STANDARD WHI.9a

The student will demonstrate knowledge of Western Europe during the Middle Ages from about 500 to 1100 A.D. (C.E.) in terms of its impact on Western civilization by
a)sequencing events related to the spread and influence of Christianity and the Catholic Church throughout Europe;

Foundations of early medieval society
- Classical heritage of Rome
- Christian beliefs
- Customs of Germanic tribes

Influence of the Roman Catholic Church
- Secular authority declined, while church authority grew.
- Monasteries preserved Greco-Roman cultural achievements.
- Missionaries carried Christianity and Latin alphabet to Germanic tribes.
- Pope anointed Charlemagne Holy Roman Emperor in 800 A.D. (C.E.)
- Parish priests served religious and social needs of the people.

b) explaining the structure of feudal society and its economic, social, and political effects;

Invasions shattered Roman protection over the Empire.
Feudal society during the Middle Ages
- Fief   • Vassals   • Serfs   • Feudal obligations

Manorial system during the Middle Ages
- Rigid class structure   • Self-sufficient manors

c) explaining the rise of Frankish kings, the Age of Charlemagne, and the revival of the idea of the Roman Empire;

Age of Charlemagne
• Franks emerged as a force in Western Europe.
• The Pope crowned the Emperor.
• Power of the church was established in political life.
• Roman culture was reinterpreted
• Most of western Europe was included in the new empire.
• Churches, roads, and schools were built to unite the empire.

d) sequencing events related to the invasions, settlements, and influence of migratory groups, including Angles, Saxons, Magyars, and Vikings.

Areas of settlement
• Angles and Saxons from continental Europe to England
• Magyars from Central Asia to Hungary
• Vikings from Scandinavia to Russia

Influence of the Angles, Saxons, Magyars, and Vikings
• Manors with castles provided protection from invaders, reinforcing the feudal system.
• Invasions disrupted trade, towns declined, and the feudal system was strengthened.

STANDARD WHI.12a

The student will demonstrate knowledge of social, economic, and political changes and cultural achievements in the late medieval period by
a)describing the emergence of nation-states (England, France, Spain, and Russia) and distinctive political developments in each;

England
• William the Conqueror, leader of the Norman Conquest, united most of England.
• Common law had its beginnings during the reign of Henry II.
• King John signed the Magna Carta, limiting the King's power.
• The Hundred Years' War between England and France helped define England as a nation.
• Evolution of Parliament.

France
• Hugh Capet established the French throne in Paris, and his dynasty gradually expanded their control over most of France.
• The Hundred Years' War between England and France helped define France as a nation.
• Joan of Arc was a unifying factor

Spain
• Ferdinand and Isabella unified the country and expelled Jews and Moors.
• Spanish Empire in the Western Hemisphere expanded under Charles V.

Russia
• Ivan the Great threw off the rule of the Mongols, centralized power in Moscow, and expanded the Russian nation.
• Power was centralized in the hands of the tsar.
• The Orthodox Church influenced unification

b) explaining conflicts among Eurasian powers, including the Crusades, the Mongol conquests, and the fall of Constantinople;

Key events of Crusades

- Pope Urban's speech
- Founding of Crusader states
- Sack of Constantinople by western Crusaders
- The capture of Jerusalem
- Loss of Jerusalem to Saladin

Effects of Crusades

- Weakened the Pope and nobles; strengthened monarchs
- Stimulated trade throughout the Mediterranean area and the Middle East
- Left a legacy of bitterness among Christians, Jews, and Muslims
- Weakened the Byzantine Empire

Mongol armies

- Invaded Russia, China and Muslim states in Southwest Asia, destroying cities and countryside
- Created an empire

Constantinople

- Fell to the Ottoman Turks in 1453, ending the Byzantine Empire
- Became capital of the Ottoman Empire

STANDARD WHI.12c
The student will demonstrate knowledge of social, economic, and political changes and cultural achievements in the late medieval period by
c) identifying patterns of crisis and recovery related to the Black Death (Bubonic plague);

Impact of the Black Death (Bubonic plague).
• Decline in population
• Scarcity of labor
• Towns freed from feudal obligations
• Decline of church influence
• Disruption of trade

d) explaining the preservation and transfer to Western Europe of Greek, Roman, and Arabic philosophy, medicine, and science.

Church scholars
• Were among the very few who could read and write
• Worked in monasteries
• Translated Greek and Arabic works into Latin
• Made new knowledge in philosophy, medicine, and science available in Europe
• Laid the foundation for the rise of universities in Europe

Magna Carta 1215

Chapter 9: Emerging Europe and the Byzantine Empire

Important Dates

- Clovis est. the Frankish Kingdom: c. 510
- Justinian Codifies Roman Law: 534
- Charlemagne is Crowned Emperor of the Romans: Christmas Day 800
- The Schism begins between the Catholic and Orthodox Churches: 1054
- Battle of Hastings: 1066
- Beginning of the Crusades: 1096
- Signing of the Magna Carta: 1215

Transforming the Roman World

- Clovis Converts to Christianity c. 500 Est. Frankish Kingdom: 510
- The New Germanic Kingdoms **Visigoths**: Occupied Spain and Italy until the fifth century when the Ostrogoths took over Italy.

- These groups ruled as kings, but kept the governmental organization and infrastructure of Rome.

Britain

Roman influence was weaker in Britain because the Romans had left that area at the beginning of the fifth century

Two groups, the Angles and Saxons moved in after the Romans left. These groups later became known as the Anglo-Saxons.

Scandinavia

A group known as the Vikings settled in Scandinavia. They were great sailors and explorers who eventually spread throughout Europe.

The Vikings

- The Vikings, or Norsemen, were a group which originated in Scandinavia.

- The Vikings were master ship builders and left their homeland to invade mainland Europe.

- They used their ships to sail up the rivers of Europe, raiding and terrorizing along the way

The Vikings used their long, open, wooden ships to sail as far as North America.

They had a rich culture which included poetry and mythology. They were excellent craftsmen working and contributed to trade in the Late, or High, Middle Ages.

The Vikings virtually destroyed the areas they invaded at the time and their invasions heightened the insecurity which helped lead to the development of Feudalism.

Suggested Viking Routes
from 8th-11th Cent. CE

Suggested Routes of Vikings

Viking Ships

- <u>Viking ships had a shallow keel, or bottom of the ship. This allowed them to sail in both deep and shallow water.</u>

- <u>The Vikings also developed a square sail which allowed them to both row and use wind to power their vessels.</u>

Normandy

The Vikings landed in France. Rather than fight the Vikings, the French gave them a bit of territory which came to be known as Normandy.
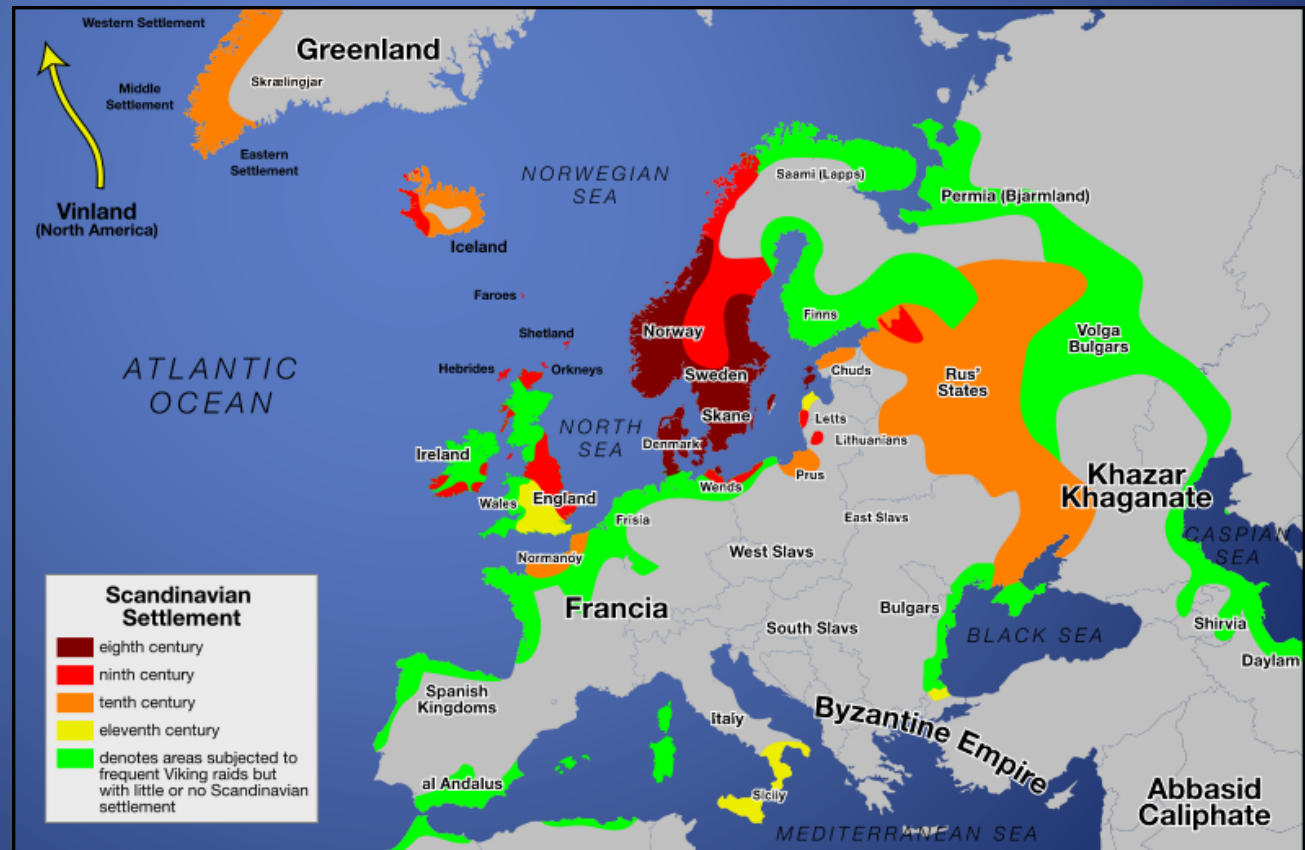
Hungary

A group known as the Magyars settled in Hungary

Who were the Magyars?

- <u>A nomadic group which migrated from the region of the Ural Mountains and settled into what is now modern-day Hungary.</u>

Germanic Society

The most crucial social bond among the Germanic people was family

This created a problem with blood feuds.

-When someone killed a member of another family, that family had the right to seek revenge, this would escalate and lead to warfare between families.

Germanic Law

Germanic Law was different than Roman Law.

Roman Law was based upon reason and evidence.

Germanic Law was based on blood, family, and revenge-there wasn't any logic or reason involved.

Wergild

To deal with the problem of blood feuds the Germanic tribes established the idea of the *Wergild*.

This literally meant, "Money for a Man"

If a person was killed or wronged in some way the person responsible would have to pay a fine equal to the value of that person. Upper class people were "worth" more than those from the lower class.

Ordeal

In Germanic law the way that they decided guilt or innocence was through an ordeal.

An Ordeal was a physical test to determine guilt or innocence.

If you could survive this physical test then you would be innocent, if you died or were wounded you would be guilty and probably die anyway

Different types of Ordeals

- <u>Ordeal by Combat</u>: Two people would fight and the winner would be innocent

- <u>Ordeal of Fire</u>: Accused would walk over red-hot ploughshares or holding a red-hot iron, if you escaped injury or infection, then you were innocent
  - A variation on this was reaching into a pot of boiling water, oil, or lead and removing an object unharmed.

More Ordeals

- <u>Ordeal of Hot Water</u>: Accused dips his hand in a kettle of boiling water.
- Ordeal of Cold Water: Accused is submerged in a barrel three times and is guilty if he sinks to the bottom.
- <u>Ordeal of the Cross</u>: Accuser had to undergo the ordeal with the accused. The two men would stand and stretch out their hands horizontally, the one to lower their arms first lost.

The Kingdom of the Franks

- <u>The Frankish kingdom was est. by Clovis</u>
- <u>Clovis converts to Christianity</u>
- <u>This helps him politically because he gains the backing of the Catholic Church</u>
- Clovis builds a large kingdom extending from the Pyrenees to Germany and modern-day France, but after his death, according to Germanic custom, his sons divided up his lands

Clovis

Charlemagne and the Carolingians

The grandfather of Charlemagne, Charles (the Hammer) Martel led the Christian Franks against the Muslim forces at the Battle of Tours in 732.

