**Unit 1 - The Global Tapestry Topic 1.6 – Developments in Europe from c. 1200 to c. 1450**

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| **Cultural Developments and Interactions**The development of ideas, beliefs, and religions illustrates how groups in society view themselves, and the interactions of societies and their beliefs often have political, social, and cultural implications.  |
| **Learning Objective** | **Historical Developments** | **Study Guide Notes** |
| Explain how the beliefs and practices of the predominant religions in Europe affected European society.  | Christianity, Judaism, Islam, and the core beliefs and practices of these religions continued to shape societies in Europe.  |  |
| **Respond to the learning objective:** |

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| **Governance**A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes. |
| **Learning Objective** | **Historical Developments** | **Study Guide Notes** |
| Explain the causes and consequences of political decentralization in Europe from c. 1200 to c. 1450.  | Europe was politically fragmented and characterized by decentralized monarchies, feudalism, and the manorial system.  |  |
| **Respond to the learning objective:** |

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| **Social Interactions and Organization** The process by which societies group their members and the norms that govern the interactions between these groups and between individuals influence political, economic, and cultural institutions and organization.  |
| **Learning Objective** | **Historical Developments** | **Study Guide Notes** |
| Explain the effects of agriculture on social organization in Europe from c. 1200 to c. 1450.  | Europe was largely an agricultural society dependent on free and coerced labor, including serfdom. |  |
| **Respond to the learning objective:** |