Updated: Unit 2 Feudal Europe (7th Grade)

Content Area: **Social Studies**
Course(s):
Time Period: **MP2**
Length: **9 weeks**
Status: **Published**

Targeted Standards

6.2.8.HistoryUP.3.b	Compare the status of groups in the Ancient World to those of people today and evaluate how individuals perceived the principles of liberty and equality then and now (i.e., political, economic, and social).
6.2.8.CivicsPI.4.a	Analyze the role of religion and other means rulers used to unify and centrally govern expanding territories with diverse populations.
6.2.8.CivicsDP.4.a	Cite evidence of the influence of medieval English legal and constitutional practices on modern democratic thought and institutions (i.e., the Magna Carta, parliament, the development of habeas corpus, and an independent judiciary).
6.2.8.GeoHE.4.a	Explain how geography influenced the development of the political, economic, and cultural centers of each empire as well as the empires' relationships with other parts of the world.
6.2.8.GeoPP.4.c	Use maps to show how the interaction between the Islamic world and medieval Europe increased trade, enhanced technology innovation and impacted science, thought, and the arts.
6.2.8.GeoHE.4.c	Explain how the geographies and climates of Asia, Africa, Europe, and the Americas influenced their economic development and interaction or isolation with other societies.
6.2.8.HistoryCC.4.a	Determine which events led to the rise and eventual decline of European feudalism.
6.2.8.HistoryCC.4.b	Explain how and why the interrelationships among improved agricultural production, population growth, urbanization, and commercialization led to the rise of powerful states and kingdoms (i.e., Europe, Asia, Americas).
6.2.8.HistoryCC.4.c	Assess the demographic, economic, and religious impact of the plague on Europe.
6.2.8.HistoryCC.4.d	Analyze the causes and outcomes of the Crusades from different perspectives, including the perspectives of European political and religious leaders, the crusaders, Jews, Muslims, and traders.
6.2.8.HistoryCC.4.e	Determine the extent to which the Byzantine Empire influenced the Islamic world and western Europe.
6.2.8.HistoryCC.4.f	Analyze the role of religion and economics in shaping each empire's social hierarchy and evaluate the impact these hierarchical structures had on the lives of various groups of people.
6.2.8.HistoryCC.4.g	Evaluate the importance and enduring legacy of the major achievements of the people living Asia, Africa (Islam), Europe and the Americas over time.

21st Century Skills: Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills

9.4.8.GCA.1	Model how to navigate cultural differences with sensitivity and respect (e.g., 1.5.8.C1a).
9.4.8.GCA.2	Demonstrate openness to diverse ideas and perspectives through active discussions to achieve a group goal.
9.4.8.IML.7	Use information from a variety of sources, contexts, disciplines, and cultures for a specific purpose (e.g., 1.2.8.C2a, 1.4.8.CR2a, 2.1.8.CHSS/IV.8.AI.1, W.5.8, 6.1.8.GeoSV.3.a,

	6.1.8.CivicsDP.4.b, 7.1.NH. IPRET.8).
9.4.8.TL.3	Select appropriate tools to organize and present information digitally.

Rationale/Goals

Students will examine how Europe changed after the fall of the Roman Empire by exploring the rise and decline of feudalism, the influence of geography, religion, trade, and government, and the lasting impact of medieval institutions on the modern world. Through the analysis of maps, primary sources, graphic organizers, and historical evidence, students will strengthen their critical thinking, reading, writing, and communication skills while making connections between medieval Europe and contemporary society. Mastery of the unit will be demonstrated through assessments that measure content knowledge, historical thinking, geographic understanding, and evidence-based writing.

Essential Questions: Main Essential Question

How did the political, economic, religious, and social changes of medieval Europe transform society after the fall of the Roman Empire and influence the development of the modern world?

Essential Questions: Guiding Questions

Topic 9 Lesson 1: The Early Middle Ages in Europe

- How did the fall of the Roman Empire change political, economic, and social life in Europe?
- How did rulers use religion, government, and military power to build and maintain kingdoms during the Middle Ages?
- How did the decline of Roman authority lead to the development of new kingdoms in Europe?

Topic 9 Lesson 2: Christianity Spreads

- How did religion influence the government, culture, and daily lives of people in medieval Europe?
- How did Christianity spread throughout Europe after the fall of the Roman Empire?
- How did the Church become an important source of authority and stability during the Middle Ages?