His father, Pepin (the Short) became a chief officer, or Mayor of the Palace for his king of the Frankish realm. Pepin was basically running the show and got the Pope to acknowledge that he was running the kingdom and declare him leader.

Charles Martel: Battle of Tours

Pepin the Younger (Pepin the Short)

Bertrada of Laon (Big Footed Bertha)

Charlemagne (Charles the Great)

Charlemagne

- Charlemagne became king of the Carolingian Empire.

- He was a very tall man for his time. He was a fierce warrior, a strong statesman, and a pious Christian. He was a great promoter of learning even though he never learned to read and write himself.

Carolingian Empire

- The empire of Charlemagne, it came to include most of what is now Western Europe.

Missi Dominici

- <u>Charlemagne set up a great administration to help rule his empire.</u>
- <u>He wanted his lands to be a "New Rome"</u>
- <u>The Missi Dominici "messengers of the lord king." These were two men from each of Charlemagne's territory that reported to Charlemagne to make sure people were obeying his orders.</u>

The Crowning of Charlemagne

- Charlemagne was called upon by Pope Leo III to help put down a revolt in Rome.

- After he helped the Pope, Leo III invited him to attend mass on Christmas Day AD 800. At the Mass Charlemagne was crowned Emperor of the Romans or "Holy Roman Emperor"

Crowning of Charlemagne

The Caroliginian Renaissance

- <u>Charlemagne wanted to revive Latin (Roman) learning within his empire.</u>
- <u>He set up schools and organized the church in his empire.</u>
- <u>Aachen: was his capital city, which he vowed to make a "New Rome"</u>
- <u>He set up scriptoria, where he had monks copy books to revive Roman learning.</u>
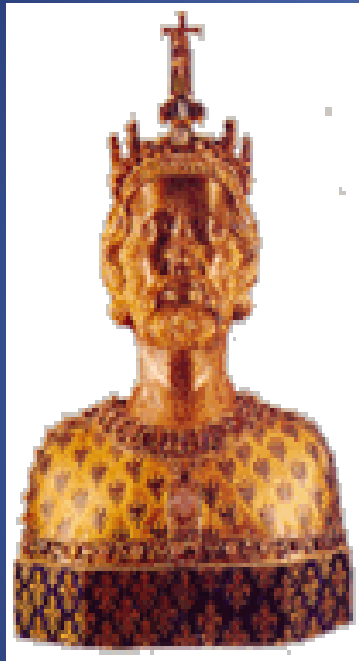
Charlemagne

Charles the Man
Athletic, well spoken and charismatic (Possibly 6'4" tall)
Married four times
Understood Greek and Latin, but was possibly Illiterate
Left empire to his only surviving son

Charles the Administrator
Delegated authority to loyal nobles (beginnings of feudalism)
Retained local laws and customs
Divided kingdom into districts
Used *missi dominici* to keep an eye on things

Charles the Conqueror
Was and Aggressive Warrior
Strengthened the Frankish military
Expanded and consolidated the Frankish Kingdom.

Charles the Patron of Learning
Revived classical studies
Preserved Latin Culture
(Wanted to make Aachen a "New Rome")
Established monastic and palace schools

Section 2

FEUDALISM

Government by armed thugs!

Important Dates

- Charlemagne Dies: 814

- Feudalism spreads throughout Western Europe: 1050

The Invaders

- After Charlemagne died in 814, Germanic custom said that the empire should pass to his son. Because he only had one son, his empire stayed together.

- After that son died, the Treaty of Verdun (in 843) divided the empire between his three grandsons. This is when a split develops between the eastern empire which became Germany and the West which became France. Another brother gained the middle which extended from Italy up to the North Sea.

Feudalism

- Feudalism was a governmental system based on the ownership of land.

Feudalism

Vassal Promised to Lord
Loyalty
Military Service
Advice and
Tax Collection

Lord
Controlled all of the land

Vassal
Homage and oath of fealty
Promised to be loyal to his lord-took a public oath to the effect

Lord gives Vassal

The lord gave a parcel of land to a vassal

Fief

Included land and everything on it

Peasants
Considered part of the land

Feudal relationships could become very complicated.

A man could end up being both a Lord and Vassal at the same time.

Lord/Vassal Relationship

A Lord gave land to a Vassal

This land was called a **Fief**

The Vassal Promised:
Loyalty
Military Service
Advice
Collection of Taxes (Rent)
(Your Lord became your Landlord)

Knights

A Knight was a Gentlemen soldier and a member of the warrior class.

Becoming a Knight

There was a process to becoming a knight

Paige
- A boy would become a page at the age of 7 and serve until he was 14
- The Page was a servant to the knight.

Squire
- At 14 a boy would become a squire.
- A Squire was an assistant to a knight and would help him prepare for battle as well as care for his armour and weapons

Knight
- At the age of 21 a young man COULD become a knight.
- He was knighted in a special ceremony by his lord where he agreed to serve his lord. (not guaranteed)

Armour

A knight had many different parts to his armour when he prepared for battle.

He also used a variety of weapons to fight.

- Swords
- Knives
- Spears
- Crossbow

Chainmail

- Chainmail was made by linking small rings of metal together.

- Mail armour provided an effective defense against slashing blows by an edged weapon and penetration by thrusting and piercing weapons
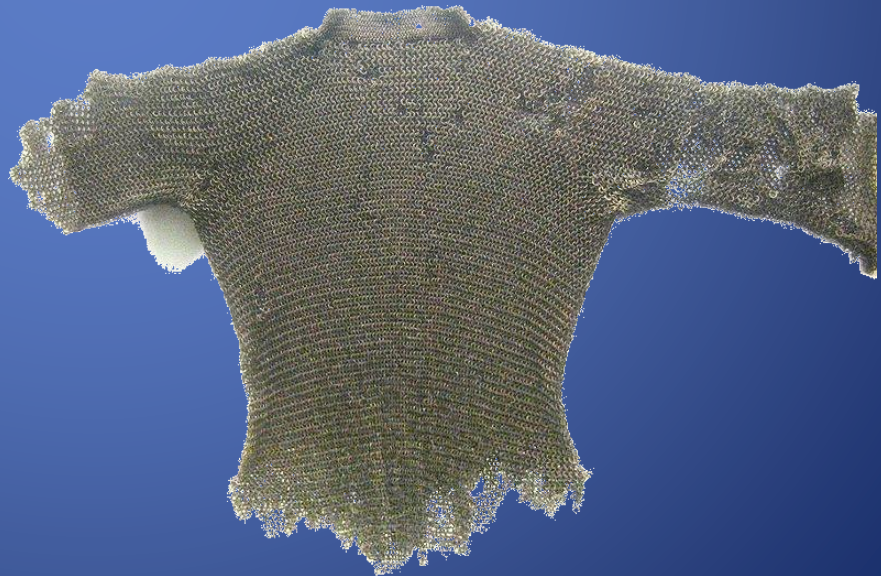
Plate Armour

- By the 14th Century, Plate Armour was used to supplement Chain Mail.

- A full suit of Plate Armour in addition to the Chain Mail underneath of it could weight up from 45 to 70 lbs.

Tournaments

- During times of peace knights would practice their skills by competing in tournaments.

- There would be various contests where knights would practice their fighting skills against each other.

Jousting

- Jousting was a competition where knights on horseback would attempt to knock their opponent off their horse using a lance.

- In battle this was an important skill because it was much easier to kill a man once he was off of his horse.

Jousting
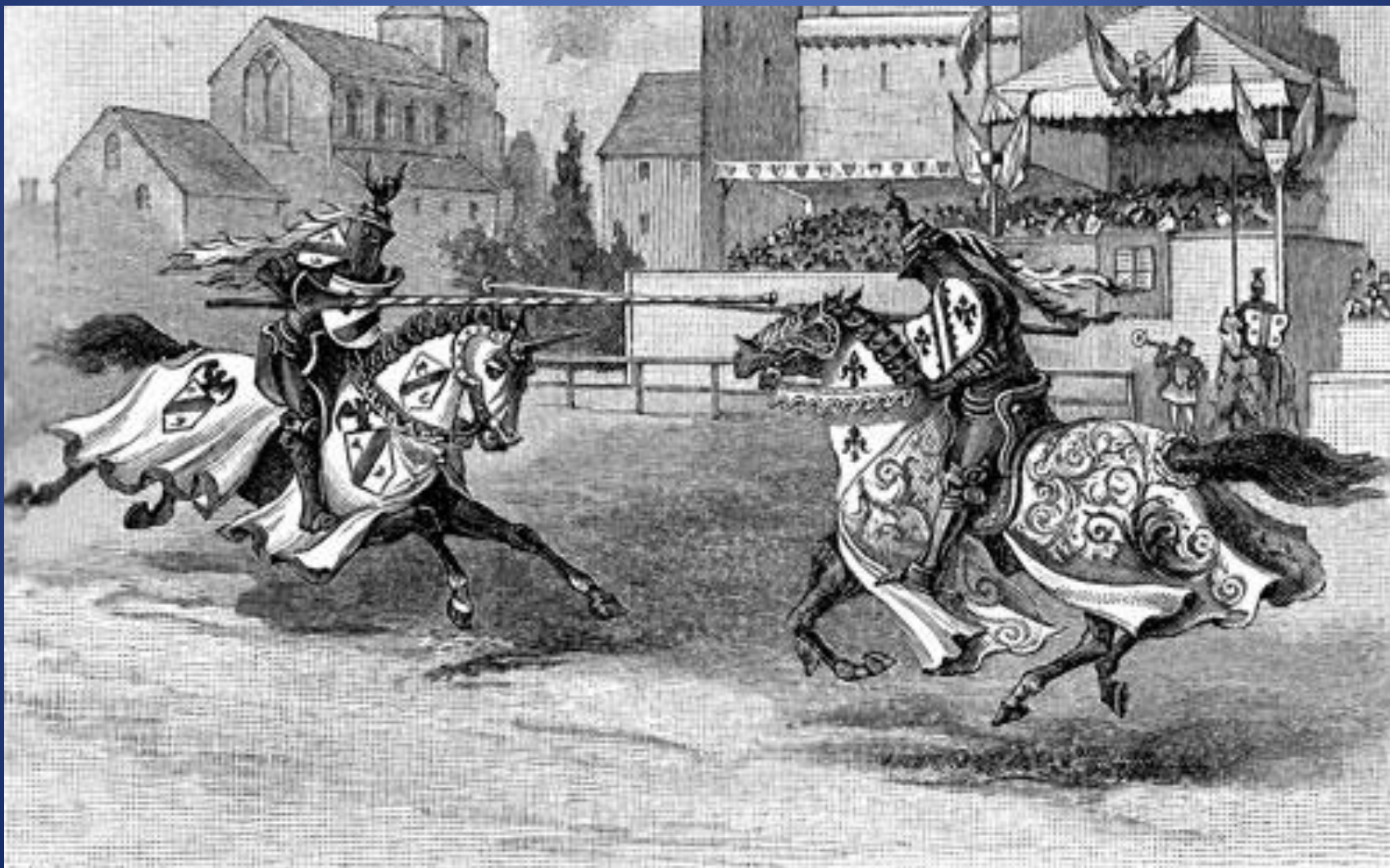
Feudal Contract

- <u>The Feudal contract was the agreement that a vassal made with his lord.</u>

- <u>The Fief: Was land that was given to the vassal by the lord.</u>

Eleanor of Aquitaine

Eleanor of Aquitaine was an exception to the women of this time.

She was a strong-willed, independent woman who made her views known.

She was originally married to Louis VII of France, that marriage was annulled and she married Henry II of England.

She had two sons with Henry who went on to become English Kings: King John and King Richard the Lion-Hearted, making her the "Grandmother of Europe"

Castles

- <u>Castles were designed to be a place of protection and a place of retreat in the event of an attack.</u>

- <u>They were offensive weapons built to control surrounding lands.</u>

- They evolved into residences for the King or Lord who built them.

Chivalry

Chivalry was a code of behavior which developed for Knights.

A true knight was expected to fight bravely, to demonstrate loyalty to his lord, and to treat other knights with respect and courtesy.

