

Warm-up Activity

- Take a sheet of paper and draw a line down the center
- On the left side, write down everything you know or think you know about knights
- On the right side, write down everything you know or think you know about modern soldiers
- Circle or star everything that is alike

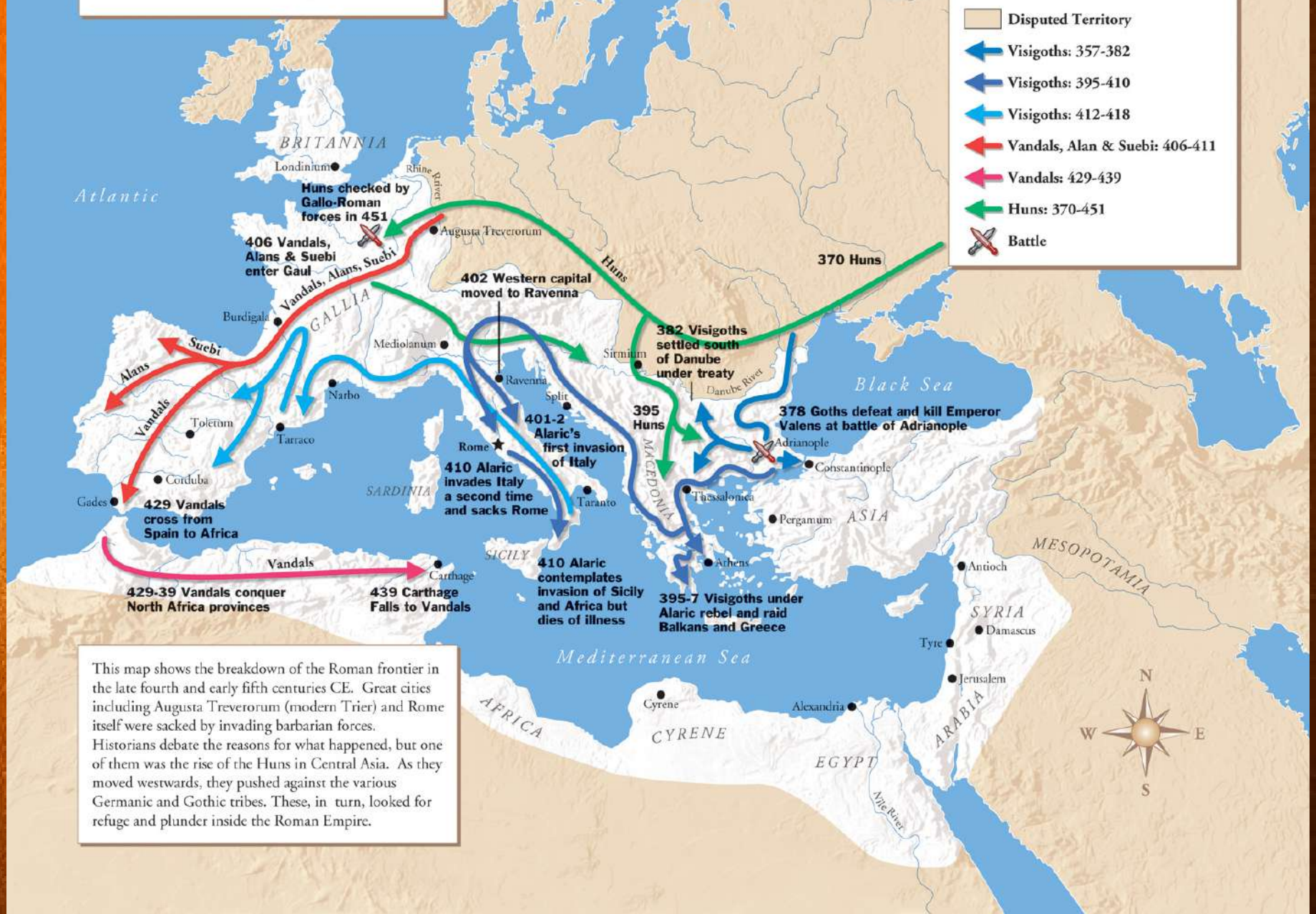
Middle Ages (A.D. 500 to 1500)



