

When Does Middle Age Start

The Vikings settled in the British Isles, France and elsewhere, and Norse Christian kingdoms started developing in their Scandinavian homelands. The Magyars ceased their expansion in the... 361a399f3a Key historical trends of the High Middle Ages include the ascent of the great Italian city-states, the rapidly increasing population of Europe, which brought about great social and political change from the preceding era, and the Renaissance of the 12th century, including the first developments of the rural exodus and urbanization. By 1350, the robust population increase had greatly benefited the European economy, which had reached levels that would not be seen again in some areas until the 19th century. That trend faltered in the early 14th century, as the result of numerous events which together comprised the crisis of the late Middle Ages—most notable among them being the Black Death, in addition to various regional wars and economic stagnation. 361a399f3a Bronze Age cultures were the first to develop writing. According to archaeological evidence, cultures in Mesopotamia, which used cuneiform script, and Egypt, which used hieroglyphs, developed the earliest practical writing systems. In a particular region,... 361a399f3a Evidence for symbolic behavior during the Middle Stone Age includes the deliberate use and long-distance transport of ochre in southern Africa and the production of perforated shell beads in North Africa. These materials... 361a399f3a

Middle Ages In the history of Europe, the Middle Ages or medieval period lasted approximately from the 5th to late 15th centuries, comparable with the post-classical In the history of Europe, the Middle Ages or medieval period lasted approximately from the 5th to late 15th centuries, comparable with the post-classical period of global history. The medieval period is the middle epoch of the three traditional divisions of Western history: classical antiquity, the medieval period, and the modern period. The medieval period is itself subdivided into the Early, High, and Late Middle Ages 361a399f3a

The MSA is often mistakenly understood to be synonymous with the Middle Paleolithic of Europe, especially due to their roughly contemporaneous time span; however, the Middle Paleolithic of Europe represents an entirely different hominin population, *Homo neanderthalensis*, than the MSA of Africa, which did not have Neanderthal populations. Additionally, current archaeological research in Africa has yielded much evidence to suggest that modern human behavior and cognition was beginning to develop much earlier in Africa during the MSA than it was in Europe during the Middle Paleolithic. 361a399f3a == Synopsis == 361a399f3a The Norman invasion of England in 1066 led to the defeat... 361a399f3a Many of the listed... 361a399f3a

Christianity in the Middle Ages after the Levant was conquered by the Sunni Caliphate. The end of the period is variously defined - depending on the context, events such as the conquest of Constantinople by the Ottoman Empire in 1453, Christopher Columbus's first voyage to the Americas in 1492, or the Protestant Reformation in 1517 are sometimes used. The Early Middle Ages commenced when the last western Roman emperor was deposed in 476, to be followed Christianity in the Middle Ages covers the history of Christianity from the fall of the Western Roman Empire (c. 476) 361a399f3a

Historians in England during the Middle Ages as the ‘Golden Age’ of medieval English historiography, was during the High Middle Ages in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, when English chronicles Historians in England during the Middle Ages helped to lay the groundwork for modern historical historiography, providing vital accounts of the early history of England, Wales and Normandy, its cultures, and revelations about the historians themselves 361a399f3a

Middle Stone Age It is generally considered to have begun around 280,000 years ago and ended around 50–25,000 years ago. It is generally considered to have The Middle Stone Age (or MSA) was a period of African prehistory between the Early Stone Age and the Later Stone Age. The beginnings of particular MSA stone tools have their origins as far back as 550–500,000 years ago and as such some researchers consider this to be the beginnings of the MSA. The Middle Stone Age (or MSA) was a period of African prehistory between the Early Stone Age and the Later Stone Age 361a399f3a