Knights also served as soldiers for the church, they were to serve in the service of God and protect women and children.
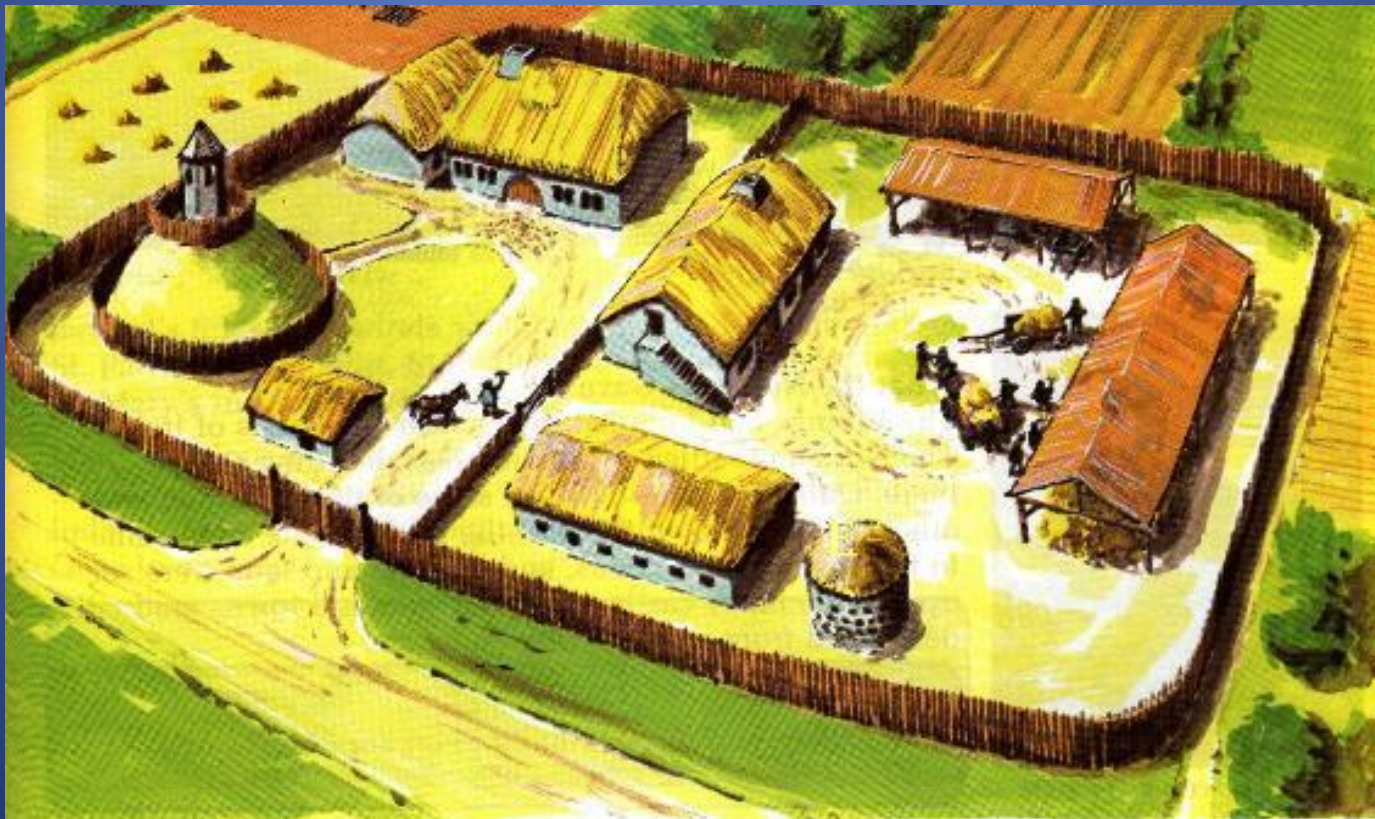
Bodiam Castle in Sussex UK

The White Tower built by William the Conqueror in London, England.

Carcassonne, France

The Manorial System

- A **Manor** was a self-sufficient agricultural estate run by a lord and worked by peasants and serfs.

- Many peasants at this time became serfs. A serf was a peasant who was bound to the land and didn't really own any land of their own.
  - As the population of Europe increased during this time there was less land to go around. Many peasants lost their holdings and became serfs.
  - Serfs could not leave the manor, they had to work to pay rent, and had to pay fines and fees for various services on the manor. Serfs also could not marry without the Lord's permission.
- In exchange for their labor, the lords of the Manors did owe the serfs **protection** in the event of invasion.
- They also were able to keep a percentage of the crops they produced on the manor for their own families.

Daily Life of Peasants

- Peasants lived a hard-working simple life.
- They lived in houses which had thatched roofs resting on timber framework with the spaces filled with mud and straw. There were few, if any windows.
- Many houses only had one to two rooms, there was little privacy.
- Often their animals slept inside the house with serfs to provide warmth

Section 3
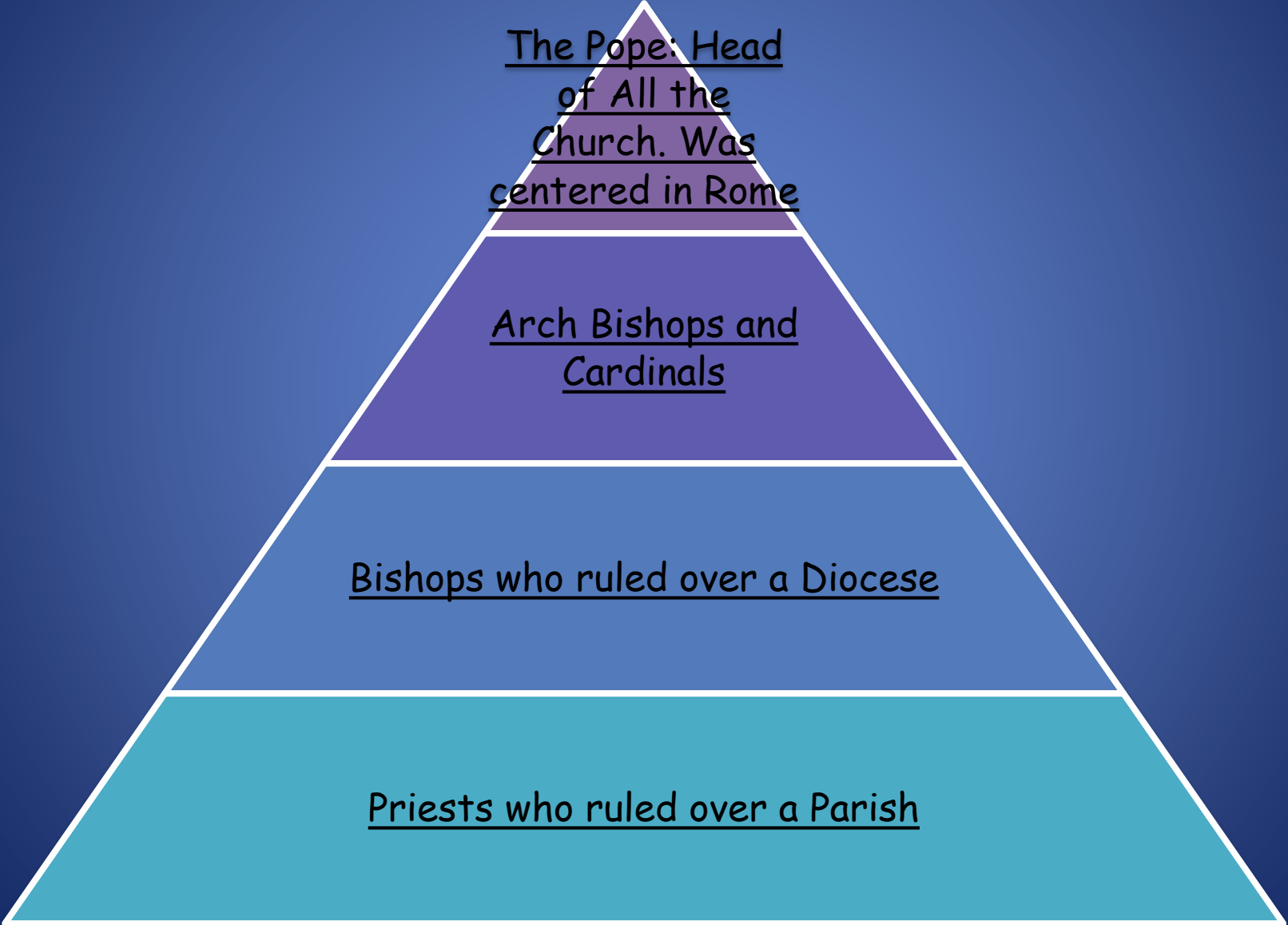
The Medieval Church

The Role of the Church

After the fall of Rome the Church took over the central role in society.

The Church, despite its faults, did a lot of work in Medieval communities. The Church helped the poor and helped provide a sense of unity for the people through a common religion

The Papacy

- The head of the Catholic Church was the Pope.
- The Pope, (from the Latin word "papa" – father- was the Bishop of the city of Rome.
- This Bishop claimed that they were descended from St. Peter who was the "Rock" upon which Jesus built his church.

Hierarchy of the Catholic Church

The Pope: Head of All the Church. Was centered in Rome

Arch Bishops and Cardinals

Bishops who ruled over a Diocese

Priests who ruled over a Parish

Pope Gregory I

- <u>Pope came to be accepted as leader of the Church—but to what extent?</u>
- <u>Pope Gregory I wanted to strengthen the power of the Papacy.</u>
- <u>He insisted that all bishops and the Byzantine Church were subject to his authority.</u>
- He established monasteries and made their ties to the Church stronger, converting non-Christians

Gregory not only strengthened the spiritual power of the church, but also its political power.

He served as leader of the city of Rome and its surrounding territories which became known as the Papal States

The Papal States were the political territory of the Catholic Church.

Monks and Their Missions

- A **Monk** was a person who dedicated their life to the Church

- **Monasticism**: The practice of living the life of a monk.

Monks were seen as the heroes of the Christian civilization.

They took care of the poor and provided the "social services" for the time.

They were seen as living the Christian ideal, a lifestyle that only a few could aspire to live.

Many monks were missionaries, they would go out and attempt to convert new groups or peoples to the Christian faith.

The original ideal of Monastic life was for a Monk to withdraw from secular (non-religious or worldly) life and live alone focusing on prayer and meditation.

A monk came along who changed this structure, this man was St. Benedict.

St. Benedict organized a set of rules and regulations for the establishment and running of monasteries.

Benedictine Rules

- <u>St. Benedict called for Monks to live in poverty.</u>
- <u>They were to study, do labor, and obey the abbot, or head of the monastery.</u>
- <u>They had to pray often, work hard, talk as little as possible, and give up all of their private property to the Monastery</u>.
- His ideal was for monks to no longer be isolated, but to live in communities where they could perform more good.

What about Women?

Women could also dedicate their lives to the church and its spiritual mission.

Women who dedicated their lives to the church were known as Nuns.

Nuns lived in convents which were headed by an Abbess.

Convents offered women opportunities they would not have if they stayed home and became wives and mothers. In convents women could get an education and be involved in a community.

Sect. 4

Economic Expansion and Trade

Peasants, Trade, and Cities

- Between 1000 and 1300 the population of Europe grew dramatically, the population grew from about 38 million to 74 million people.
  - Conditions were more peaceful and people felt more secure.
  - There was a warming trend in Europe's climate.
  - There were vast improvement in agricultural technology which allowed them to grow more food.