Standards

- **SSWH7 Analyze European medieval society with regard to culture, politics, society, and economics.**
- a. Explain the manorial system and feudal relationships, include: the status of peasants and feudal monarchies and the importance of Charlemagne.
- b. Explain the political impact of Christianity and the role of the church in medieval society.
- c. Describe how increasing trade led to the growth of towns and cities, include: the impact of the Bubonic Plague.
- d. Describe the causes and impact of the Crusades on the Islamic World and Europe

The Germanic Invasions, AD 378-439



This map shows the breakdown of the Roman frontier in the late fourth and early fifth centuries CE. Great cities including Augusta Treverorum (modern Trier) and Rome itself were sacked by invading barbarian forces. Historians debate the reasons for what happened, but one of them was the rise of the Huns in Central Asia. As they moved westwards, they pushed against the various Germanic and Gothic tribes. These, in turn, looked for refuge and plunder inside the Roman Empire.

Medieval Period: Overview

I. Medieval Period (500 A.D. to 1500 A.D.)

A. What was the Medieval Period?

1. Period in history between the breakup of the Roman Empire and the rise of modern times.
2. Lasted about 1,000 years.



The Early Middle Ages (500 A.D.-1000 A.D.)

I. The Early Middle Ages (500 A.D.-1000 A.D.)

A. Known as the "Dark Ages"

1. Culture and learning almost disappeared in Europe.
2. Few organized governments existed.
3. Plagued by barbaric invasions.

a. Germanic tribes

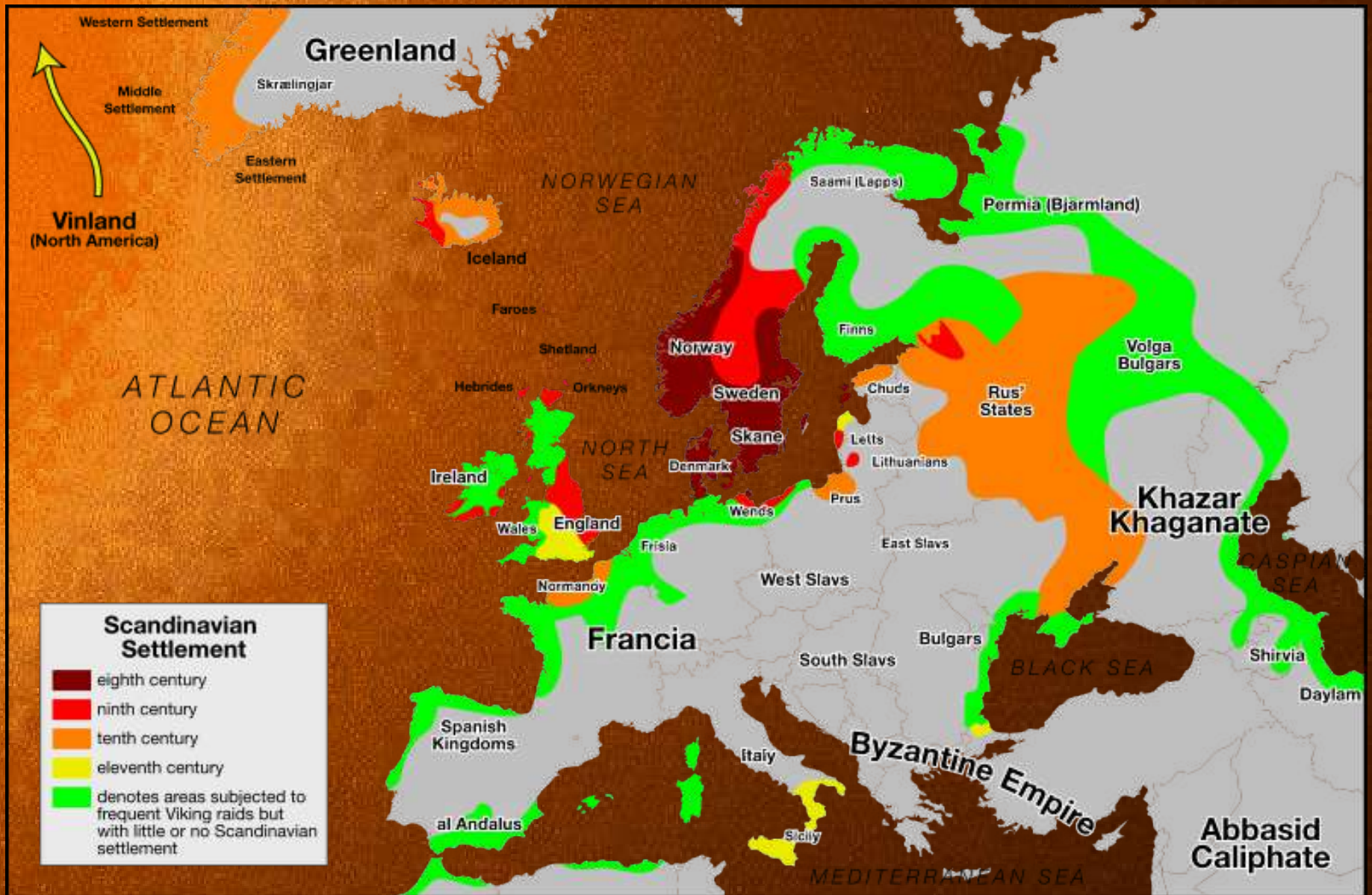
1a. Hunted rather than farmed.

