Early Middle Ages

Fall of the western Roman Empire (eastern Roman Empire lasts until 1453)

High Middle Ages

Late Middle Ages

Western Europe – Germanic kingdoms

800 Charlemagne crowned emperor

814 – death of Emperor Charlemagne

Holy Roman Emperor – alliance between emperor and pope

962 – King Otto, Emperor

the First Empire lasted until 1806

Arabic powers since 611

High Middle Ages

1135 – new kingdoms, France, Germany, Spain, Italy (with many internal fragmentations)

Byzantine Empire begins to lose a lot of territory to the Turks

1054 – Schism of the Eastern (Greek) and the Western Church

Crusades 1096-1291

Only aimed at liberating the Holy Land, not conquest of Muslim lands

Crusaders kept their own lands, Latin kingdoms
1204 Crusaders sacked Constantinople, weakening the Byzantines even further

Gothic architecture, painting, sculpture

improved weather, increased agricultural productivity; medieval warming period, 11th-13th centuries

Late Middle Ages: 13th c.

Iberian Peninsula is at that time mostly unified

Constantinople in danger of crumbling, but ultimately only 1453

Epidemics, Black Death, 1347-1351, and many times thereafter, famines

Hundred Years War, 1337-1453, ultimately: new nationalism

End of the Middle Ages

Age of explorations

Printing Press 1453

“Discovery” of America, 1492

Discovery of the passage to India by Vasco da Gama in 1499

Protestant Reformation