Improvement in Agricultural Technology

- Windmills
- Water Wheels
- Iron tools
- Iron plow (could go down much deeper into the soil
- Horse collar
- System of crop rotation
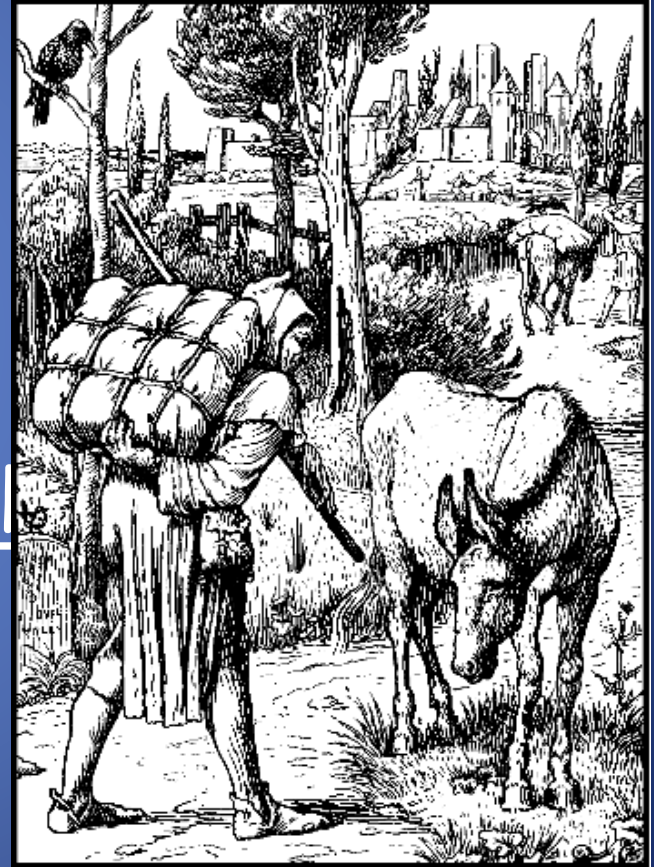
The Three Field System

- The method of **crop rotation**, or the **three field system**, was developed during the middle ages.

- Originally half the land would be planted and the other half would be fallow (unplanted)

- Under the new system the land was divided into three fields. Two were planted and one would be left fallow. Crops which used different nutrients would be planted in the two fields and would rotate to let the soil rest.

Crops

- In the three field system one was planted with grains which were harvested in the summer.

- The second was planted in the spring with grains such as oats and barley and vegetables such as peas and beans. Which were harvested in the fall.

- The third field was left fallow, or unplanted.

The Revival of Trade

- Medieval Europe was a mostly agrarian society, but during the eleventh and twelfth centuries Europe experienced a growth in towns and cities.

- The increase in agricultural output allowed for the development of trade. By the end of the tenth century people emerged with skills and products for trade. Invasions were also diminishing during this time and the increased stability helped to foster trade.

- Cities has been around since Roman times, and many of the old Roman cities began to reemerge as trade centers.
- There were also new trading centers.
- Some of these cities included:
  - Venice in Northern Italy was a center with ties to the Byzantine Empire and the Middle East.
  - Flanders in Northern France was famous for its wool industry.

Trade Fairs

- Fairs were large markets where merchants got together to exchange their goods.

- As trade increased, there was a demand for gold and silver instead of bartered goods. This led to the development of a money economy based on the exchange of coins for goods.

- This increase in trade led to commercial capitalism, an economic system in which people invest in trade and goods in order to make profits.

The Growth of Cities

- Increased trade led to merchants settling in old Roman cities, they were later joined by craftspeople and artisans. This influx of people revitalized these old cities.

- There were also new cities founded by the same groups. Merchants would build near and castle or along a trade route where a lord offered them protection, if things went well a wall was built around the new city to offer protection.

Medieval Cities

- <u>Medieval cities were smaller than other ancient cities. They were limited by the wall which surrounded them.</u>

- Medieval London had a population of around 40,000.
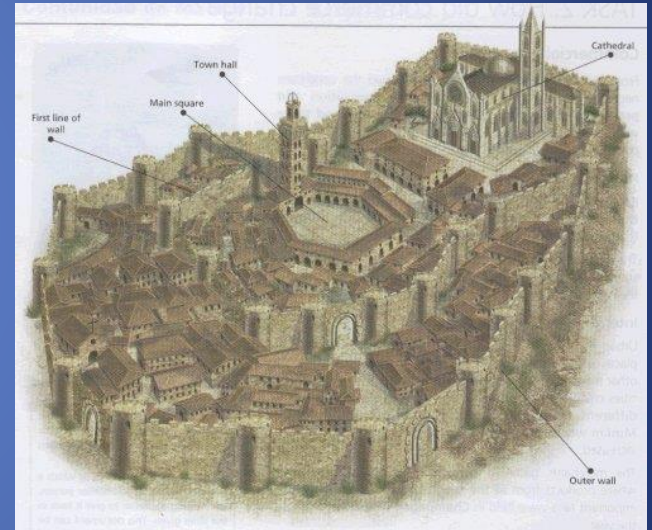
Residents of these cities would attempt to gain independence for the lords of the manor near them so they would have more control over their money and trade.

Townspeople began to buy or win rights from their local lords, a city could gain a _charter_, or rights and freedoms, from their local lord which would allow them to run their own affairs for a fee.

City Government

Medieval cities developed their own governmental systems.

There would usually be a city council which would serve as judges and city officials and also passed laws.

The Patrician, or upper, class tended to dominate the politics of the towns and cities.

Dangers

Aside from poor sanitation, the crowded conditions of cities made fire a constant danger. Many structures were made of wood and the people used fire to both heat and light their homes.

Guilds

- Merchants in medieval cities formed guilds, or business associations.
- Guilds managed tanners, carpenters, bankers as well as merchants of silk, spices, wool and the banking industry. .
- Guilds regulated every aspect of a business. The set quality standards, specified methods of production, and fixed prices.
- In order to operate a business, one had to belong to a guild.

Joining a Guild

There was a process to becoming a member of a guild.

The first step was to be an **apprentice**: A young boy, around the age of 10, would go and work for a craftsman without pay to help learn the craft.

Later apprentices became **journeymen**, who worked for a wages for craftsmen.

The Masterpiece

For a journeyman to become a master craftsman, he had to complete a Masterpiece.

This was their audition for the guild to determined if their work made the qualified enough to join the guild and start their own business.
Then they could become a Master Craftsman and own their own business.

High Middle Ages CH 9

- <u>William of Normandy Invades England: 1066</u>

- <u>King John Signs the Magna Carta: 1215</u>

What Groups Invaded England?

England has a long history of invasion.

During the time of the Romans, southern Britain (south of Hadrian's Wall) was ruled by the Romans. As Rome's difficulties increased they withdrew from England.

In the Fifth Century the Angles and Saxons invaded England.

England faced invasion from the Angles and Saxons and Vikings.

In 1066 The Normans (led by William the Conqueror) raided and then settled in England.

William battled the English King Harold at the Battle of Hastings.

- William won the Battle of Hastings and Harold was killed.

- William asserted his power and changed English culture. Words and customs which had belonged to the Saxons became taboo and were no longer allowed, or became insults

- The Normans spoke French, but the two cultures eventually merged.

Vocabulary

- <u>The vocabulary of England took on new words which came from the Norman people.</u>

- <u>The English language evolved to include Latin as well as Germanic influences</u>.

Government

- William wanted to establish firm control over his new territory. He used a feudal form of government, distributing lands to his nobles and making them swear loyalty to him. He made sure none of them was powerful enough to defeat him.

- He maintained the Anglo-Saxon divisions of **Shires** which were ruled by a **Sheriff**.

The Domesday Book

- <u>William wanted to know just what he had conquered.</u>

- <u>He ordered a Census of every person, animal, piece of farm equipment and piece of land.</u>

- <u>This census was called the **Domesday Book** because no one could escape from it.</u>

Henry II

- At the time of Henry II, each region or kingdom in England had its own set of laws. Henry wanted to establish a common law throughout England.

- He established a royal court which traveled throughout England hearing court cases and applying the same law at each one

Common Law

- When Henry's judges heard cases they recorded their decisions which established legal precedent. Later decisions were based on that precedent, similar to what our courts do today.

- Having a common set of laws provided a sense of unity for England.

Thomas Beckett

Henry II wanted his new system of common law to apply to all of England, including the Church.

This brought him into conflict with his one-time friend Thomas Beckett, the Archbishop and Canterbury (the highest ranking Catholic official in England).

- Henry became frustrated by Beckett's refusal to accept royal legal authority.

- It is believed that Henry II said in anger one day at court, "Will no one rid me of this meddlesome priest!"

- Four of Henry's barons took him seriously and rode off to Canterbury Cathedral

The Murder of Thomas Beckett

- <u>Beckett was murdered while standing at the altar of the Cathedral.</u>

- Henry was horrified by the act and did penance for his words by walking barefoot through the streets of Canterbury and being flogged, but <u>in the end he got what he wanted, Church courts became subject to English law.</u>

Murder of Thomas a Becket

England in the High Middle Ages

England has the distinction of limiting the power of their monarch in 1215.

In that year King John signed a document known as the Magna Carta, or Great Charter.

There were many other factors which made England a unique country.

King John
(The king who flushed his kingdom down the John)

- Henry's son became king.
- <u>King John was highly corrupt and made many mistakes during his reign.</u>

<u>Corruption</u>
<u>He threw people in jail without a trial.</u>
<u>He also placed heavy taxes on his barons, much to their resentment.</u>

Losses to France

- John waged a war with King Philip II (Philip Augustus) of France. In this war he lost the lands that England still controlled in that country.

- John attempted to regain these lands, but failed.

Conflict with the Pope

- John also got into a conflict with Pope Innocent III over the selection of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

- John thought, as king, he should be able to choose the next Archbishop, the Pope disagreed

"Weapons" of the Church

- The church had powerful weapons that it could use against rulers of Europe.

- People believed they needed to receive the sacraments of the Catholic Church in order to achieve salvation.

- These sacraments included:
  Eucharist (communion), Marriage, Holy Orders, Baptism, Extreme Unction (last rights), Confirmation, and Anointing of the sick.

John Begs Forgiveness

- <u>The Pope placed an interdict on England, which meant the people could not receive the sacraments.</u>
- <u>John was forced to beg the Pope for forgiveness and pledge to make England a Fief of the Catholic Church. After that England owed a fee to the Church every year.</u>
- In this case, the Pope won out over the power of the monarch.

The *Magna Carta*

- King John's corruption and heavy taxation of the Nobles caused them to rebel against him.

- In 1215 at Runnymede, they forced him to sign the Magna Carta (Great Charter) which limited the power of the English Monarch.
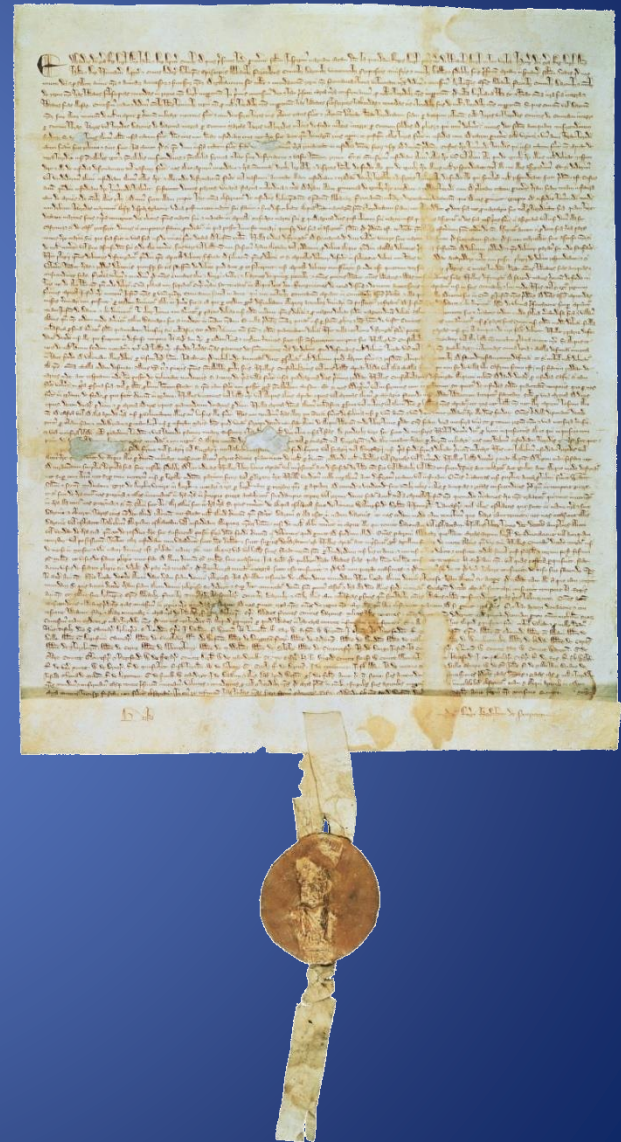
Ideas in the *Magna Carta*

- The *Magna Carta* required the King to proclaim certain rights (pertaining to freemen), respect certain legal procedures, and accept that his will could be bound by the law

- The Magna Carta also instituted the idea of *Habeas Corpus*, which meant you could not be held in jail without due cause.