1aa. Many were seafaring (i.e. Vikings)

2a. They worshipped the forces of nature.

3a. Paid little attention to art, science, and literature.





Vikings: Map & Fun Facts



Interesting Viking Names: Eric Bloodaxe, Thorfinn Skullsplitter, Bjorn Ironside, Harold Bluetooth, Eric the Victorious, Erik the Red, Ingvar the Far-Traveled, Sweyn Forkbeard, William the Conqueror, Ivar the Boneless



The Vikings were very cruel. One of the ways they liked to kill their enemies was by a hideous method called “the blood eagle.” The victim’s back was split open and his blood-covered lungs were lifted out so that they flapped around like a pair of wings.

Vikings used the skulls of their enemies as drinking vessels.

Impact of Germanic Invasions

Disruption of Trade

Downfall of Cities

Population Shifts

Decline in Learning

Loss of a Common

Language

Germans Adopt Christianity

The Church as an institution survived the fall of the Roman Empire

Clovis, leader of the Franks, converts to Christianity in 496

By 511, Clovis had united the Franks in one kingdom. A strong alliance now existed between the Franks and the Church.

Charles Martel extended Frank territory. He also defeated Muslim raiders from Spain at the Battle of Tours. If the Muslims had won, western Europe might have become part of the Muslim Empire.

The Age of Charlemagne

I. The Age of Charlemagne or Charles the Great (768 A.D. to 814 A.D.)

A. The Age of Charlemagne is known as the, "Light in the Dark Ages."

1. King of the Franks (France, Germany and Switzerland)

a. Governed his kingdom from a castle in Aachen.

2. Crowned "Roman Emperor" in 800 A.D. by Pope Leo III.

3. Created a huge empire by defeating the Lombards and Saxons.

a. Incorporated their territories into his empire.

4. Managed his lands efficiently and kept his nobles loyal.

5. Charlemagne was very interested in education.

a. Constructed schools for all children.



Fun Fact:

Despite Charlemagne's deep interest in education and his ability to read, he never learned to write no matter how hard he tried.



Charlemagne's Empire: Map



The Death of Charlemagne

II. The Death of Charlemagne

A. His successor, Louis the Pious, could not maintain the kingdom.

B. Treaty of Verdun, (843 A.D.)

1. Split Charlemagne's kingdom into three regions.

a. West Frankish Kingdom (Modern-day France)

1a. Charles the Bald

b. East Frankish Kingdom (Modern-day Germany and central Europe)

1b. Louis the German

c. Kingdom of Italy (Northern Italy)

1c. Lothair I

1cc. Subdivided after Lothair I's death in 855 A.D. between Lothar

II, Charles the Young, and Louis II.

