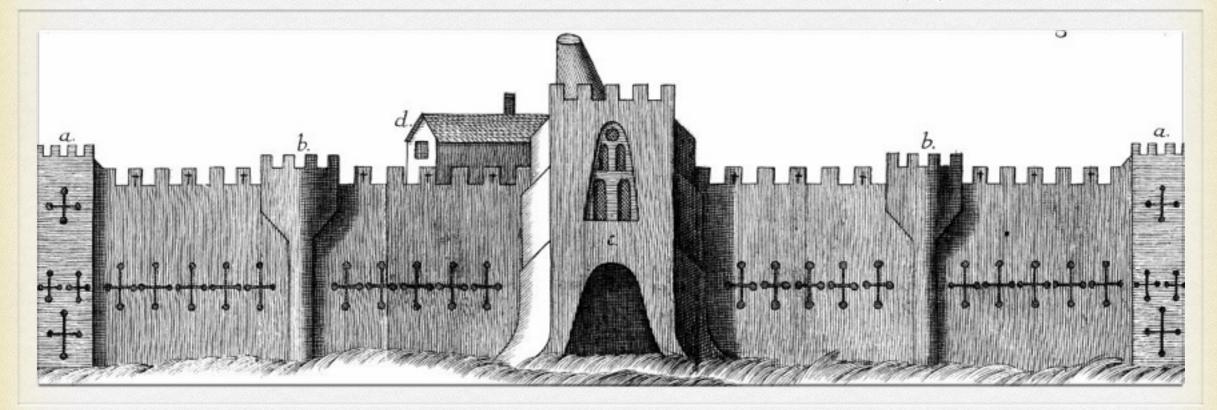
# The Middle Ages



### An Introduction

The fall of the Western Roman Empire

# Background to the Missole Ages

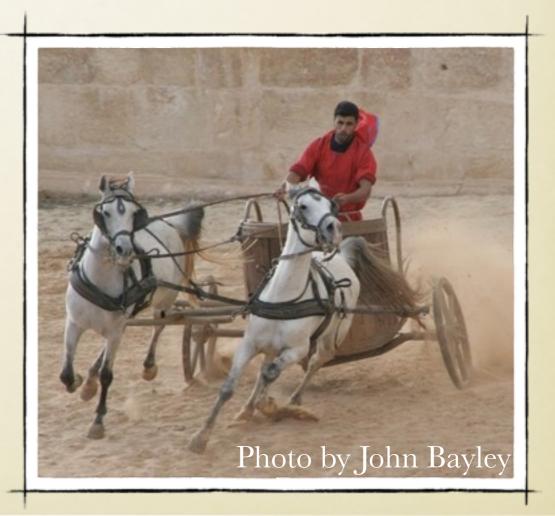
Once there was a powerful empire.

It included Europe, northern Africa and the Middle East.

### Can you remember its name?

This empire was both "ingenious and brutal" (a phrase from the BBC Website).

Can you explain this in other words?





# The Roman Empire

# Words

empire: a large group of states or countries ruled over by another state

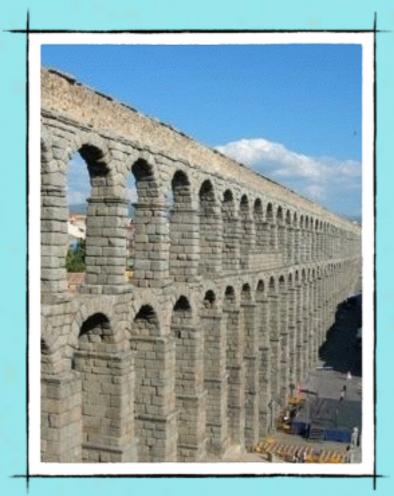
brutal: savagely violent

ingenious: clever, original and inventive

What was so "ingenious" about the Romans?

# Ancient Roman ingenuity

- a few examples -



Aqueducts to carry clean water long distances - a feat of engineering

The Roman road another feat of
engineering. Not to
be equalled until
the 19th century.

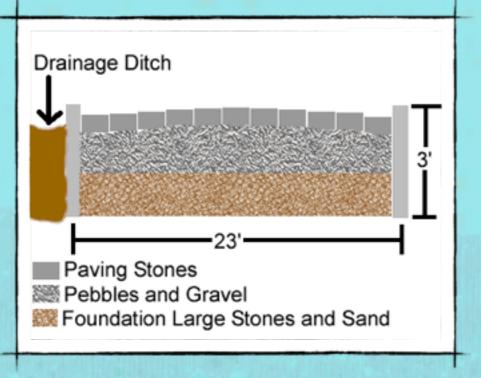


Photo by John Bayley



Order.
Administrative system.