King Edward I

- During the reign of <u>King Edward I </u>we see the evolution of the idea of <u>Parliament</u>.
- From the French *parler* (to speak) it <u>began as an advisory board for the king.</u>
- <u>Later, this body the "power of the purse" because it was believed that "what touches all should be approved by all"</u>

The Parliament eventually evolved into two houses

The House of Lords
   Made up of Bishops and Nobles

The House of Commons
   Made up of Knights and Burghers (City Dwellers)

The French Kingdom

- After the death of Charlemagne the western part of his empire (which became France, faced many challenges. There were heirs fighting for the crown, Vikings invasions, attacks from Spanish Muslims and so there was no centralized power.

- The Lords of the Carolingian family were unable to hold the throne and so the Great Lords of France decided to appoint a king.

Hugh Capet

- <u>The King appointed by the great lords was Hugh Capet, he was the count of Paris or the *Île de France*.</u>

- <u>Capet made himself more powerful by having the lords also elect his son as co-ruler and making the office hereditary. This established the Capetian Dynasty.</u>

HUGUES CAPET
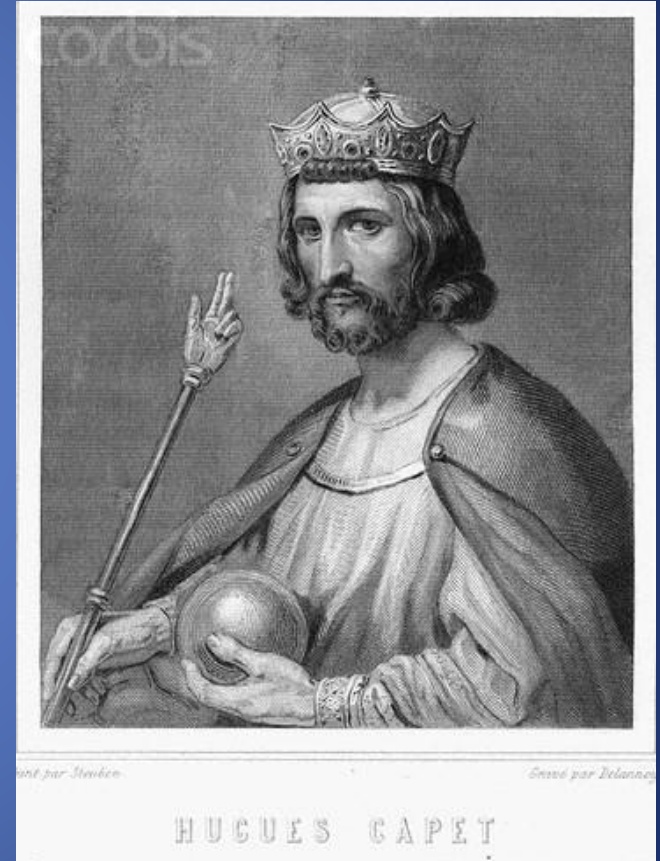
The Holy Roman Empire

The <u>Eastern part of Charlemagne's Kingdom later became known as the Holy Roman Empire (later Germany).</u>

The territory was <u>broken into divisions known as duchies ruled by dukes.</u>

<u>These dukes elected a king, but he originally did not have a lot of power.</u>
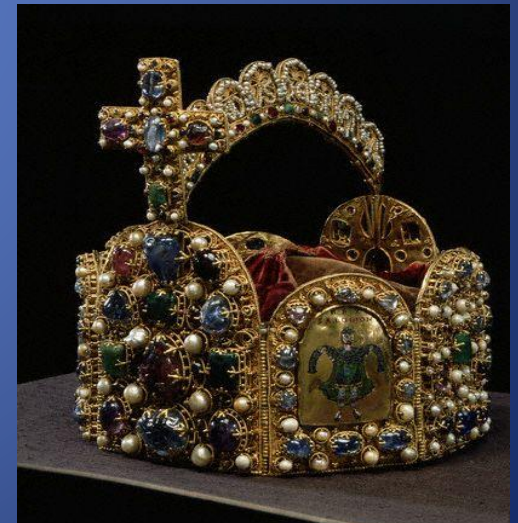
Otto I

- Otto was elected king and consolidated power by defeating many of the nobles of Germany who had taken land from the kingdom.

- He later moved into Italy and reclaimed much of the territory which had been ruled by Charlemagne.

- After assisting the Pope with a revolt he was crowned "Emperor of the Romans," thus beginning the Holy Roman Empire.

Struggles With Italy

- Later Holy Roman Emperors wanted to assert their power in Italy. Otto I had been very involved with the development of the Church in his Empire and later Holy Roman Emperors had done the same thing.

- The Pope viewed this as wanting too much power that should have been his

- <u>Two of the Holy Roman Emperors Frederick I and Frederick II were involved in conflicts with the Pope in Italy.</u>

- While away in Italy, the German Nobles rebelled at home and the two kings lost a lot of their power.

- <u>Because of its involvement in the struggle for power in Italy, the Holy Roman Empire was not able to achieve the political unity which was to develop in France, England, and later, Spain.</u>

- <u>Germany and Italy were not united under single leadership until the 19th Century.</u>

Papal States and Simony

- The **Papal States** were the territories surrounding Rome which were controlled by the Pope and the Church.

- As the Middle Ages went on the church became more involved in political affairs. The feudal government of the time complicated matters. Lords appointed these bishops and other church officials as their vassals, and they had to be loyal to their lords, bishops and abbots became more worldly and neglected their spiritual duties.

- A practice known as **simony** developed where lords would sell church offices. This became an important source of income for lords and nobles.

Church Reform

- By the 11ᵗʰ century church officials realized that they need more control over appointments to the church.

- They wanted to eliminate a practice which had developed which was known as Lay Investiture.

Lay Investiture

- When an Abbot or Bishop was appointed to the church they were given symbols of their new office.

- These objects were a ring and a staff, they symbolized the spiritual authority which was being granted, or invested, by the church. The ring represented marriage to the church and the staff was symbolic of the duty to be a good shepherd to the people.

- <u>Pope Gregory VII and the Church wanted to end the practice of lay investiture and take that power back for the church.</u>

- Pope Gregory Declared that only the church had the authority to appoint church officials. He claimed that the church's power was supreme and that the nobility did not hold any power over the church.

- <u>This led to a conflict with Holy Roman Emperor Henry IV.</u>

Henry IV vs. Pope Gregory VII

- Henry sent a letter to the Pope which declared that the Pope was a fake and had no real authority. His letter ended, "I, Henry, king by the grace of God, with all of my Bishops, say to you, come down, come down, and be damned throughout the ages"
- Obviously, the Pope was not pleased by this. <u>Pope Gregory VII excommunicated Henry IV and supported the overthrow of his power</u>.

Henry IV, was faced with the prospect of losing his kingdom to lords who were rebelling against him and supporting the overthrow of his power.

Henry decided to go apologize to the Pope and be reinstated with the Church. Henry traveled to Canossa in northern Italy to meet the pope and apologize in person. He wore a hair shirt and stood outside barefoot in the snow. As a priest, the Pope had to accept Henry's penance and lift his excommunication.
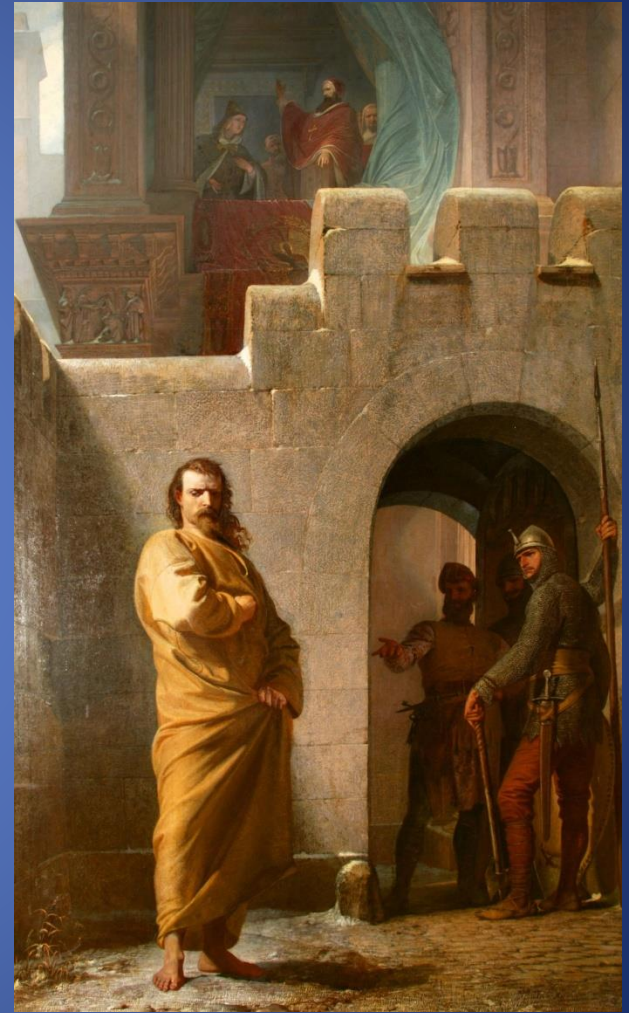
The Concordat of Worms

- The dispute over lay investiture continued. Henry overthrew the Pope and then, Gregory died in exile. After they were both dead the conflict continued for several generations.

- Finally in 1122 at Worms the Concordat of Worms passed. <u>In this agreement the Church won the power to appoint church officials and the emperor got to give the new bishop the symbols of government authority while the church instilled the ring and staff which were symbols of spiritual authority</u>.

The Church Supreme

- The attempts to make the church more powerful did not end with Gregory VII. During the 12th and 13th century the Popes continued to strengthen the papacy.

- Pope Innocent III declared the Act of **Papal Supremacy (authority over all secular rulers)** He stated that the Pope was,

  – "lower than God but higher than man . . . Judges all and is judged by no one. . . . Princes have power on earth, priests over the soul. As much as the soul is worthier than the body, so much worthier is the priesthood than the monarchy . . . NO king can reign rightly unless he devoutly serve Christ's vicar."

"Weapons" of the Church

- The Church claimed that it held the power of salvation through the administration of the sacraments. The church could manipulate people and their leaders through the control of these sacraments.
- The church could **excommunicate** someone, this was where they cut off a single person from receiving the sacraments.
- The church could also place an **interdict** over an entire country. In this case no one in the entire country or region could receive the sacraments.

The Sacraments

- <u>The church had seven **sacraments**</u>
  - <u>Baptism</u>: Done at birth to cleanse original sin.
  - <u>Confirmation</u>: Young men and women were confirmed in their baptism and were able to receive communion.
  - <u>Eucharist</u>: Communion, the bread and wine which was believed to be the body and blood of Christ.
  - <u>Penance and Reconciliation</u>: Also known as extreme unction, an attempt to remove sin from the soul before death.
  - <u>Anointing of the sick</u>
  - <u>Holy orders</u>: When men and women joined the church.
  - <u>Matrimony</u>: Marriage

THE CRUSADES

1096-1204

The Crusades

- Essentially, the Crusades were a series of wars over control of the Holy Land and of the Holy city of Jerusalem.

- They were a spiritual, political, economic, and ideological battle between the Christian World and the Muslim World.

The First Crusade

- The First Crusade was called **by Pope Urban II.**
- The letter he had received from Alexius I claimed that the Turks were harassing Christian pilgrims who were attempting to visit Jerusalem.
- The Pope seized upon this opportunity to raise an army and go reclaim the holy land.

The Council of Clermont

- While attending a Council at Clermont in 1095, Pope Urban called a meeting of the people.

- The Pope called the Muslims Infidels, or unbelievers.

- He stated that it was the Christian duty of the Nobles and Knights of Europe to go and reclaim the holy land because "God Willed it."

Pope Urban II Preaches the First Crusade

The Early Crusades

- The official Crusading army reached the city of Jerusalem in 1099. After a siege they captured the city.

- During the siege and battle the Crusaders slaughtered almost everyone in the city including many Jews and Orthodox Christians.

Crusader States

- After the capture of Jerusalem, the Crusaders established Crusader States in the Holy Land.

- There cities represented a Christian presence in the area and became centers for trade with the west.

Saladin

- While the first Crusade was successful in taking Jerusalem it was recaptured by the Muslim general Saladin in 1187.
  - Unlike what the Christians had done, Saladin showed mercy to the inhabitants of the city.