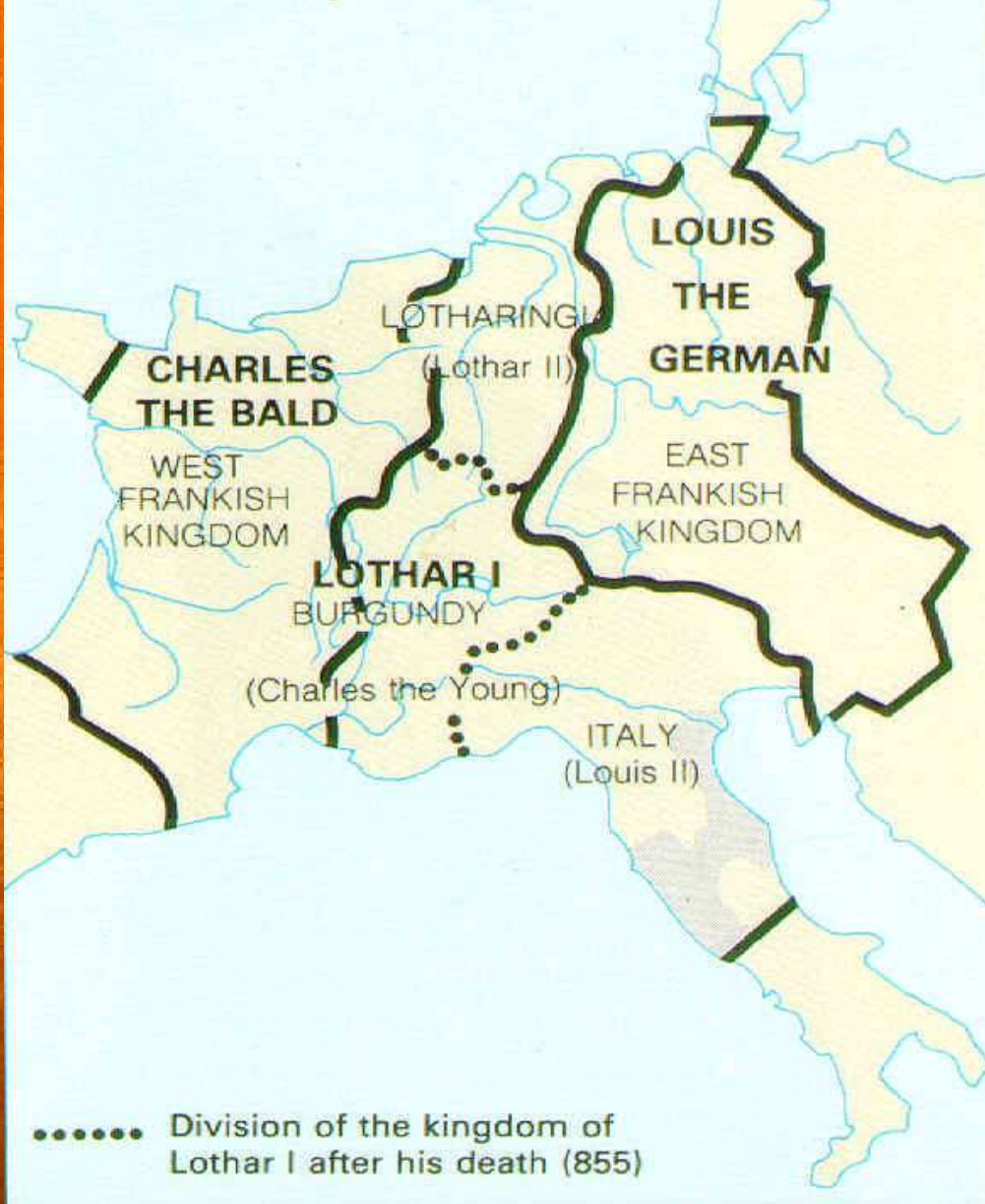
2. Division made the kingdoms weaker and they became rivals.

3. Attacks from Muslim, Magyar, and Scandinavian invaders further destroyed the Carolingian empire.

4. Leads to Feudalism

Division of Charlemagne's Empire: Map

The Treaty of Verdun (843)



Statue of Charlemagne in front of the Notre-Dame cathedral in Paris, France.