Early Middle Ages 11th The Early Middle Ages (or early medieval period), sometimes controversially referred to as the Dark Ages, is typically regarded by historians as lasting from the late 5th to the 10th century. They marked the start of the Middle Ages of European history, following the decline of the Western Roman Empire, and preceding the High Middle Ages (c. 11th to 14th centuries). marked the start of the Middle Ages of European history, following the decline of the Western Roman Empire, and preceding the High Middle Ages (c. The alternative term late antiquity, for the early part of the period, emphasizes elements of continuity with the Roman Empire, while Early Middle Ages is used to emphasize developments characteristic of the earlier medieval period 361a399f3a

England in the Middle Ages England in the Middle Ages concerns the history of England during the medieval period, from the end of the 5th century through to the start of the early England in

the Middle Ages concerns the history of England during the medieval period, from the end of the 5th century through to the start of the early modern period in 1485. In the 8th and 9th centuries, England faced fierce Viking attacks, and the fighting lasted for many decades. When England emerged from the collapse of the Western Roman Empire, the economy was in tatters and many of the towns abandoned. The Anglo-Saxons converted to Christianity in the 7th century, and a network of monasteries and convents were built across England. After several centuries of Germanic immigration, new identities and cultures began to emerge, developing into kingdoms that competed for power. Although England was ruled by Danes between 1016 and 1042, by the 1060s England was a powerful, centralised state with a strong military and successful economy. A rich artistic culture flourished under the Anglo-Saxons, producing epic poems such as Beowulf and sophisticated metalwork. Eventually, Wessex was established as the most powerful kingdom and promoted the growth of an English identity, culminating in the founding of the Kingdom of England in 927 361a399f3a

The most remarkable period of historical writing, dubbed as the 'Golden Age' of medieval English historiography, was during the High Middle Ages in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, when English chronicles produced works with a variety of interest, wealth of information and amplitude of range. However one might choose to view the reliability or nature of particular works, it is from these that much of our knowledge of the Middle Ages originates. 361a399f3a In Christianity's ancient Pentarchy, five patriarchies held special eminence: the sees of Rome, Constantinople, Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria. The prestige of most of these sees depended in part on their apostolic founders, or in the case of Byzantium/Constantinople, that it was the new seat of the continuing Eastern Roman, or Byzantine Empire. These bishops considered themselves the successors of those apostles. In addition, all five cities were early centres of Christianity, losing their importance after the Levant was conquered by the Sunni Caliphate. 361a399f3a The film is a romantic comedy-drama whose protagonist is Chen Shaochang (Shi Hui), a widowed schoolmaster with three children. The film opens with Shaochang leading his three children to the cemetery for Tomb-Sweeping Day. Superimposed over them is a paraphrase of two lines from a Tang dynasty poem: "Just as Heaven loves to hide its intentions in the dark grasses / So does love between people only become clear when it is late." The children hastily pay their respects at their mother's grave and then ask to be allowed to go and play. As Chen stays behind to weed the grave, he overhears a young girl crying inconsolably. The girl is Liu Minhua (about seven years old), who is visiting her mother's grave with her father. Minhua... 361a399f3a In the context of this article, "Western... 361a399f3a == Early Middle Ages == 361a399f3a

European science in the Middle Ages Although a range of Christian clerics and scholars from Isidore and Bede to Jean Buridan and Nicole Oresme maintained the spirit of rational inquiry, Western Europe would see a period of scientific decline during the Early Middle Ages. Following the fall of the Western European science in the Middle Ages comprised the study of nature, mathematics and natural philosophy in medieval Europe. Following the fall of the Western Roman Empire and the decline in knowledge of Greek, Christian Western Europe was cut off from an important source of ancient learning. European science in the Middle Ages comprised the study of nature, mathematics and natural philosophy in medieval Europe. Scholarship and scientific discoveries of the Late Middle Ages laid the groundwork for the Scientific Revolution of the post-medieval period. However, by the time of the High Middle Ages, the region had rallied and was on its way to once more taking the lead in scientific discovery 361a399f3a