- This led to the Third Crusade where Richard the Lionhearted and Philip Augustus of France were defeated. Richard negotiated a treaty with Saladin to allow for pilgrims to visit the city.

Later Crusades

- <u>The Western armies were never successful at capturing Jerusalem after the First Crusade.</u>

- During the Fourth Crusade the Crusading armies became involved in a Byzantine dispute and attacked and captured the city. The Western leaders held the city from 1204 until the Byzantine threw them out in 1261.
  – The Western Christians destroyed churches, icons, buildings, and statues—destroying much of the Byzantine culture in the process.

The Children's Crusade

- In 1212 a young French boy named Nicholas of Cologne announced that the Crusaders had failed because they were not innocent.

- Thousands of young people joined him and went to southern Italy to sail to the Holy land.

- The sailors there promised to take them to the holy land, but many were shipwrecked or were taken to N. Africa and sold into slavery.

Crusades Effects

- **<u>Positive</u>**   **<u>Negative</u>**

Positive and Negative Effects of the Crusades

- <u>Positive:</u>
  - <u>The Crusades increased trade between east and west.</u>
  - <u>This increase in trade is thought to be one of the events which led to the Renaissance, or rebirth of Europe in the 15th century.</u>
- <u>Negative</u>
  - <u>The Crusades led to a legacy of bitterness between the Christian and Muslim world.</u>
  - <u>They hurt the Byzantine Empire.</u>

Key events of Crusades

- Pope Urban's speech

- The capture of Jerusalem

- Founding of Crusader states

- Loss of Jerusalem to Saladin

- Sack of Constantinople by western Crusaders
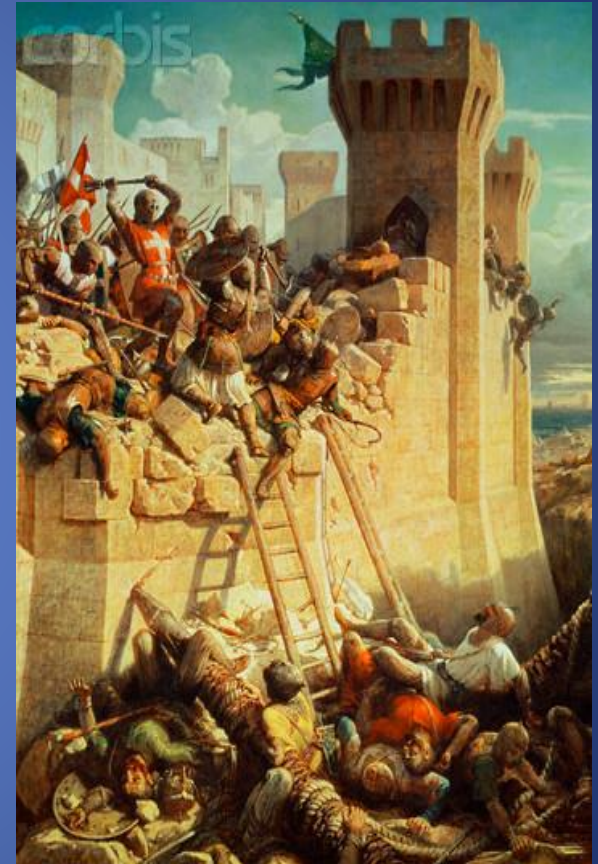
Effects of Crusades
Weakened the Pope and nobles; strengthened monarchs; **weakened fuedalism**
Stimulated trade throughout the Mediterranean area and the Middle East
Left a legacy of bitterness among Christians, Jews, and Muslims
Weakened the Byzantine Empire

Constantinople
Fell to the Ottoman Turks in 1453, ending the Byzantine Empire
Became capital of the Ottoman Empire

Spain

- Ferdinand and Isabella
  - In Spain King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella eliminated the power of the Nobles.
  - They took control of the national church.
  - They tried to make Iberia (Spain and Portugal) Homogeneous.
- **Reconquista**: Ferdinand and Isabella forced all non-Catholics to leave Spain or convert to Christianity.
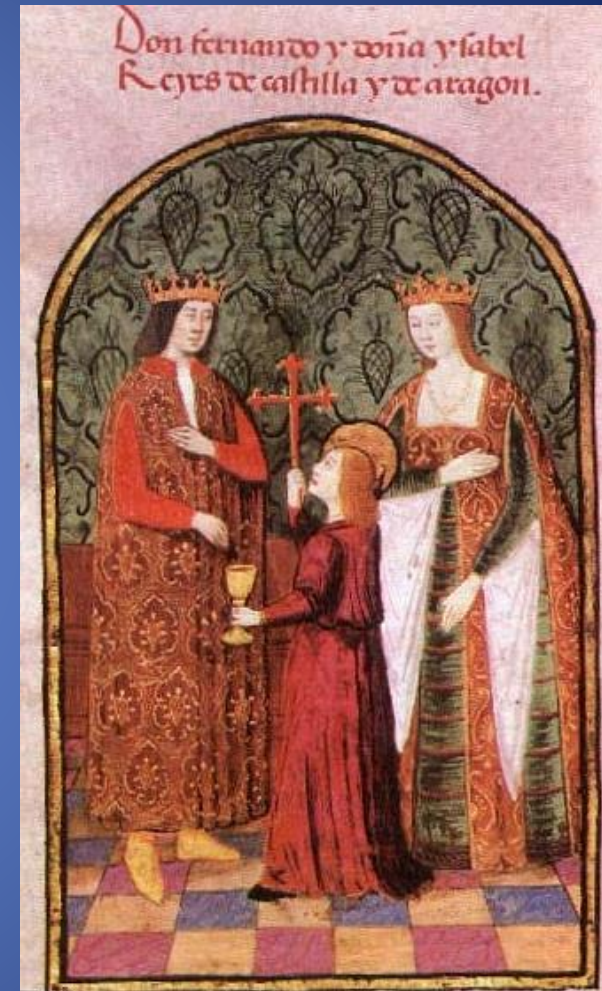
Learning, Literature, and the Arts

The Rise of Universities

- Medieval Universities got their start as educational guilds
- The first Medieval University was in Bologna, Italy . The students at the school formed their own guild in 1158.
- Later came the University of Paris, and then the University at Oxford England.

Areas of Study

- Students in medieval universities studied the following subjects
  - Grammar: The proper way to write
  - Rhetoric: Public speaking, learning how to make arguments (debate)
  - Logic: Using reason
  - Arithmetic: Basic Math
  - Geometry
  - Music
  - Astronomy

Teaching Style

- Books were rare and expensive in the Middle Ages. The main method of teaching was by lecture. Teachers would read from books and students would take notes.

- There were not regular exams given, but when a student applied for a degree, they were given an exam.

Degrees

- There were various types of degrees awarded by medieval universities
  - Theology: The study of religion and God
  - Law
  - Medicine
- Upon completion of 4-6 years of study they would earn a Bachelor of Arts degree. If they continued in school they could earn a doctor's degree and would be able to teach. A doctor's degree could take ten years of more.

The Development of Scholasticism

- As people began to make more scientific discoveries there emerged a crisis-how to reconcile new scientific discoveries with the teachings of the Church.

- The field of Scholasticism attempted to do this. **Scholasticism** was an effort to reconcile faith and reason and show that what was accepted on faith was in harmony with what could be learned through reason and experience.

Greek Influences
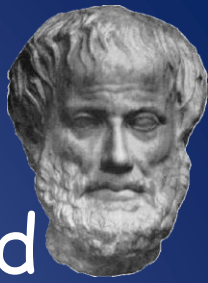
- The thinking of the Greek philosophers had a great influence on medieval (and Renaissance) thinking.

- Aristotle proposed that our view of the world is learned through the senses and through what we experience.
  - Aristotle taught that the universe was eternal which was in conflict with the Christian teaching of Creation.
  - Aristotle believed that God was an impersonal principle that made caused order in the universe, but was unmoved, Christianity believed that God was concerned with the deeds of people.

St. Thomas Aquinas

- St. Thomas Aquinas made the most famous effort to reconcile the teachings of Aristotle with the teachings of the Church.

  - His best known work is *Summa Theologica.*
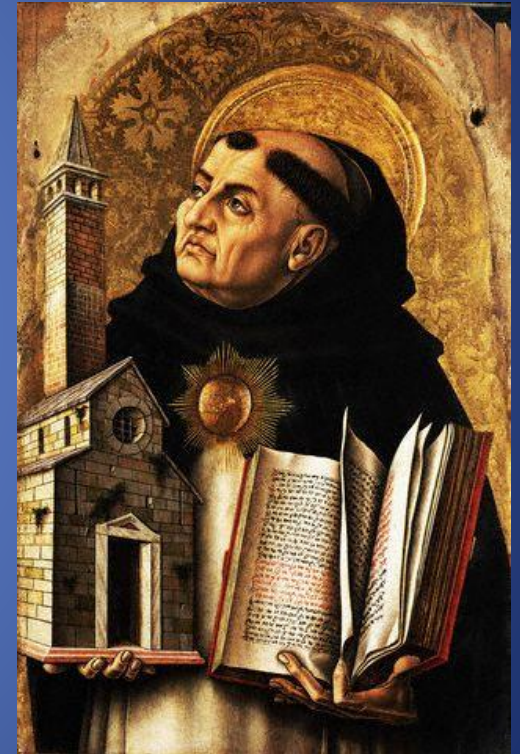
Teachings of Thomas Aquinas

St. Thomas Aquinas believed that there were two types of truth

- **Religious Truth**: Things that are revealed by faith and cannot be proven by science.
- **Scientific Truth**: Things that can be proven by science.

He believed that things related to faith did not need truth to be valid became they came from God who was infallible.

Also, he believed knowledge was not the enemy of faith because it did not corrupt faith. Both faith and reason come from God and were not in competition with each other but supported each other.

Vernacular Literature

- The universal language of medieval civilization was Latin.

- Latin was the language of Rome and was a common language which could be used in churches and at Universities.

  - A common language at universities allowed students from many different countries to be able to

Vernacular

- The vernacular was the language of the common people.
  - This included Spanish, French, English, and German.
- People began to produce literature in their own languages.
  - The most popular form of vernacular literature in the 12th century was troubadour poetry, which was mostly love stories about life at court between knights and ladies of the court.

Troubadours

Troubadours were usually travelling poets and musicians who would go from court to court telling their stories of courtly

Medieval Architecture

- During the 11th and 12th centuries there was a boom in architecture and building.

- Originally buildings were built in a Basilica style which consisted of a rectangular building with a flat wooden roof.

- Later, Romanesque architecture replaced this flat roof with a rounded arch.

Stained Glass

The stained glass windows of churches were also used to teach stories from the Bible to a mostly illiterate population.
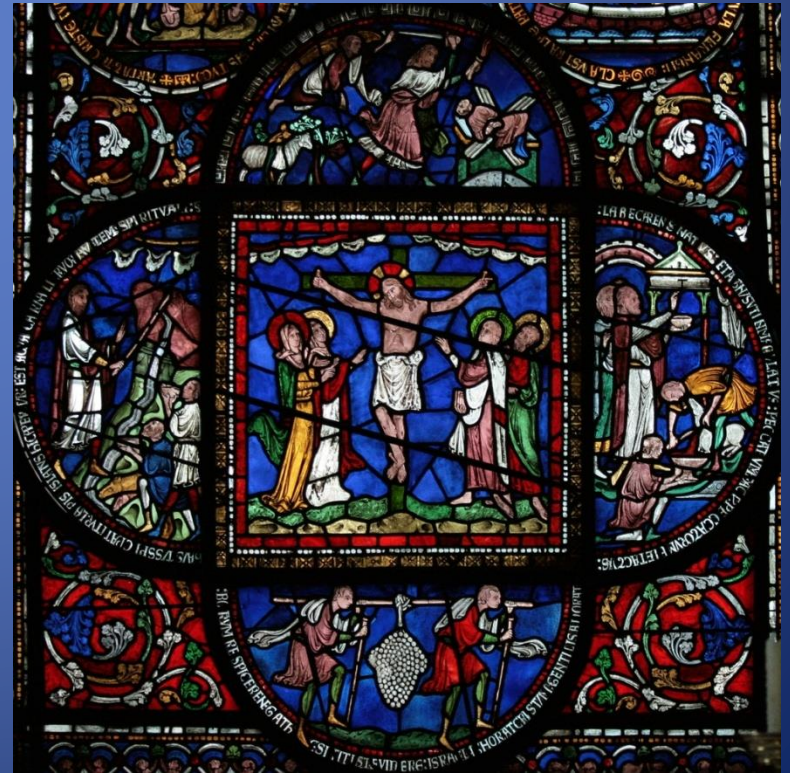
Romanesque Architecture

- Romanesque architecture developed to have some specific traits.
    - Rounded Arches
    - Thick walls with small windows with stone roofs.
- The dark environment of the church was meant to suggest the power and mystery of God.