Government.

Law.

Military structure.

# "What have the Romans ever done for us?" A MONTY PYTHON INTERPRETATION



# Another legacy of the Romans...

See if you can guess which one this is. Here are some hints:

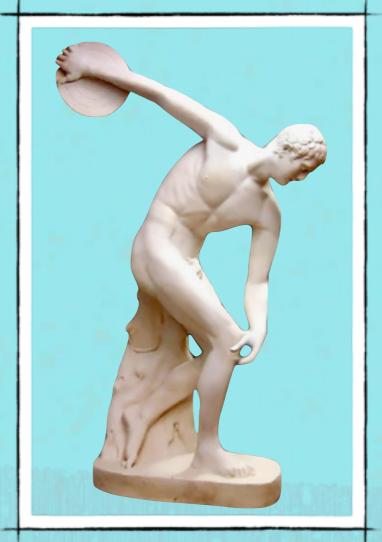
- It's something you are all experts at deciphering.
  - It is curly, not angular.
- It can be used to convey a multitude of meanings and sounds.
- It is used by more countries and peoples than any other of its kind.
  - It is made up of many simple symbols.
- It is the basic currency of learning and education all over the world.

# What is a legacy anyway?

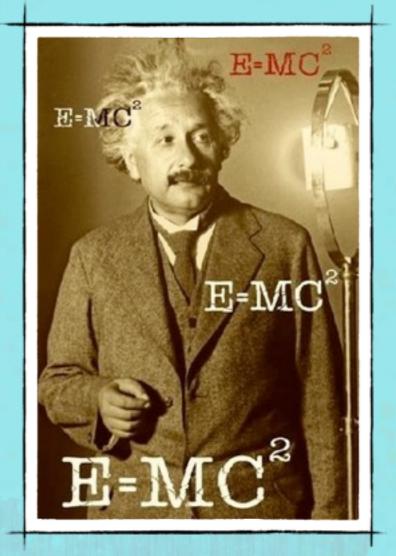
A legacy in this context means a special contribution that a civilisation leaves behind. It is something that later societies admire, use or imitate, such as:

DIET PEGARDA Ina mycey dazumi beod cymnizal buym se pumon huda cebelingaf ella the medon. of feeld feeting feether buentum monego mæghum mæde fælk of coul offode coul sydden quert part ter icente tungen pe per diochie sepa per undque polenum people myndam bala of him ashpole paper somb fireen dpa orgi lyion pade hypan feolde sombar Tyldan traf god cynniz. dan arequa paf efted couney 20012 in 20th gain four 209 lenge tolce cothothe thing game on year the applyingon alderninge lange hpile him hay lif spear pulding pealders bounds afte bolt Zant penting had phen a bled pide forming fevilations frede Landum in Spectaling of mar sold

words and stories,
such as Beowulf



♦ art works, such as this sculpture



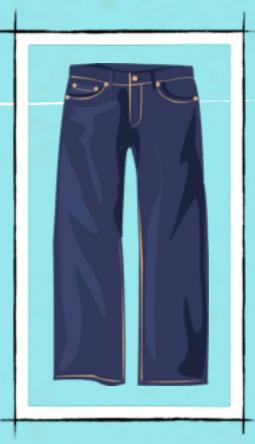
scientific knowledge

## More legacies...



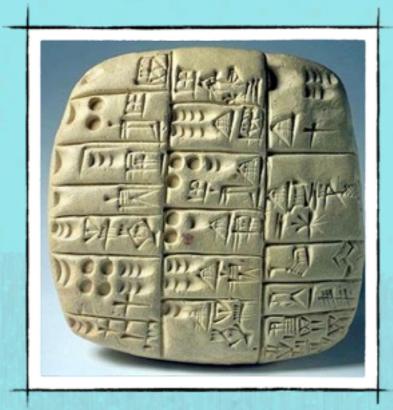
an invention

**♦** great architecture





♦ a special way of dealing with a problem



♦ a skill or brilliant idea



Now, the brutal part.

•The Romans might have imposed peace on a massive empire,

but their human rights record was atrocious.

•On the Appian Way, for instance, thousands of slaves were crucified for mounting an embarrassingly effective rebellion.