Bronze Age Conceived as a global era, the Bronze Age follows the Neolithic ("New Stone") period, with a transition period between the two known as the Chalcolithic ("copper-Stone") Age. elsewhere. The Bronze Age is the middle principal period of the three-age system, following the Stone Age and preceding the Iron Age. An ancient civilisation or culture is deemed part of the Bronze Age if it either produced bronze by smelting its own copper and alloying it with tin, arsenic, or other metals, or traded other items for bronze from producing areas elsewhere. Conceived as a global The Bronze Age is an archaeological and anthropological term defining a phase in the development of material culture among ancient societies in Asia, the Near East and Europe. The Bronze Age is the middle principal period of the three-age system, following the Stone Age and preceding the Iron Age. These technical developments took place at different times in different places, and therefore each region's history is framed by a different chronological system, but the Bronze Age had begun in much of the Old World by 3,000 BC 361a399f3a

High Middle Ages High Middle Ages Europe and Mediterranean region The High Middle Ages, or High Medieval Period, was the period of European history between c. 1000 and c. 1000 and The High Middle Ages, or High Medieval Period, was the period of European history between c. 1300; it was preceded by the Early Middle Ages and followed by the Late Middle Ages, which ended c. 1500 according to historiographical convention 361a399f3a

Population decline, counterurbanisation, the collapse of centralised authority, invasions, and mass migrations of tribes had begun in late antiquity (c. ~3rd–8th centuries) and lasted into the Early Middle Ages (c. 5th–10th centuries). The large-scale movements of the Migration Period, including various Germanic peoples, formed new kingdoms in what remained of the Western Roman Empire. In the 7th century, North Africa and the Middle... 361a399f3a == Early Middle Ages (476–799) == 361a399f3a The Middle Ages began with the fall of the Western Roman Empire and transitioned into the Modern age during the Renaissance, the Reformation, the European wars of religion, and the Age of Discovery. Early Modernity is a single term adopted to describe this end-stage of the period, during which medieval Europe shades into the modern period. 361a399f3a

The Joys and Sorrows of Middle Age The screenplay was written by Eileen Chang, and the film was produced by the Wenhua Film Company. The Joys and Sorrows of Middle Age (Chinese: 喜笑哀愁;

pinyin: Āi lè zhōngnián; lit. It has appeared in several polls of the top Chinese films of all time, showing up at 71st in the Hong Kong Film Awards poll of 2013, and at 55th in the Time Out Beijing poll of 2014. 'Sorrows [and] Joys [of] Middle Age') is a 1949 Chinese film directed The Joys and Sorrows of Middle Age (Chinese: 阿 乐 中 年; pinyin: Āi lè zhōngnián; lit. 'Sorrows [and] Joys [of] Middle Age') is a 1949 Chinese film directed by Sang Hu (胡 珊) 361a399f3a

Prior to the boom in historical writing in the High Middle Ages, the number and quality of works from England's earlier period is often lacking, with some notable and bright exceptions. Later historians lamented the gaps in this period and usually explained it by way of Viking invasions; in the twelfth century William of Malmesbury said: "in many places in England that knowledge of the deeds of the saints has been wiped out, in my opinion by the violence of enemies... 361a399f3a According to Pierre Duhem, who founded the academic study of medieval science as a critique of the Enlightenment theory of a 17th-century anti-Aristotelian and anticlerical scientific revolution, the various conceptual origins of that alleged revolution lay in the 12th to 14th centuries, in the works of churchmen such as Thomas Aquinas and Buridan. 361a399f3a The period saw a continuation of trends evident since late classical antiquity, including population decline, especially in urban centres, a decline of trade and increased migration. In the 19th century the Early Middle Ages were often labelled the Dark Ages, a characterization based on the relative scarcity of literary and cultural output from this time. The term is rarely used by academics today. The Eastern Roman Empire, or Byzantine Empire, survived, though in the 7th century the Rashidun Caliphate and the Umayyad Caliphate conquered the southern part of the Roman territory. 361a399f3a

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