Gothic Architecture

- Later, changes were made to the Romanesque style which developed a new style known as Gothic Architecture.
- Gothic architecture developed some distinct characteristics of its own.
  - Vaulted Arches (Pointed)
  - Flying Buttresses
  - Thinner walls and stained glass windows
- The advancements allowed thinner walls and larger windows, which allowed for these new churches to have much more natural light.
- The Gothic style was much more serene and self-confident.
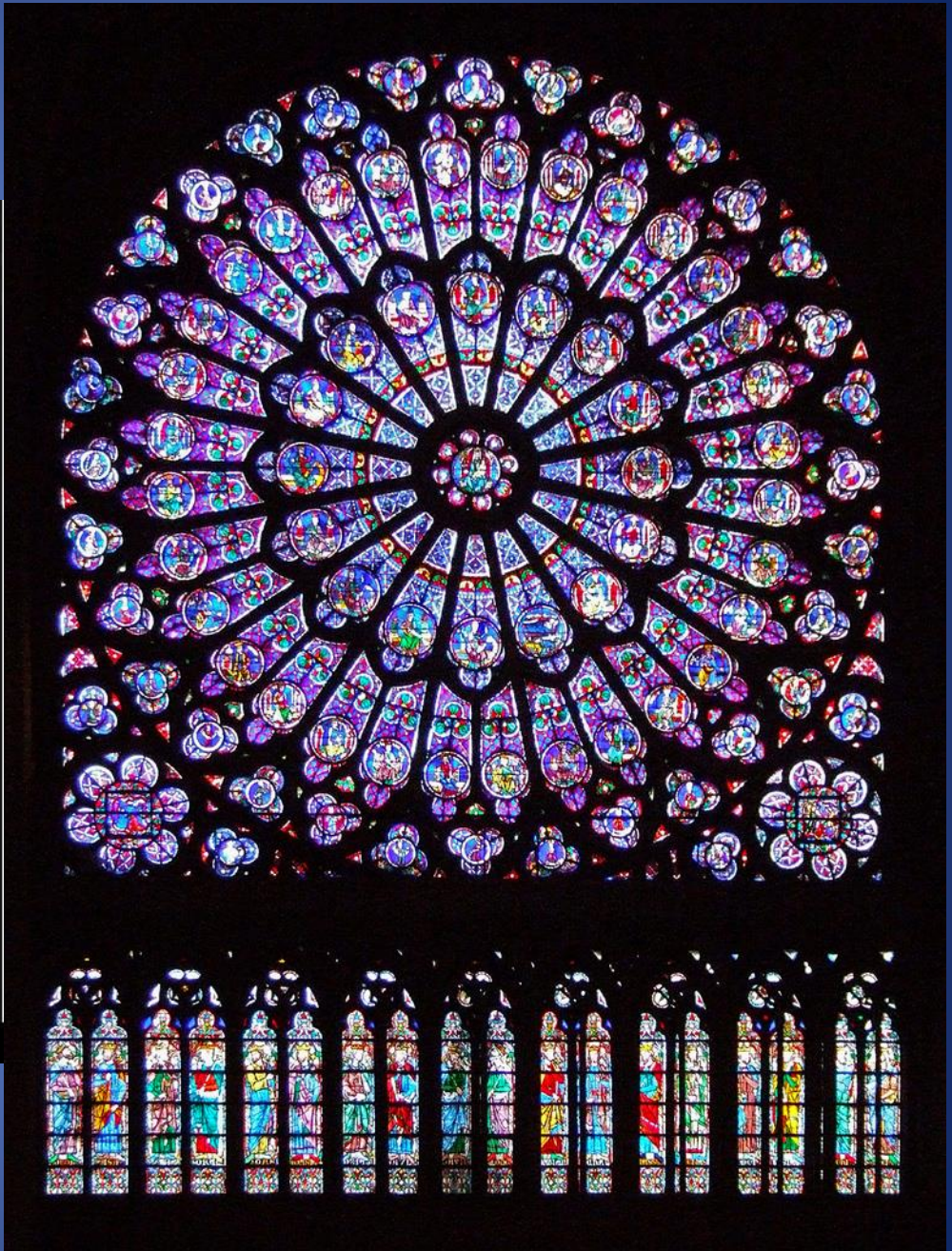
Flying Buttresses

Gargoyles

- A Gargoyle functioned as a grotesque. They were meant to scare away evil spirits, but often also acted as water spouts for the churches.
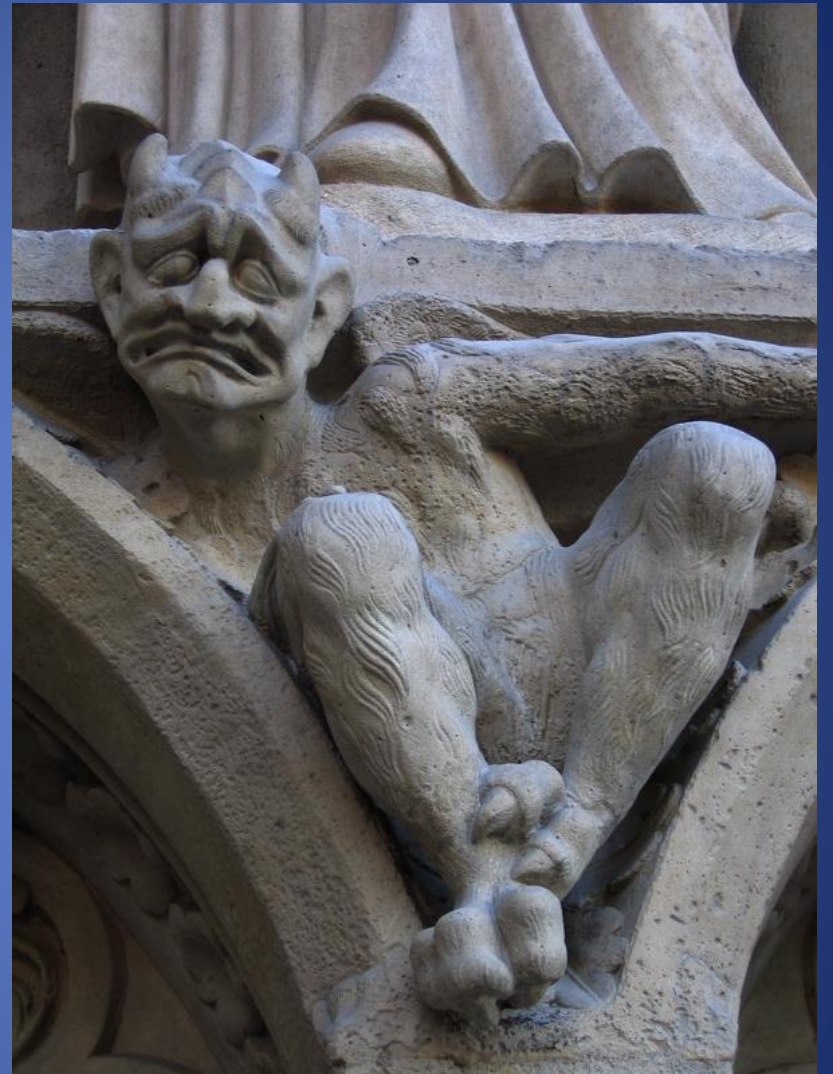
A Time of Crisis

- Important Dates
  - The Black Death spreads throughout Europe: 1350
  - The Great Schism (Avignon Papacy) begins: 1378

The Black Death

- During the 13th century the middle ages had reached a high point, the population had grown and there was an explosion of learning and culture.

- The 14th century would bring about many changes in medieval Europe.

- Europe had become overpopulated and people were beginning to feel the effects of that overpopulation.

- Prior to the plague, there was a famine from 1315 to 1322 which killed off about 10% of Europe's population.

What was the Black Death?

- The Black death was the most devastating natural disaster in European history.
- The Black Death, or bubonic plague, was a bacterial infection which killed 38 million people throughout Europe out of a pre-plague population of 75 million.
- In urban areas, the death rate was 50-60% of the population.

Types of Plague

- The most common form of plague was **bubonic plague**, which was carried by fleas which lived on black rats.
  - There was also **pneumonic plague**, which was bubonic plague which settled in the lungs and was spread by coughing.
  - There was also **septicemic plague** which attacked the bloodstream and could be spread from one person to another.
- It is thought that the plague originated in Asia and was spread via trade routes to Europe.

- The first area hit was Italy, ships which had been trading with Asia sailed into Italian ports with plague-infested rats.
- The ships were quarantined, but the rats got to shore.
- The poor sanitation of the time allowed for the quick spread of the disease. The plague spread more quickly in the crowded urban areas where people lived close together. Rural areas did not fare quite as badly.
- The plague travelled via trade route throughout Europe.

- People could be infected with the plague and not show symptoms for weeks.
- When plague broke out in a town people would flee, not knowing they were infected, and start plague in another town.
- The plague would spread faster during the warm months and go dormant for most of the colder months.
- The plague was worst from 1347-1351, but broke out sporadically for many years afterward.
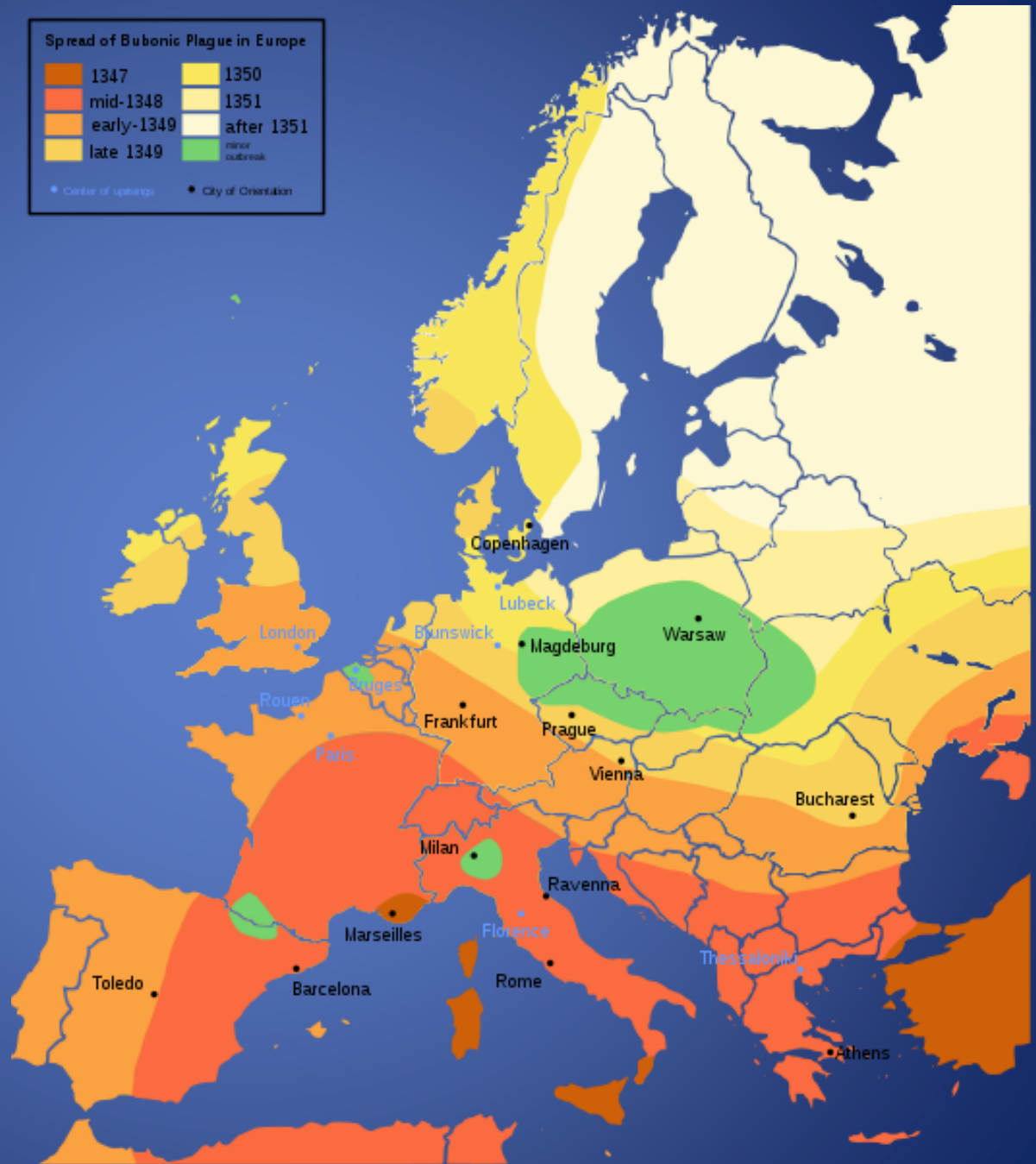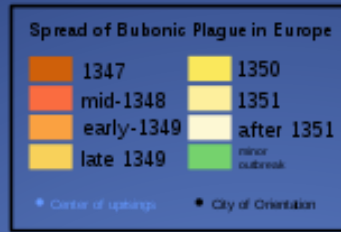
Impact of the Black Death

- Decline in population: 38 million people died from the black death. This caused a labor shortage throughout Europe. Where land had been scarce before, people could now gain access to it.