Great road, horrific cruelty.

•The same people who could build roads and aqueducts could crucify people and bay for

blood
at the
Colosseum.



### Words to describe the Roman Empire



Internal contradictions...



### Pax Romana

- •Even though the Romans were in many ways warlike and vicious, they imposed an enforced peace upon their massive empire.
- •This kind of odd contradiction is called a paradox.
- •When the western part of the Roman Empire fell, that peace, such as it was, was lost.

When a powerful state falls, what is likely to happen?

•There is no longer a single, unified power.

•This is sometimes called a

power vacuum.



•A period of reshuffling occurs.

•In other words, there may be an ongoing struggle for power.

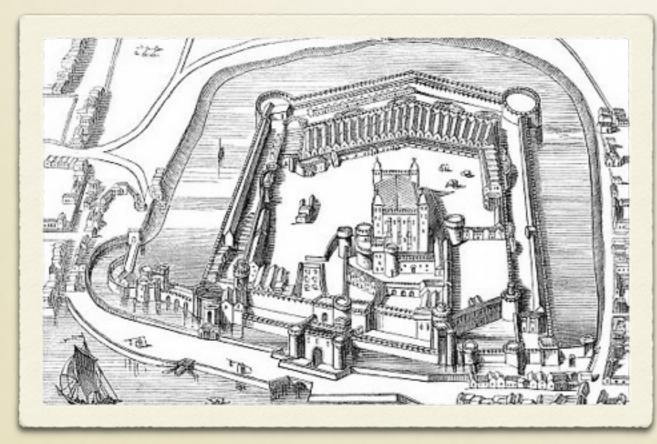
•This can lead to many wars, including civil wars.

•Not to mention many invasions...

•Some groups of people decide to find better places to live...

• New peoples and regimes rise to power, taking advantage of the disintegration of the old regime.

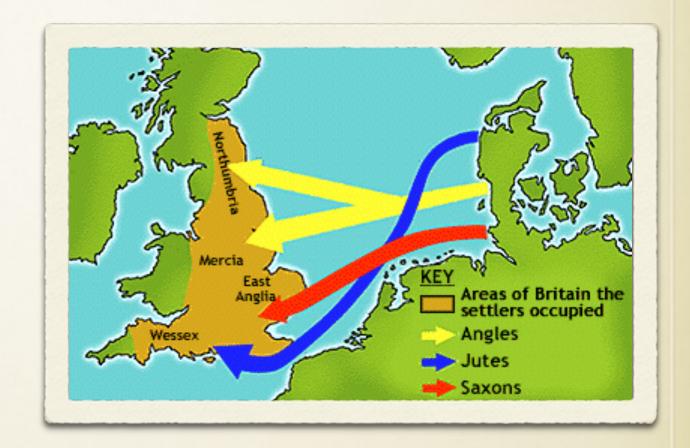
Powerful kings
and leaders
figure out new
ways to hold on
to power and
control people.



The Tower of London

### NEW POWERS, WARS AND INVASIONS - EXAMPLES





Charlemagne became the King of the Franks and the Holy Roman Emperor.

Germanic tribes invaded Britain - and gave us our language.

### **Essential Vocabulary**

Nouns (from John Green's Video 4 slides on)

a The	are at the gates!
	ny companies, otherwise known as
, agree	ed to allow German
into their ranks.	
c A civilisation that	t is torn by internal conflict is
experiencing a	
d After the second	d century AD, the Western Roman
was go	verned by many different
, many	of them generals, a situation that
betrayed a genera	al lack of
e One of the West	tern Empire's greatest
was the Latin lang	juage.

Essential Vocabulary barbarians • civil war • empire • emperors • legacies • legions • mercenaries • stability

