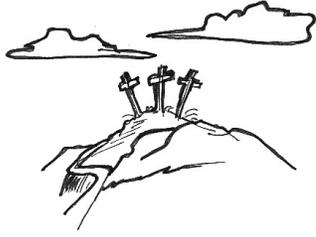


33



APRÈS LA MORT DE JÉSUS, LE CHRISTIANISME SE PROPAGE RAPIDEMENT ET PLUSIEURS COMMUNAUTÉS CHRÉTIENNES VOIENT LE JOUR DANS L'EMPIRE ROMAIN.

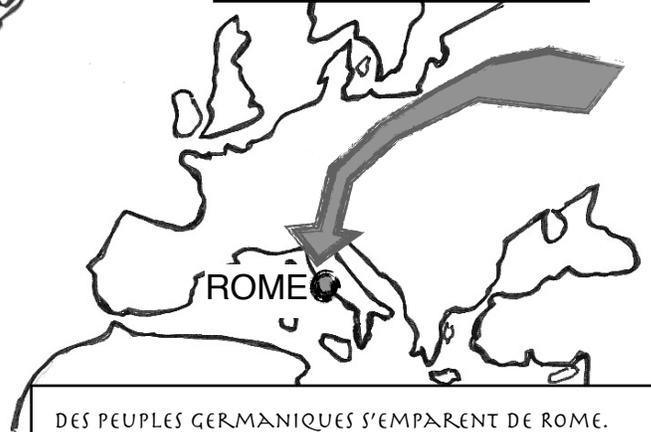
313



CONSTANTIN EST LE PREMIER EMPEREUR ROMAIN À SE CONVERTIR AU CHRISTIANISME.

476

CHUTE DE L'EMPIRE ROMAIN D'OCCIDENT



DES PEUPLES GERMANIQUES S'EMPARANT DE ROME. CET ÉVÈNEMENT MARQUE L'EFFONDREMENT DE L'EMPIRE ROMAIN D'OCCIDENT.

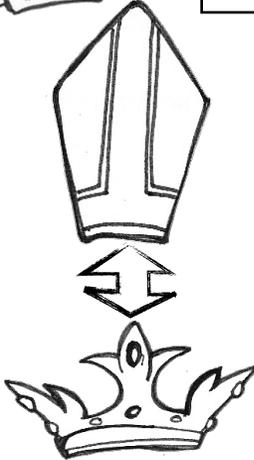
QUELLE EST L'INFLUENCE DE L'ÉGLISE CHEZ LES DIRIGEANTS (ROIS ET SEIGNEURS) AU MOYEN ÂGE? CITE DES ÉVÈNEMENTS IMPORTANTS.

496



Empty rectangular box for notes related to the year 496.

800



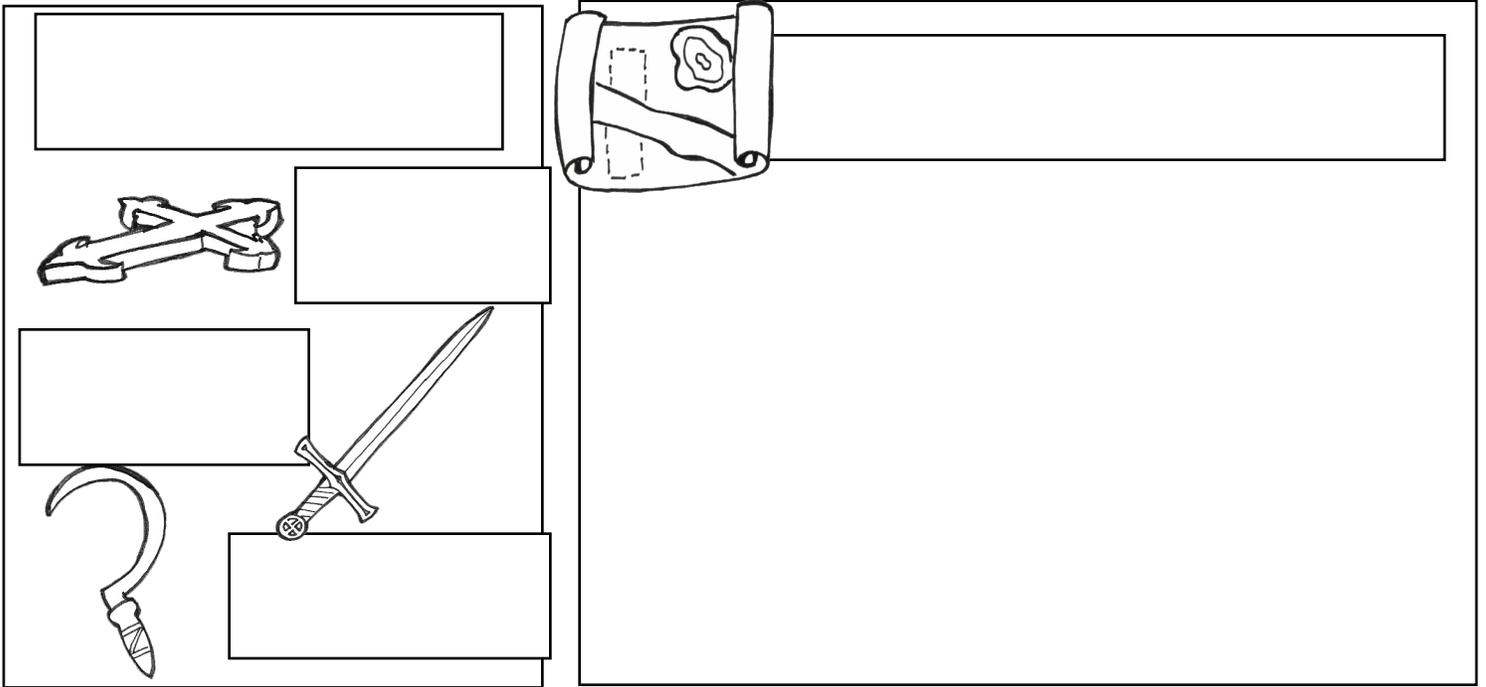
Empty rectangular box for notes related to the year 800.

1095



Large empty rectangular box for notes related to the year 1095.

QUELLE EST L'INFLUENCE DE L'ÉGLISE DANS L'ORGANISATION SOCIALE AU MOYEN ÂGE (FÉODALITÉ)?



This section contains several icons and blank boxes for notes. On the left, there is a scroll with a seal, a pair of crossed keys, a sword, and a scythe. Each icon is positioned next to a blank rectangular box, likely intended for students to write down the role of the church in the feudal system related to these symbols.

QUELLE EST L'INFLUENCE DE L'ÉGLISE DANS LA DIFFUSION DES SAVOIRS ET DES CONNAISSANCES AU MOYEN ÂGE?



This section features two illustrations. On the left is a decorative initial letter 'L' with a floral motif. On the right is a drawing of a monk in a habit sitting at a desk, reading a large open book. The desk has a small cross on it. This section is intended for notes on the church's role in spreading knowledge.



This section contains a floor plan of a church, showing the layout of the nave, choir, and apse. The plan is drawn with lines and dots, representing the structure of the building. This is likely intended for notes on the church's influence on architecture and urban planning.