Charlemagne's shield and coat of arms

Feudalism

I. The growth of Feudalism (900A.D. to 1400s)

A. What was Feudalism?

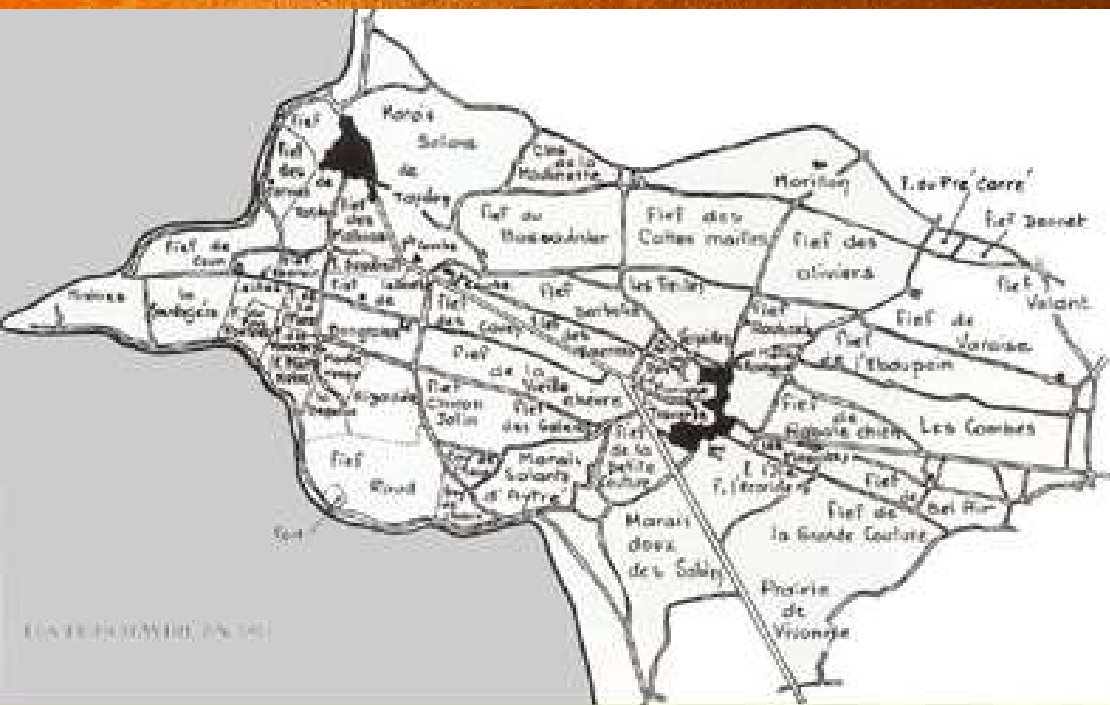
1. System of holding land in exchange for military service or loyalty.

a. Feudal kings and lords gave lands (Fiefs) to lesser nobles (Vassals).

1a. An unwritten contract or understanding.

2a. Often, they continued to subdivide their lands (fiefs) further.