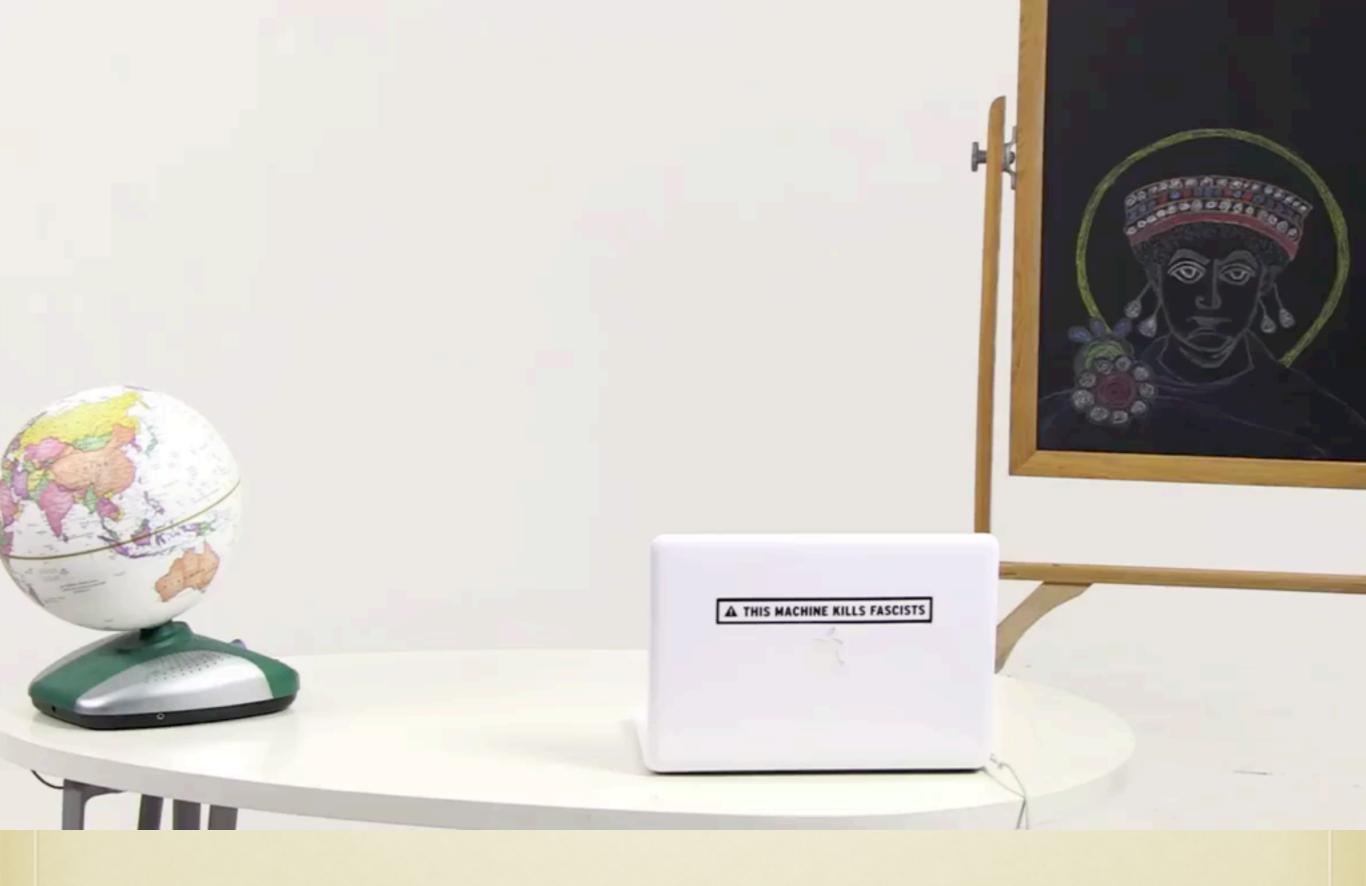
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# Essential Vocabulary Nouns

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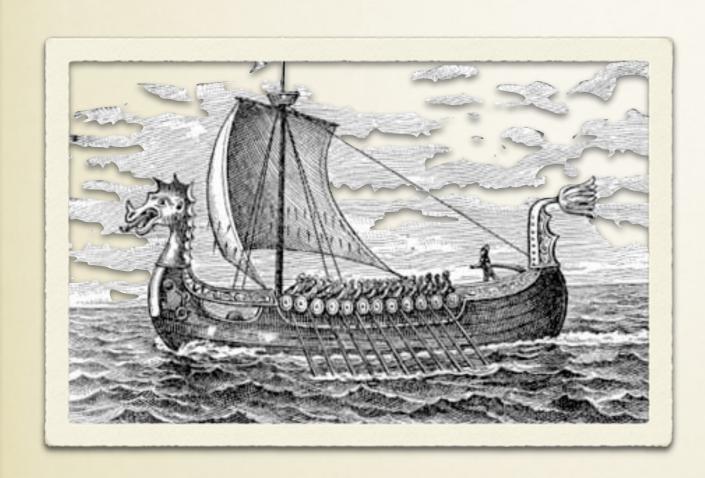
# Essential Vocabulary Nouns

- a The barbarians are at the gates!
- **b** The Roman army companies, otherwise known as **legions**, agreed to allow German **mercenaries** into their ranks.
- c A civilisation that is torn by internal conflict is experiencing a civil war.
- d After the second century AD, the Western Roman Empire was governed by many different emperors, many of them generals, a situation that betrayed a general lack of stability.
- e One of the Western Empire's greatest legacies was the Latin language.