Topic 9 Lesson 3: Feudalism and the Manor Economy

- Why did feudalism develop?
- How did feudalism provide political and economic order in medieval Europe?
- How did the manor system shape the economic and social structure of medieval Europe?
- How did the responsibilities and relationships between lords, knights, and serfs shape medieval society?

Topic 9 Lesson 4: Revival of Towns and Trade

- How did trade, technology, and the growth of towns weaken feudalism and lead to stronger governments?
- How did the growth of trade routes and towns change the economy of medieval Europe?
- How did merchants and a growing middle class challenge the traditional feudal system?

Topic 9 Lesson 5: The Church and Medieval Culture

- How did religion influence art, education, architecture, and culture during the Middle Ages?
- How did the Church shape the daily lives, beliefs, and traditions of medieval Europeans?
- How did medieval cultural achievements influence the modern world?

Topic 10 Lesson 1: Conflicts Between Popes and Monarchs

- How did conflicts between popes and monarchs demonstrate the struggle between religious and political power?
- How did rulers use government and religion to strengthen their authority?
- How did the balance of power between the Church and monarchs change during the Middle Ages?

Topic 10 Lesson 2: England Takes Shape

- How did English rulers develop stronger governments during the Middle Ages?
- How did documents such as the Magna Carta influence ideas about government and individual rights?
- How did medieval England contribute to the development of modern political systems?

Topic 10 Lesson 3: The Crusades

- How did the Crusades impact religion, trade, and relationships among European, Islamic, and Byzantine societies?
- How did contact between different cultures during the Crusades lead to exchanges of ideas, goods, and technology?
- How did the Crusades change the balance of power in medieval Europe?

Topic 10 Lesson 4: Reconquista

- How did the Reconquista shape political and religious changes in medieval Spain?
- How did interactions among Christians, Muslims, and Jews influence culture in medieval Spain?
- How did religious conflicts affect the development of kingdoms in medieval Europe?

Topic 10 Lesson 5: Decline of Medieval Society

- What events led to the decline of feudalism?
- How did the Black Death, economic changes, and social conflicts transform medieval Europe?
- How did the decline of feudalism lead to stronger centralized governments and changes in society?
- How did medieval Europe influence the modern world?

Vocabulary

People	Terms	Places/Events
Franks	Middle Ages	Europe
Clovis I	medieval	Iberian, Italian and Balkan Peninsulas
Charles Martel (Charles the Hammer)	migrate	Rhine and Danube Rivers
Charlemagne	clergy	Gaul (present day France)
St. Patrick	pagan	Holy Roman Empire
Vikings	convert	Norman Conquest
St. Francis	missionary	Crusades
Otto the Great	popes	Palestine
Pope Gregory VII	monks	Jerusalem

Henry IV	monastery	Constantinople
William, Duke of Normandy (William the Conqueror)	convent	Inquisition
King John	Benedictine Rule	Reconquista
Muslims	vassals	Hundred Years' War
Seljuk Turks	fief	Black Death
Pope Urban II	feudalism	
Moors	knights	
	chivalry	
	manor	
	serfs/peasants	
	crop rotation	
	three-field system	
	guild	
	Gothic architecture	
	excommunicate	
	pilgrimage	
	Magna Carta	
	crusade	
	persecution	
	heresy	
	famine	
	bubonic plague	

Content/Enduring Understandings

Topic 9 Lesson 1: The Early Middle Ages in Europe

- Geography of Europe
- Beginning of the Middle Ages
- Fall of the Western Roman Empire
- Rise of Germanic Kingdoms
- Charlemagne and the Frankish Empire
- Viking Invasions

Topic 9 Lesson 2: Christianity Spreads

- Spread of Christianity
- Role of missionaries
- Role of Monasteries and Convents

Topic 9 Lesson 3: Feudalism and the Manor Economy

- Why Feudalism Developed
- Structure of the Feudal System
- Roles, Rights, and Responsibilities of Social Classes
- Manor System

Topic 9 Lesson 4: Revival of Towns and Trade

- Growth of Towns and Trade
- Growth of merchants and artisans
- Rise of guilds
- Growth of a middle class
- Decline of Feudalism