B. Developed because organized government fell apart in Europe.



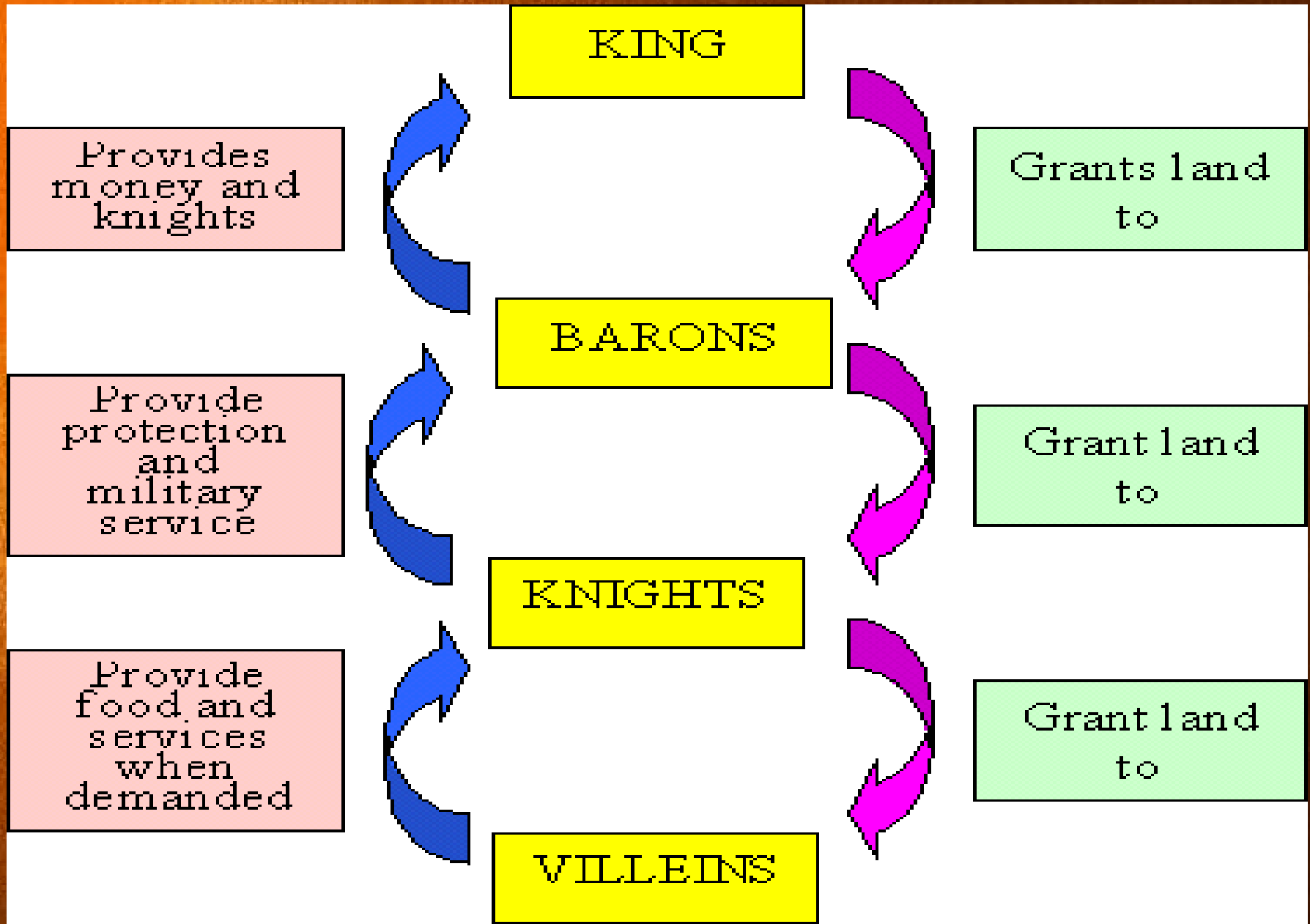
Fiefs



Vassals

Feudalism: Diagram

See p. 361 & 362



Advantages and Disadvantages of Feudalism

II. Advantages of Feudalism.

A. Provided stability, security, and government after the collapse of the Roman Empire.

1. Offered protection against barbarian invasions.
2. Everyone had certain rights and duties.

III. Disadvantages of Feudalism.

1. Undemocratic principle
 - a. Some people were born to rule and others to serve.
2. Period was marked by poverty, illiteracy, and numerous diseases.
3. Warfare became frequent between the vassals.
 - a. Much land and property was destroyed.
 - 1a. Peasants suffered the most.



Life During the Time of Feudalism

IV. Life during the time of Feudalism.

A. Manor

1. **The manor, or estate of the lord, was the center of medieval life.**
 - a. Consisted of the lord's castle, fields where crops were grown, and the village where the peasants lived.
2. **Agriculture was the most important industry.**
 - a. **Peasants worked both their land and their lord's land.**
3. **Farming methods and tools were crude and inefficient.**
 - a. **Three-field system** was popular.
 - 1a. **2/3 of the fields were used for farming each season.**
 - 2b. **The other 1/3 was left alone to regain its fertility.**