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3PszVWZNWVA

### NEW POWERS, WARS AND INVASIONS - EXAMPLES



The north men (Vikings) invaded countries all over Europe.



The Normans invaded England, with long-term consequences for the English language and the balance of power in Europe.

# Change One superstate Many smaller states

### **VERBS**

- to cause
- to lead to
- to influence
- to bring about
- to generate
- to induce
- to provoke
- to trigger
- to give rise to
- to have the effect of
- to be a factor in
- to play a role in
- to contribute to

Decisions in a government setting

Decisions made through warfare

### **NOUNS**

- impact
- consequence
- result
- catalyst
- •trigger
- outcome
- influence
- effect

Elite landowners developed their own bands of soldiers

Increased skirmishes and conflict

### **NOUNS**

- impact
- consequence
- •result
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- trigger
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- influence
- effect

Pax Romana (or at least its vestiges)

War became the standard way of making political decisions

### **ADJECTIVES**

- profound
- substantial
- lasting
- •short-term
- long-term
- •sudden
- influential
- •catastrophic

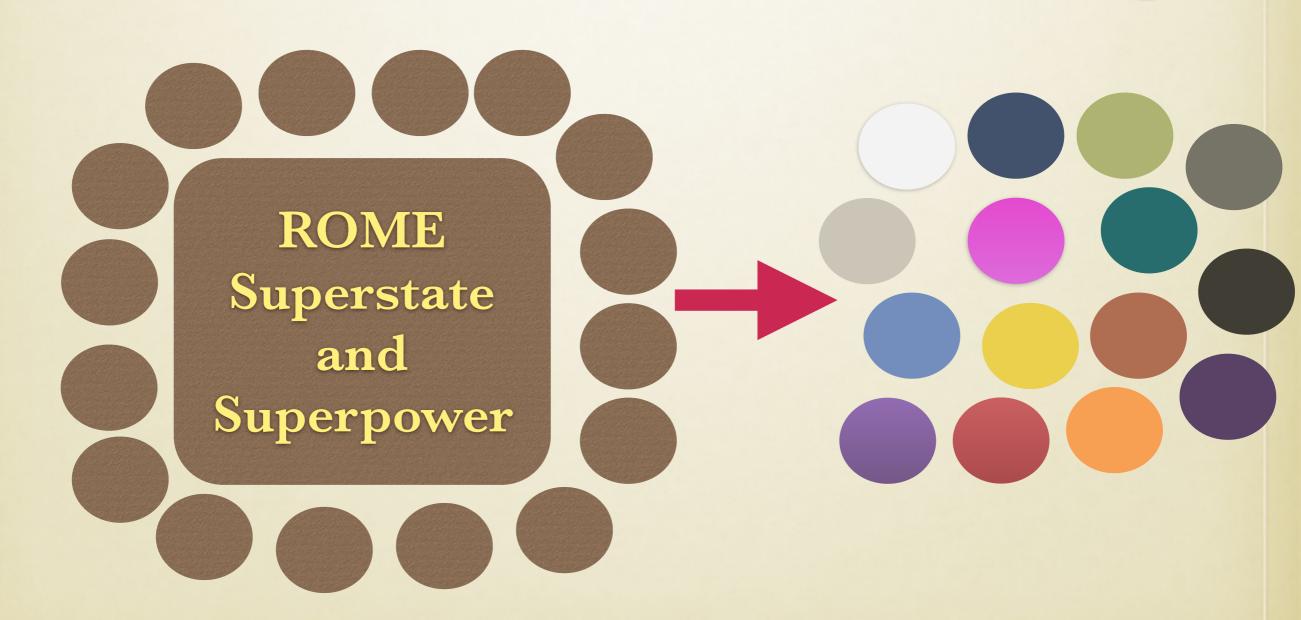
More difficult for common people to survive

