



CLASS :7

Subject: HISTORY
Topic:Medieval Europe

Date:2 June ,2020
Time Limit: 30 mins

Worksheet No. :5

Good day children ☺.Today we are going to start a new chapter ,that is Medieval Europe.The ancient Roman Empire was a very large empire.But, unfortunately the vastly built empire also fell.The question is-**why such a strong empire declined?**There are many reasons:

- Attacks from barbarian tribes outside of the empire such as the Visigoths, Huns, Frank's and Vandals
- The politicians and rulers of Rome became more and more corrupted.
- The people of Rome used to fight with each other.There was no unity among them.
- The Roman army was no longer a dominant force.
- The Roman Empire became so large that it was difficult to govern.
- In 285 CE, Emperor Diocletian decided that the Roman Empire was too large to manage.He divided the Empire into two parts-the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire.Over the next hundred years or so,Rome would be reunited.Finally the Western Roman Empire was ruled by Rome and the Eastern Roman Empire was ruled by Constantinople.



Map of the Eastern and Western Roman Empire right before the fall
by Cthuljew at Wikimedia Commons

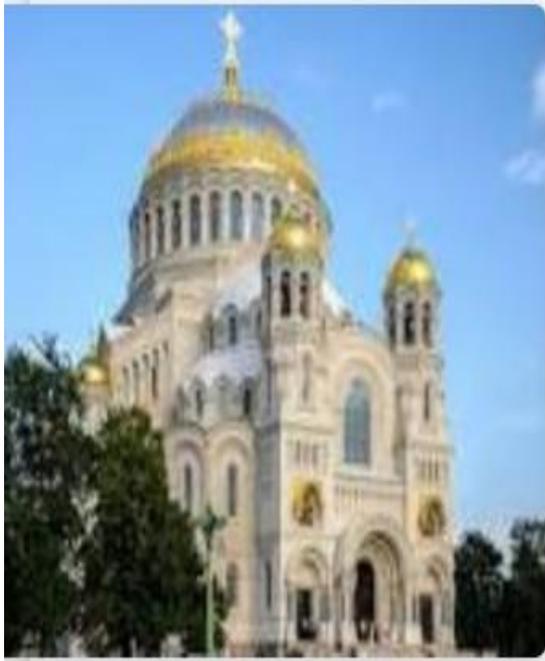
□ In 476CE, a German barbarian, Odoacer took control of Rome. He became the king of Italy and forced the last emperor of Rome, Romulus Augustulus to give up his crown. Many historians consider this to be the end of the Roman Empire.

The "fall" of Rome discussed here is referring to the Western Roman Empire which was ruled by Rome. The Eastern Roman Empire became known as the Byzantium Empire and remained in power for another 1000 years.

□ With the fall of Rome, many changes occurred throughout Europe. The next 500 years is known as the Dark age of Europe.

□ The eastern part became known as the **Byzantine Empire** and lived on until 1453CE. Its name came from the ancient city of Byzantium (now Istanbul, Turkey). This city, under the name of Constantinople, was the capital of the Byzantine Empire.

At its largest size, the Byzantine Empire extended from the Middle East to southern Spain. It included parts of southern Europe and northern Africa around the Mediterranean Sea. The people of this large empire developed a unique culture. They made colorful pictures, called mosaics, out of broken bits of stone. They built buildings with large domes. They also replaced the Latin language with Greek.



Byzantine architecture



Clockwise from top: [Hagia Sophia in Turkey](#), [Basilica of San Vitale in Italy](#), [Church of St John the Baptist in Ukraine](#), [Basilica of San Vitale](#)

SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY:

After the fall of Rome, the people of Western Empire faced confusion and conflict. As a result, people were looking for order and unity. Christianity played a big role in meeting this need. It spread rapidly into lands that had once been part of the Roman Empire. The Roman Church emerged as the unifying force in Europe.

I hope you have understood the lesson.

