

EUROPE'S EARLY MIDDLE AGES

c. 410 CE -1070 CE

Despite Europe's relatively small size, the people of this region have had an enormous impact on world culture! Much of what we see around us today— art, architecture, literature, forms of government— have been strongly influenced by the legacy of western Europe. In ancient times, Europe was shaped by the Greeks, Romans, as well as the Germanic peoples (the Franks, Anglo-Saxons, and Vikings) and the Celtic people of Ireland. Each of these peoples have contributed to the development of western European civilization.

WHAT WILL WE BE LEARNING ABOUT?

The Roman Empire & its fall

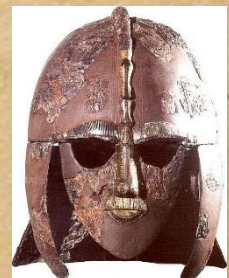
The spread of Christianity in Europe

The Franks & the Celts

The Anglo-Saxons

The Vikings

We will look at how these societies shaped Europe and even our lives today!



Formative Assessments

- In-class assignments (graphic organizers, questions, etc.)
- Various activities: discussions, etc.
- Source analyses
- Video sheet

Summative Assessments

- Note-taking assignment
- Quizzes
- Paragraph
- Unit Test (with paragraph)

Learning Outcomes

<input type="checkbox"/>	I can describe why the Mediterranean area helped civilizations to prosper
<input type="checkbox"/>	I can describe the legacy/contributions of the Romans
<input type="checkbox"/>	I can explain the factors that made the Roman Empire a successful civilization
<input type="checkbox"/>	I can list and explain the symptoms of a declining civilization
<input type="checkbox"/>	I can explain how Europe changed after the fall of the Romans
<input type="checkbox"/>	I can explain how and why Christianity emerged as a major European religion
<input type="checkbox"/>	I can explain the characteristics of a “great” leader (with reference to Charlemagne & others)
<input type="checkbox"/>	I can describe everyday life among the Franks, Celts, Anglo-Saxons, and Vikings
<input type="checkbox"/>	I can explain how the movement of groups of people (e.g. Vikings, Anglo-Saxons) impacted other groups of people.
<input type="checkbox"/>	I can explain various ways that culture is preserved (Anglo-Saxon storytellers, Irish monks, etc.)

DID YOU KNOW!?

The Roman army could march up to 40km a day!

The legend is that Rome was founded by twin brothers (Romulus and Remus) who were abandoned and nursed by a she-wolf.

Saxon lands were divided in to Shires. The peace officer of a Shire was called the Shire Reeve. This later became known as the “sheriff”

Vikings were known for their excellent hygiene

Important Vikings were placed with their clothes, jewellery and even animals in a burial ship, which was either covered with a mound of earth or set alight and pushed out to sea

The English language days of the week are named after gods, some examples are:

Tuesday: “Tiw’s day” a Norse god

Wednesday: “Woden’s day” an Anglo-Saxon god

Thursday: “Thor’s day” a Norse god