Reduced population

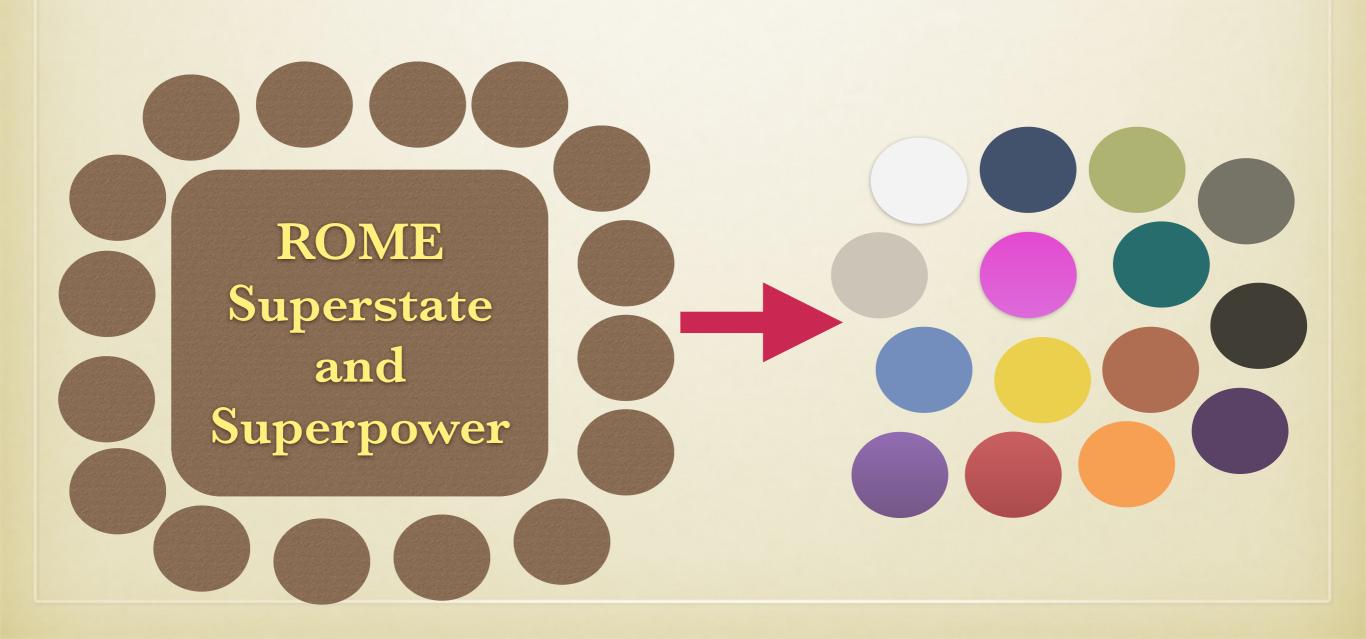
### **ADJECTIVES**

- profound
- substantial
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Roman superstate — Many smaller falls states emerge



Since Rome had been a superpower that had dominated the political landscape, its collapse led to a power vacuum in which several new states began to emerge.



to cause, to lead to, to influence, to bring about, to generate, to induce, to provoke, to trigger, to give rise to, to be a factor in, to play a role in, to contribute to

### NOUNS

impact, consequence, result, catalyst, trigger, outcome, influence, effect

### ADJECTIVES

profound, substantial, sudden sudden, lasting, short-term, long-term, influential catastrophic

to cause, to lead to, to influence, to bring about, to generate, to induce, to provoke, to trigger, to give rise to, to be a factor in, to play a role in, to contribute to

### NOUNS

impact, consequence, result, catalyst, trigger, outcome, influence, effect

### **ADJECTIVES**

profound, substantial, sudden, lasting, short-term, long-term, influential, catastrophic

The murder of Archduke Ferdinand the outbreak of the First

World War.

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impact, consequence, result, catalyst, trigger, outcome, influence, effect

### **ADJECTIVES**

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Later called the Great War and erroneously described as "the War to end all wars", this conflict had \_\_\_\_\_ and effects.

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Over-crowded English gaols \_\_\_\_\_ the English government's decision to send convicts to Australia.

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The arrival of the First Fleet in Australia was to have \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ effects on the indigenous people of Australia.

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### NOUNS

impact, consequence, result, catalyst, trigger, outcome, influence, effect

### **ADJECTIVES**

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High unemployment and poverty in Germany between World War I and World War 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Hitler's rise to power.