- Scarcity of Labor: The scarcity of labor caused by the plague actually helped improve working conditions for peasants in Europe. Many could demand wages for the first time.

- Towns freed from feudal obligations: Many towns lost large numbers of the populations. Many of these towns asked for freedom for their lords or had lost their lords to the plague.
- The power of the church declined because people lost faith in a church which had been unable to save them from such as disaster.
- Disruption of Trade: The plague caused trade to break down. People feared travelers and "plague goods" which may carry the disease.

Symptoms of the Plague

- The plague began with headache and fever, along with chills, nausea, vomiting, and stiffness.

- Within a day or two, the swellings appeared. They were hard, painful, burning lumps on his neck, under his arms, on his inner thighs. Soon they turned black, split open, and began to ooze pus and blood. They may have grown to the size of an orange.

- After the lumps appeared he would start to bleed internally. There would be blood in his urine, blood in his stool, and blood pooling under his skin, resulting in black boils and spots all over his body (this is where the name "black death" comes from).
- The fluids coming out of the body would smell horrible and most people died within a week of the onset of symptoms.
- People died so quickly there was little or no time to bury the dead, so the bodies piled up or were buried in shallow graves.

Social Symptoms

- The plague contributed to <u>Anti-Semitism</u> in Europe.
  - People blamed the Jews for the plague. In the city of Strasbourg a Christian mob murdered 2,000 Jews.
  - Similar massacres occurred throughout Europe.

Economic Consequences

- The Plague was actually good for the European Economy.
  - There was enough farmland to go around.
  - People were able to afford and buy land.
  - Workers demanded wages for their labor.
  - Cities grew as peasants and serfs, now free of feudal obligations, flocked to cities.
  - Merchants explored new businesses.

The Decline of Church Power

- During the 14ᵗʰ century the power of the church began to decline.

- European kings, who were gaining power, were no longer willing to accept the idea of Papal supremacy over them.

- One of these conflicts was between Pope Boniface VIII and King Philip IV of France.

- King Philip IV believed he should be able to tax the clergy.
- Pope Boniface VIII said that he could not.
- Philip IV refused to accept the Pope's authority and sent his troops to Italy to bring him to France to stand trial.
- The Pope escaped, but died shortly after leaving the office of Pope open for election . . .
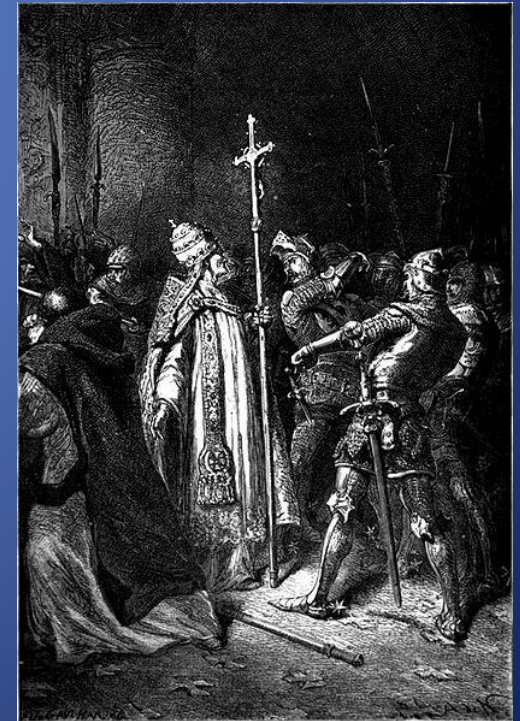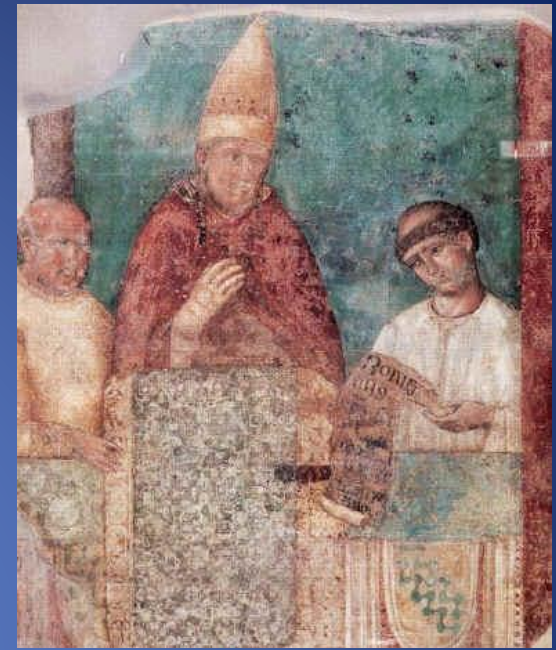
The Great Schism/Avignon Papacy

- During the conclave, Philip arranged for the election of a French Pope.

- The Papacy then moved to Avignon, France, where it remained from 1305-1377.

- A later Pope, Gregory XI, returned the Papacy to Rome, but died soon after the move.

- The cardinals insisted on the election of an Italian Pope, Pope Urban VI.
- Five months later, the French cardinals declared the election of that Pope invalid and elected their own, Clement VII.
- <u>Now Europe had TWO Popes</u>. This created a lot of problems, the Pope was the head of the Church and people were uncertain as to which Pope they should follow.
  - The French and their allies supported the French Pope.
  - England and the Holy Roman Empire supported the Italian Pope.
- The two Pope excommunicated each other and there was chaos within the Church.

The Council of Constance

- Church cardinals called a Church council at Pisa and tried electing a new Pope and then there were three!

- The Holy Roman Emperor finally called the **Council of Constance** to resolve the Great Schism.
  - The two Popes were deposed, the third resigned and a new Pope was elected.

Attempts at Church Reform

- All of this corruption and chaos within the Church made some want to reform the Church.
- In England John Wycliffe made arguments that salvation came from faith and not from the Church itself.
  - He and his followers translated part of the Bible into English.
  - His reforms helped to lay the foundations for later change, but were unsuccessful at the time.

The Hundred Years War

- This war was a conflict between England and France.
- There were several factors which led to the war.
  - England had lands which it claimed in France
  - England and France were in competition for Flanders.
  - Edward had a claim to the French throne, but the French were outraged at the idea of having an English King.
  - Both sides welcomed war as a chance to assert their own agendas.
- The war officially stared when King Philip VI of France took English holdings and Edward III declared war on France.
- What occurred was a 116-year conflict that changed the two countries.

France vs. England

- The French and English had different fighting styles.
  - The French tended to use the crossbow.
  - The English used the longbow.
- At the battle of Crecy, the English had a sound victory over the French using their bowmen.
- After the battle King Henry V of England executed the French prisoners.
- At Agincourt, the English won another victory when the French cavalry became bogged down in the mud of the battlefield.

Jeanne d'Arc (Joan of Arc) 1412-1431

- Charles was the uncrowned king of France, the *douphin.*

- Joan of Arc was a young French peasant girl who claimed that she heard voices that told her it was her duty to save France.

- In 1429 she made it to Charles' court and convinced him to let her

Orleans

- At the battle of Orleans, Joan was able to lead the French troops to victory.

- Joan was, however, captured by the English in 1430 and was burned as a heretic.

- She became a martyr and symbol for the French in the war.
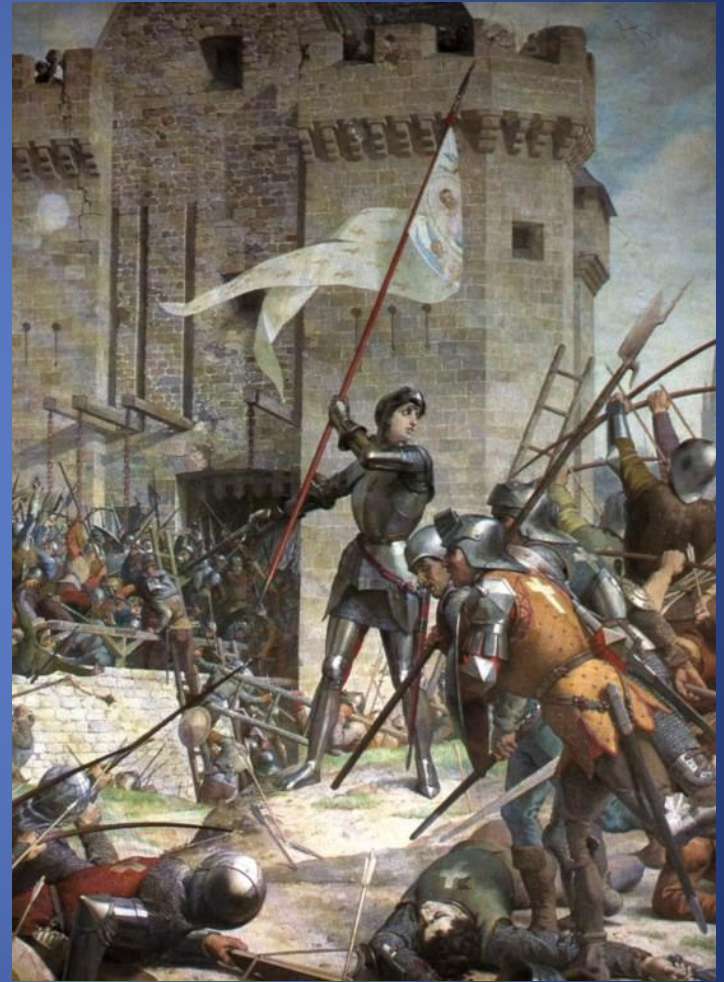
Gunpowder

The French were eventually able to win the war because of Gunpowder.

The French developed cannons and were able to defeat the English.

The French achieved victory in 1453.

Political Recovery

As the power of the Church declined **New Monarchs** were emerging in Europe who consolidated their power and made their kingdoms strong under their central authority.
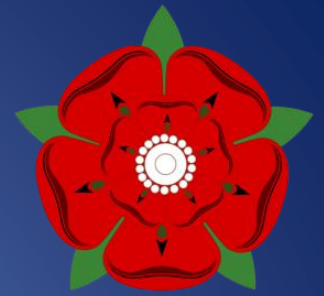
France

- The Hundred Years war benefitted France by providing it with a sense of national identity.

- Later King Louis XI (the spider) strengthened the power of the French Monarchy by instituting the *taille*, or tax, on the French Monarchs.

- Through deals and alliances, Louis managed to gain control over the nobles of France.

England

- The Hundred Years War devastated England.
  - The country lost territory and the nobles lost confidence in the monarchy
- This led to a conflict called the War of the Roses between the houses of York and Lancaster.
- Eventually the house of Lancaster won and Henry Tutor (Henry VII) became the first Tutor King.

Central and Eastern Europe

- The Holy Roman Empire was different from France, England, and Spain in that it never consolidated power under a strong king.
- In 1438 The Hapsburg dynasty gained power over the office of Holy Roman Emperor.
- In Eastern Europe different religious groups came into conflict
  - Roman Catholics, Eastern Orthodox Christians and Muslims began to fight each other.