**11th May, 2020 JESUS AND MARY SCHOOL AND COLLEGE MODULE-1**

**CLASS – VII**

 **SUBJECT – History/Civics**

**Chapter: Medieval Europe-Rise & Spread of Christianity**

**EXPLANATION-1**

**Characteristic of the Medieval Period in India & Europe-**

During medieval time, In India and Europe landgrants system was prevalent. The high officials who were in administration had the responsibility to manage the law and order in their area & had the right to recruit the soldiers and had responsibility to provide soldiers at time of battle to kings. So, they were called military governors and the system of landgrants was called feudalism.

**Arrival of the Christianity-**

The most important event of Medieval Europe was the arrival of Christian religion. It was founded by a Jew who name was Jesus Christ, born in Bethlehem. His mother’s name was Mary and father’s name was Joseph. His birthday is celebrated as Christmas day. Before the birth of Jesus, Jews lived in Mesopotamia and they had their own religion Judaism and language Hebrew. In 13th century they migrated in Palestine. Under their leader Moses, where he established a monarchial government with its capital Jerusalem. King Solomon, the legendary king was one of the Hebrew monarchs. The holy book of Christians is Bible. Which is divided into two parts the first is old Testament in which religious beliefs of Jews and the second is New Testament which contains the teaching of Jesus Christ which is simple based on love, kindness and charity. At the age of thirty, Jesus became popular among the people and his popularity created enemies among the influential people. Some of them complained to the Roman governor, Pontius Pilate that Jesus was encouraging the rebellion against the rulers, So he was arrested and crucified on cross to death. So the cross is considered the holy symbol among Christians and the day when he was crucified is known as “Good Friday”. His followers believed that he appeared before them on the third day after his death. This is called the Resurrection & Easter is celebrated every year to mark the event since then he is regarded as God.

**WORKSHEET**

**Q1.** What was called feudalism in Europe?

**Q2.** Who was founder of Christianity?

**Q3.** Where was Jesus Christ Born?

**Q4.** What was the language of Jews?

**Q5.** Who was the leader of Jews?

**Q6.** Name the legendary wise ruler of Hebrew Monarch?

**Q7.** How many parts has the Bible?

**Q8.** Who was the governor of Palestine?

**Q9.** Name the parents of Jesus Christ?

**State whether the following statements are true or false:**

**(i)** Jesus was sentenced to death by a Roman governor.

**(ii)** The capital of the Jews in Palestine was Jerusalem.

**(iii)** The Bible has three parts.

**(iv)** The founder of Christianity was Joseph.

**(v)** Jesus was crucified on Friday.

**Choose the correct alternatives :**

**(i)** The religion of the Jews was :

 (a) Christianity (b) Buddhism (c) Judaism (d) None of these

**(ii)** Christ became popular in his community at the age of about :

1. 20 (b) 25 (c) 30 (d) 35

**(iii)** Jesus birth is celebrated as :

1. Christmas (b) Easter day (c) Good Friday (d) None of these

**(iv)** The capital of Palestine was -

1. Jerusalem (b) Bethlehem (c) Mesopotamia (d) None of these

**(v)** Before migration Jesus lived in

1. Mesopotamia (b) Jerusalem (c) Bethlehem (d) None of these

**Explanation – 02 :**

**Ancient Roman Empire:**

The Roman civilization started around the sixth century B.C. As they started to worship nature Gods. Jupiter sent rains, Mars helped in victory and Mercury carried messages. The Romans were great conquerors, so they come into conflict with the Carthaginians over the possessions of the fertile land of Sicily. By the first century the Romans had conquered Greece and Asia Minor and made Egypt their subordinate.

Later Monarchy ended & Republic was established in Rome. The Roman Republic had two consuls and two bodies the Assembly and the Senate.

**The Roman Empire:**

The Roman empire included the territories of almost the England, France & Southern Europe. Except this Africa and Egypt was also under their control. So the Romans controlled trade and Mediterranean Sea. It proved a great source of wealth for them to spend their life in luxury.

**The Roman Emperors:**

Roman Empire was established by mighty dictator Julius Caesar, but after his assassination, power came in the hand of his grand nephew, Octavian or Augustus Caesar. He ruled for 44 years under the title of Augustus. His reign was one of peace known as Pax Romana.

**Decline of the Roman Empire:**

Roman empire declined as most of the successors of August were incapable except Marcus Aurelius, Diocletian & Constantine . Constantine was the first Roman emperor, who embraced Christianity & founded a city Constantinople, this city became the new capital of Eastern Roman empire also called Byzantine empire . The empire had beautiful churches. The most famous was the church of St. Sophia in Constantinople. It was the largest city of Europe.

**Decline of the Ancient Roman Empire:**

Ancient Roman empire lasted for about 1600 years due to the attack of barbarian & of slave rebellion. The army lost its strength & empire became weak. Finally the empire destroyed in fifth century.

**Impact on Europe:**

 The Roman empire in west declined due to the barbarian invasions, but Eastern roman empire or Byzantine empire lasted long for about a thousand years. The western Roman empire was won by Turks and renamed it as Istanbul, it encouraged the growth of many small states. About 800 AD King Charlemagne founded an empire in modern France & Germany, but it also disintegrated after his death. By 1000 AD new empire called Holy Roman empire established in Germany and Austria.

**Emergence of Turks and the Crusades:**

 Gradually Christianity was accepted by Roman emperor and by other chief of European Kingdoms. The church became a powerful institution of Christian religion & Pope became head of Christian world. The pope had supreme power & could command Kings to obey. The pope wanted to recover the Holy Roman Empire that was under the Turks. So the Kings of European countries sent their vassals (army) in the support of pope for battle. The war against the turks were called “Holy war” or crusades.

**Impact of Monasteries:**

 The churches and monasteries of Europe made a lot of contribution to society. They served as a centre of education where the subjects like Grammar, Logic, Arithmetic and Theology were taught in Latin language. Later many universities in Paris, Bologna, Oxford and Cambridge in England were opened by the Churches.

**WORKSHEET**

**Q1.** Who is known as Pax Romana?

**Q2.** Which Roman emperor established Roman Empire?

**Q3.** Name the first Roman emperor who embraced Christianity?

**Q4.** Name the new capital of Eastern Roman Empire.

**Q5.** In which century Ancient Roman Empire destroyed?

**Q6.** Who was the head of Christian religion?

**Q7.** What is “holy war” or Crusades?

**Q8.** What was the name of the city founded by Constantine?

**Q9.** Who was Augustus Caesar?

**Q.10** What was the reason of decline of Roman empire in west?

**Note-** Please do all this work in old copies which will be checked when school reopens. Please consider this as important.