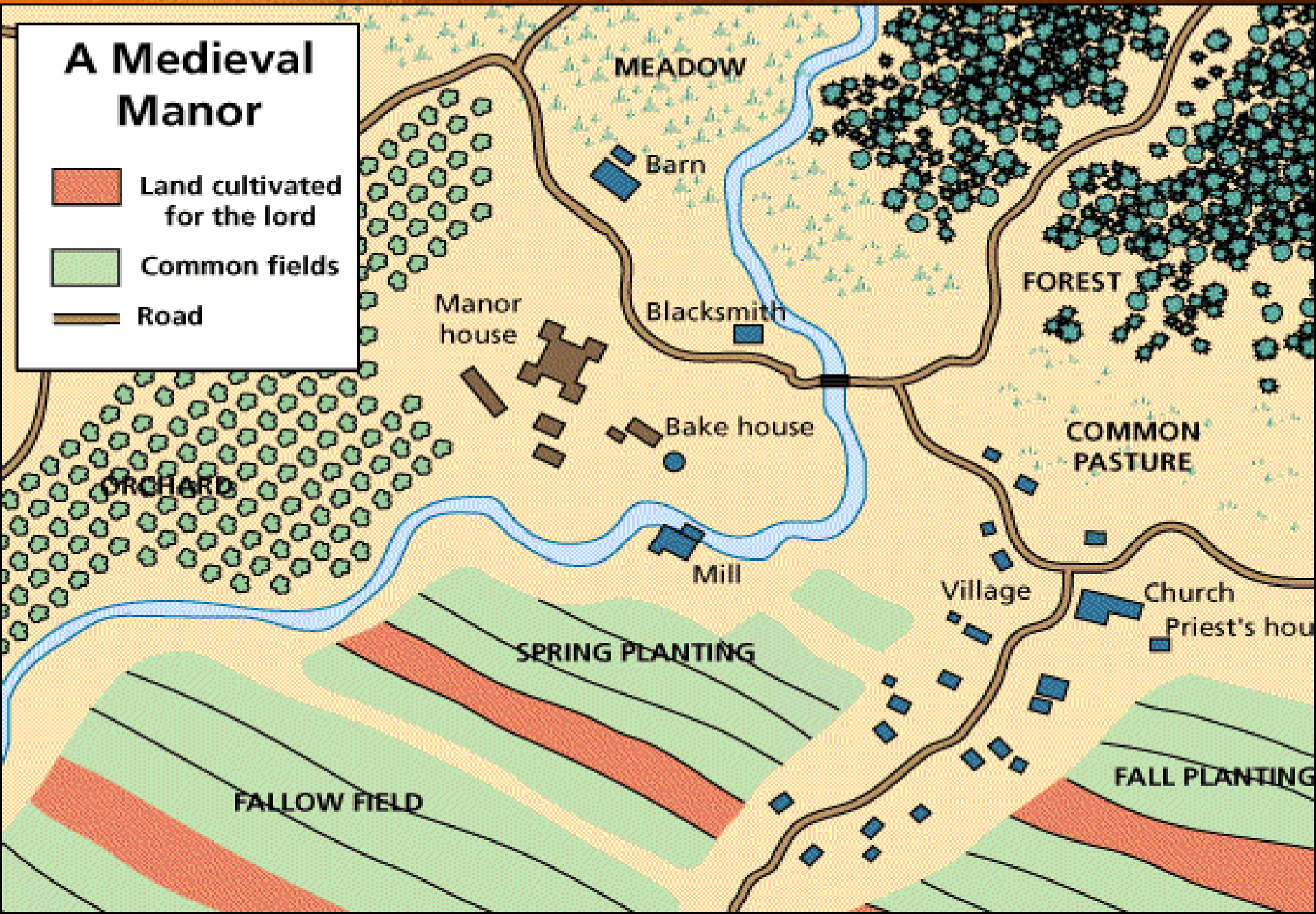
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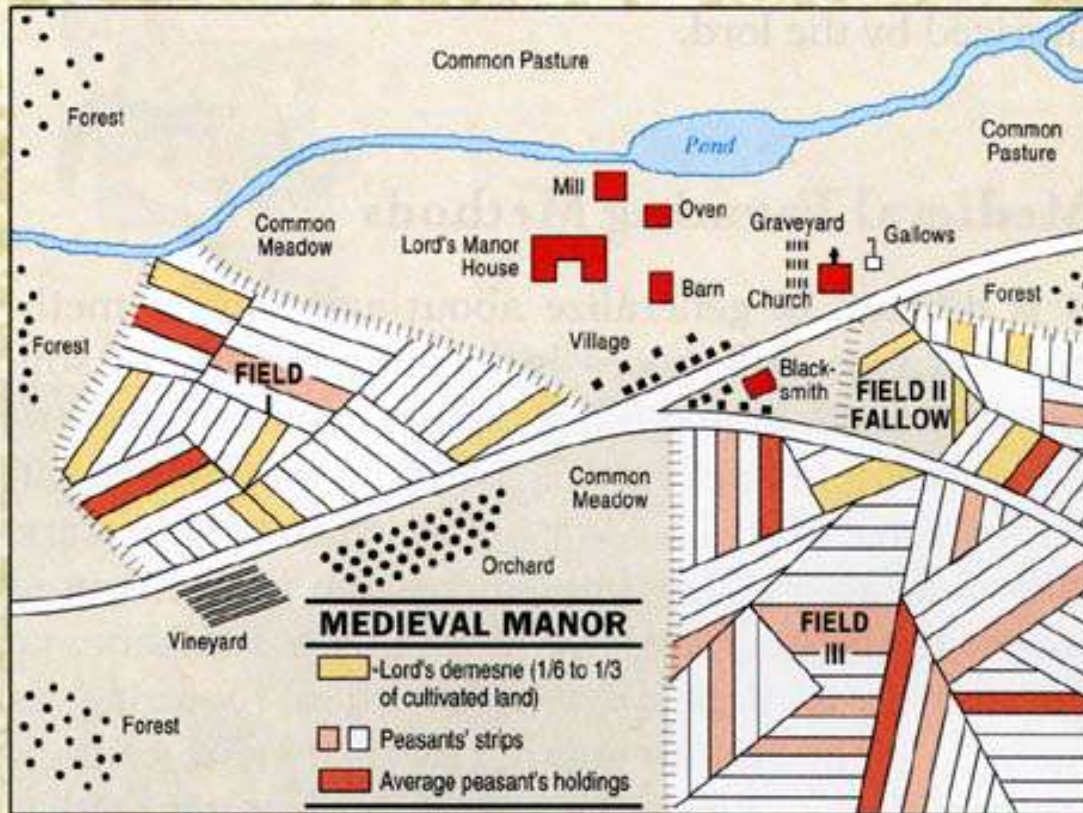
Medieval Manor

