts and holding more criminal trials in the courts allowed the king to limit the power of local courts.
- Common Law was also established under Henry. By passing these laws Henry was able to replace laws that varied as you traveled from place to place.
- The Magna Carta was an important document that recognizes the relationship between the king and his knights on mutual rights and obligations. This document was later used to strengthen the idea that a kings power was limited.

Parliament

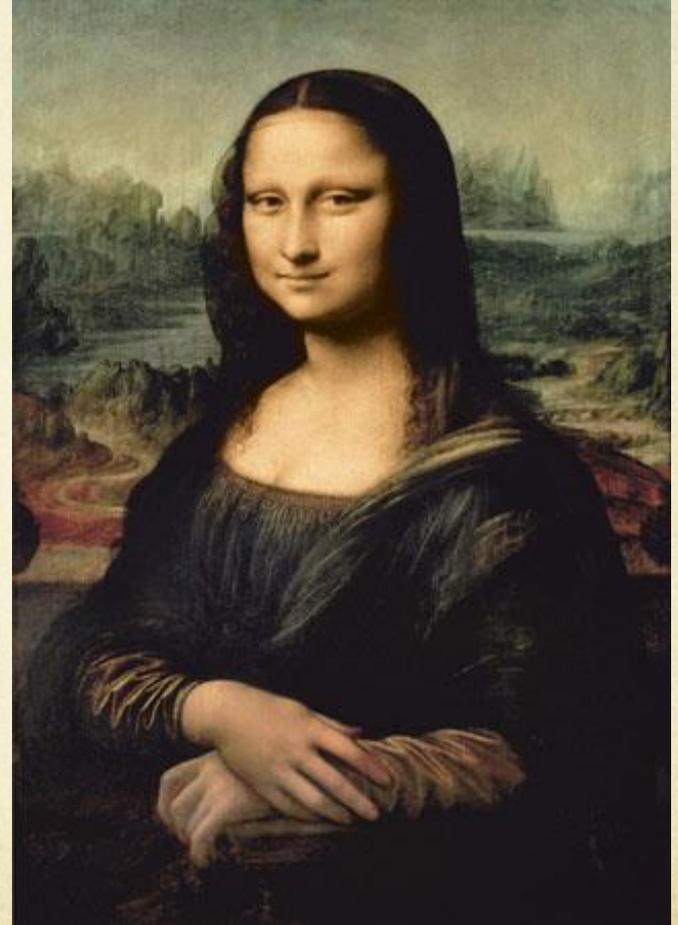
- Under King Edward I, one of the most important western political traditions was born.
- Parliament is a body of representatives, or advisers to a king or other chief executive.
- These individuals have the power to pass laws, increase/decrease taxes, discuss politics, and advise the king on important issues.
- Under Edward I Parliament had emerged as an institution that would determine the direction of the country alongside the king.

High Middle Ages

- As their names imply, the High and Late Middle Ages traced a series of highs and lows for European agriculture, commerce, religion, and political stability.
- The High Middle Ages saw new farming practices, the growth of cities and trade, a growing population, and flourishing universities.
- Black Plague Bubonic Plague or The Black Death arrived in the Late Middle Ages, killing millions and ending this time of relative prosperity.
- This period in European history saw an overwhelming number of disasters, constant warfare, and devastation.

Rebirth of Europe

- The Renaissance is considered to be the rebirth period of Europe after years of social, economic and political unrest.
- Europeans who survived engaged in an intellectual movement, which was based on the rebirth of Greek and Roman culture.
- “Men can do all things if they will”
Individuals have gifts and talents.
- This movement encouraged excellence in worldly pursuits and new ways of thinking.



Protestant Reformation

- The Renaissance encouraged individuals to challenge and question authority.
- These new ideas influenced a young monk named Martin Luther who posted his 95 Theses in 1517.
- His challenge to the Catholic Church led to the Protestant Reformation, resulting in a religious divide between Catholics and Protestants that would be a bloody battle.