Topic 9 Lesson 5: The Church and Medieval Culture

- Role of the Church in Medieval Culture
- Religious Influence on Society
- Monasteries and Learning
- Spread of knowledge and literacy
- Medieval Achievements

Topic 10 Lesson 1: Conflicts Between Popes and Monarchs

- Popes vs. Kings
- Church Influence

- Excommunication as a political tool
- Growth of Monarchies

Topic 10 Lesson 2: England Takes Shape Topic 10

- Development of English Government
- Magna Carta
- Impact on Modern Government

Lesson 3: The Crusades

- Causes of the Crusades
- Impact of the Crusades
- Effects on Europe

Topic 10 Lesson 4: Reconquista

- Reconquista
- Exchange of ideas among Christians, Muslims, and Jews
- Political Changes

Topic 10 Lesson 5: Decline of Medieval Society

- Black Death
- Hundred Years' War
- End of Feudalism

Skills

- describe
- compare

- compare and contrast
- analyze
- cite evidence
- explain
- use maps
- determine
- assess
- evaluate

Learning Targets (examples)

Topic 9 Lesson 1: The Early Middle Ages in Europe

- I can explain how the fall of the Roman Empire changed Europe by analyzing the causes of Rome's decline and examining how new kingdoms developed after Rome's collapse because understanding the challenges after Rome's fall helps explain why medieval Europe developed new systems of government and protection.
- I can explain how geography influenced medieval Europe by analyzing maps and identifying how landforms, climate, and trade routes affected settlements, kingdoms, and economic growth because geography influences how societies develop and interact with one another.
- I can explain how medieval rulers created stronger kingdoms by studying Charlemagne's leadership, government reforms, and relationship with the Church because rulers used political and religious power to create order after the fall of Rome.
- I can explain how the Byzantine Empire and Islamic civilizations influenced medieval Europe by using maps and analyzing historical evidence about trade, technology, and cultural exchange because interactions between civilizations helped spread ideas, inventions, and knowledge.

Topic 9 Lesson 2: Christianity Spreads

- I can analyze the role of Christianity in medieval Europe by examining primary sources, religious artwork, and historical evidence to explain how the Church influenced government, culture, and daily life because religion played an important role in unifying and governing medieval societies.

Topic 9 Lesson 3: Feudalism and the Manor Economy

- I can describe why feudalism developed in medieval Europe by creating a model of the feudal

hierarchy and analyzing the responsibilities of kings, lords, knights, and serfs because feudalism created a system of protection and organization after the collapse of centralized Roman authority.

- I can explain how the manor system shaped medieval society by analyzing diagrams, readings, and historical evidence about the lives of nobles, knights, peasants, and serfs because social class and economic systems influenced the opportunities and daily experiences of people.

- I can explain the role of knights and military technology in medieval Europe by examining weapons, castles, and the code of chivalry because advancements in technology and warfare influenced how societies protected themselves and maintained power.

Topic 9 Lesson 4: Revival of Towns and Trade

- I can explain how economic growth changed medieval Europe by analyzing how farming improvements, population growth, trade, and towns weakened feudalism because changes in the economy led to stronger kingdoms and new opportunities for people.

Topic 9 Lesson 5: The Church and Medieval Culture

- I can evaluate the lasting impact of medieval Europe by analyzing evidence from government, religion, trade, technology, and culture because the developments of the Middle Ages helped shape ideas and institutions that continue to influence the modern world.

Topic 10 Lesson 1: Conflicts Between Popes and Monarchs

- I can explain how medieval ideas influenced modern government by analyzing conflicts between popes and monarchs because struggles between religious and political leaders helped shape ideas about power, authority, and the relationship between government and society.

Topic 10 Lesson 2: England Takes Shape

- I can explain how medieval ideas influenced modern government by analyzing the Magna Carta and other historical documents because limiting the power of rulers helped establish ideas about rights, laws, and representative government.

Topic 10 Lesson 3: The Crusades

- I can analyze the causes and effects of the Crusades by examining multiple perspectives and primary sources from Europeans, Muslims, Jews, and traders because understanding different viewpoints helps explain how conflict and cultural exchange shaped medieval societies.

Topic 10 Lesson 4: Reconquista

- I can analyze how religious and cultural interactions shaped medieval Spain by examining historical evidence about the Reconquista because understanding conflicts and exchanges between different groups helps explain how civilizations develop and change over time.

