

Southeastern Mills: The Eighth Element?

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Ancient Rome refers to the city of Rome, which was located in central Italy, and also to the empire it came to rule, which covered the entire Mediterranean basin and much of western Europe. The history of Rome is usually divided into three main phases: the Roman Kingdom, the Roman Republic, and the Roman Empire.



The Rise

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The Fall

The Rise

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The Rise

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The Middle Ages lasted from the 5th to the 15th century. It began with the fall of the Western Roman Empire and merged into the Renaissance and the Age of Discovery. It is subdivided into the Early, High, and Late Middle Ages.

The Rise

The rise of Medieval Europe was a result of a long-term rise in the population. There was no plague or famine throughout this period. This was a time when diets got better. Land was used to plant crops rich in iron and in protein, so people were more nourished and tend to live long. They were also more productive and could do more work.

Another factor was the growth and expansion of Europe, and with that came technological advancements. Medieval Europeans invented ways to maximize grain with soil, before modern chemical fertilizers. Water mills were widely used. They were important more land needed to be cultivated for grains. The new technological inputs were making the land that was being farmed more fruitful.

"The Rise Of Europe In The Middle Ages". 2016. The Great Courses Daily. Accessed May 23 2018.
[https://www.thegreatcoursesdaily.com/rise-europe-middle-ages/.](https://www.thegreatcoursesdaily.com/rise-europe-middle-ages/)

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The Arts



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Charlemagne

Charlemagne (c. 742-814), also known as Charles the Great, was a historical emperor who ruled much of Western Europe from 768 to 814. In 770, he became king of the Franks, a Germanic tribe. He embarked on a mission to unite all Germanic peoples into one kingdom and convert his subjects to Christianity. A skilled military strategist, he spent much of his reign engaged in warfare in order to accomplish his goals. In 800, he was crowned emperor of the Romans by Pope Leo III. Charlemagne encouraged the Carolingian Renaissance, a cultural and intellectual revival in Europe. When he died in 814, Charlemagne's empire encompassed much of Western Europe, and he has since received the reverence of Christianity in the west. Today, Charlemagne is referred to by some as the father of Europe.

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Joan of Arc

Joan of Arc (c. 1412-1430) was a national heroine of France. At age 13, she led the French army to victory over the English at Orléans. Captured a year later, Joan was burned at the stake as a heretic by the English and their French collaborators. She was canonized as a Roman Catholic saint more than 500 years later, on May 16, 2009.

At the time of Joan of Arc's birth, France was embroiled in a long-running war with England known as the Hundred Years' War. The dispute began over who would be the heir to the French throne. By the early 15th century, no clear France was a lawless frontier of marauding armies.

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William the Conqueror

William the Conqueror (c. 1026 c. 1087) became Duke of Normandy at the age of eight. William planned the battle of Hastings, but with the help of King Henry I of France. William managed to survive the early years. After the battle of Hastings, in 1066, he was crowned king of England. Although he never spoke English and was illiterate, he had more influence on the evolution of the English language than anyone before or since, adding a slew of French and Latin words to the English dictionary. The introduction of feudalism administrators may be largely responsible for eventually having England the most powerful government in Europe.

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