Topic 10 Lesson 5: Decline of Medieval Society

- I can evaluate the impact of the Black Death on Europe by analyzing historical accounts, maps, and data about population loss and economic changes because major events can transform societies and influence the development of new systems.
- I can explain how Europe changed after the fall of the Roman Empire by using maps, primary sources, historical evidence, and written explanations to evaluate how feudalism, religion, trade, government, and cultural exchange shaped medieval society and influenced the modern world because understanding the past helps us recognize the origins of many systems and ideas used today.

Resources (Savvas My World Interactive: World History Copyright Savvas Learning Company LLC. 2023)

Topic	Lesson	Subtopics
Topic 9: Life in Medieval Christendom	Lesson 1: The Early Middle Ages in Europe week of Nov. 23rd	*Main Focus* -The Geography of Europe -What New Kingdoms Formed in Europe? -What was the Age of Charlemagne?
	Lesson 2: Christianity Spreads week of Nov. 30th	*Main Focus* -How Did Europe Become Christian? -The Role of Monasteries and Convents *Additional Focus* -The Medieval Church
	Lesson 3: Feudalism and the Manor Economy week of Dec. 7th	*Main Focus* -A Violent Time -How Did Feudal Society Provide Protection?

		-How Did Medieval Manors Work? *Main Focus (Lesson 4)* -What Were the New Ways of Farming? -Towns Grow and Spread
	Lesson 4: Revival of Towns and Trade	*Additional Focus (Lesson 4)* -How Did Trade and Industry Increase?
	Lesson 5: The Church and Medieval Culture Week of Dec. 14th	*Main Focus (Lesson 5)* -How Did Religion Affect Medieval Culture?
		Additional Focus (Lesson 5) -Forms of Devotion -Why Did Learning Grow?

Topic	Lesson	Subtopics
		Main Focus -Reviving an Empire
Topic 10: Struggle in Medieval Europe	Lesson 1: Conflicts Between Popes and Monarchs week of Dec. 21st	-Why Did Pope Gregory and Henry IV Come into Conflict?
		Additional Focus -How Did the French Monarch Grow?
	Lesson 2: England Takes Shape week of Jan. 4th	Main Focus -England Before the Conquest

		-What was the Norman Conquest? -How was Royal Power Limited in England?
	Lesson 3: The Crusades week of Jan. 11th	Additional Focus -How Did Church and State Clash in England? Main Focus -The First Crusade -Second and Third Crusades -The Fourth and Later Crusades -How Did Religious Persecutions Arise? -What Were the Effects of the Crusades?
	Lesson 4: Reconquista week of Jan. 18th	Main Focus (Lesson 4) -What was the Reconquista? Additional Focus (Lesson 4) -Spain Under Muslim Rule
	Lesson 5: Decline of Medieval Society week of Jan. 25th	Main Focus (Lesson 5) -Famine and Warfare Strike -What was the Black Death? -What were the Effects of the Black Death?
Benchmark Review/Benchmark	week of Feb. 1st	

Supplemental Activities

- Savvas textbook
- Timelines
- Maps
- BrainPop
- EdPuzzle
- National Geographic
- Metropolitan Museum of Art
- British Library Learning Resources
- Library of Congress
- TED-Ed
- PBS Learning Media
- Smithsonian Learning
- History Channel Learning Videos
- Kahoot/Blooket Games
- Reading passages, Readworks, NewsELA

Evidence/Assessments

- chucked tests/quizzes
- writing
- primary source analysis
- benchmark assessment
- image analysis
- map and chart analysis
- warm ups
- exit tickets

Interdisciplinary Connections

- Technology
    - 8.1.8.DA.1: Organize and transform data collected using computational tools to make it usable for a specific purpose.

  Arts
    - 1.2.8.Cr1a: Generate a variety of ideas, goals and solutions for media artworks using creative processes such as sketching, brainstorming, improvising, and prototyping with increased proficiency, divergent thinking, and opportunity for student choice.
    - 1.2.8.Pr6a: Analyze and design various presentation formats and tasks in the presentation and/or distribution of media artworks.
    - 1.2.8.Re7a: Compare, contrast and analyze the qualities of and relationships between the components and style in media artworks.
    - 1.2.8.Re8a: Analyze the intent and meanings and context of a variety of media artworks, focusing on intentions, forms, and detect bias, opinion, and stereotypes.
    - 1.2.8.Cn10a: Access, evaluate and use internal and external resources to inform the creation of media artworks, such as cultural and societal knowledge, research and exemplary works.

  Math
    - 7.EE.B : Solve real-life and mathematical problems using numerical and algebraic expressions and equations.

  Language Arts - Various literacy activities and strategies.

- NJSLSA.R1. Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences and relevant connections from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.
- NJSLSA.R2. Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development; summarize the key supporting details and ideas.
- NJSLSA.R4. Interpret words and phrases as they are used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyze how specific word choices shape meaning or tone.
- NJSLSA.R6. Assess how point of view or purpose shapes the content and style of a text.
- NJSLSA.R7. Integrate and evaluate content presented in diverse media and formats, including visually and quantitatively, as well as in words.
- NJSLSA.R8. Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, including the validity of the reasoning as well as the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.

- NJSLSA.R9 Analyze and reflect on how two or more texts address similar themes or topics in order to build knowledge or to compare the approaches the authors take.
- NJSLSA.R10. Read and comprehend complex literary and informational texts independently and proficiently with scaffolding as needed.
- RL.7.1. Cite several pieces of textual evidence and make relevant connections to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
- RL.7.2. Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text; provide an objective summary of the text.
- RL.7.9. Compare, contrast and reflect on (e.g. practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) a fictional portrayal of a time, place, or character and a historical account of the same period as a means of understanding how authors of fiction use or alter history.
- RL.7.10. By the end of the year read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems at grade level text-complexity or above, scaffolding as needed.
- RI.7.1. Cite several pieces of textual evidence and make relevant connections to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
- RI.7.2. Determine two or more central ideas in a text and analyze their development over the course of the text; provide an objective summary of the text.
- RI.7.3. Analyze the interactions between individuals, events, and ideas in a text (e.g., how ideas influence individuals or events, or how individuals influence ideas or events).
- RI.7.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the impact of a specific word choice on meaning and tone.
- RI.7.5. Analyze the structure an author uses to organize a text, including how the major sections contribute to the whole and to the development of the ideas.
- RI.7.6. Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how the author distinguishes his or her position from that of others.
- RI.7.7. Compare and contrast a text to an audio, video, or multimedia version of the text, analyzing each medium's portrayal of the subject (e.g., how the delivery of a speech affects the impact of the words).
- RI.7.8. Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient to support the claims.
- RI.7.9. Analyze and reflect on (e.g. practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) how two or more authors writing about the same topic shape their presentations of key information by emphasizing different evidence or advancing different interpretations of facts.
- RI.7.10. By the end of the year read and comprehend literary nonfiction at grade level text-complexity or above, with scaffolding as needed.

Science

- MS-ESS3-2: Analyze and interpret data on natural hazards to forecast future catastrophic events and inform the development of technologies to mitigate their effects.
- MS-ESS3-3: Apply scientific principles to design a method for monitoring and minimizing a human impact on the environment.

Intersections of History

Black:

- Medieval African societies
- African civilizations and achievements
- Islam in Africa
- Trade between Africa and medieval Europe
- Trans-Saharan trade
- Movement of goods, ideas, and technology between Africa and Europe
- Muslim African perspectives during the Crusades
- African contributions to science, education, art, and culture
- Connections between Africa, Europe, and the Islamic world

Hispanic:

- Medieval Spain
- Spain under Muslim rule
- Muslims, Christians, and Jews in medieval Spain
- The Moors
- The Reconquista
- Cultural exchange in medieval Spain
- Spanish kingdoms and the growth of Christian rule
- Trade and interactions between Europe, Africa, and the Islamic world
- Contributions of Muslim and Jewish communities to Spanish culture
- The development of Spanish culture through the interaction of different peoples

Women:

- Women in medieval society
- Women's roles in family and community
- Women in the feudal system
- Women as nobles, peasants, and workers
- Women's roles on medieval manors
- Women in trade and growing towns
- Women in monasteries and convents

- Women and the spread of Christianity
- Women's roles in medieval culture and education
- Women's experiences during the CrusadesWomen and the effects of the Black Death
- How social class affected women's lives