A Medieval Manor

-  Land cultivated for the lord
-  Common fields
-  Road



Three-Field System: Diagram



The manor, the self-contained economic unit of early medieval life, operated on a system of reciprocal rights and obligations based on custom. In return for protection, strips of arable land, and the right to use the nonarable common land, the peasant paid dues and worked on the lord's demesne. Under the three-field system, one-third of the land lay fallow so that intensive cultivation did not exhaust the soil.

Life of the Medieval Peasant

I. Life of the Medieval Peasant.

A. Life was very hard.

1. Peasants were bound to the land.

a. Often sold with the land.

b. Needed their lord's permission to marry or to travel outside of the

manor.

c. Worked from sunrise to sunset.

2. Little time for entertainment or merrymaking.

3. Self-sufficient

a. Grew their own food and made their own clothing.

4. Plagued by crop failures, numerous diseases, and malnutrition.

5. Very few could read.



The Church in the Middle Ages

I. The Church in the Middle Ages

A. Roman Catholic Church

1. **The Church was the most powerful institution in Medieval Europe.**

a. Church organization similar to feudalism: pope headed the Church, followed by other clergy (bishops, priests).

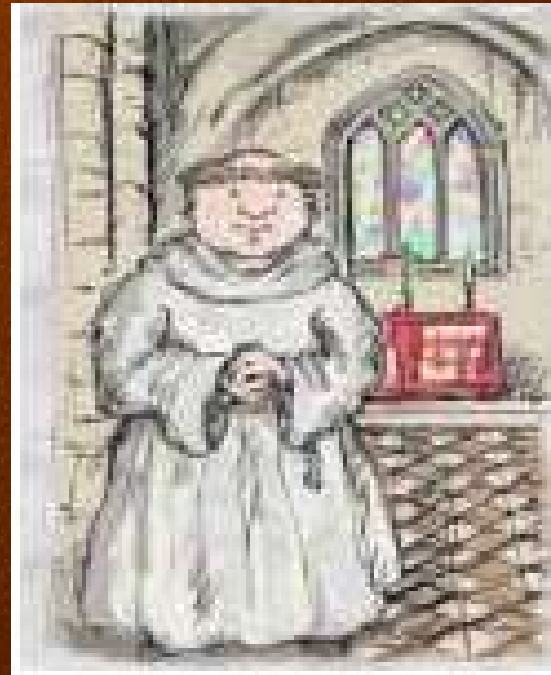
b. People had unquestionable faith in the church.

1a. Represented an **escape from the turmoil of their everyday lives.**

2a. **Sanctuary (safe place)**

c. Entire lives were guided by the Catholic Church.

d. Church had religious and political authority, called **canon law.**



The Power of the Church in 1500

I. It Owned Land:

A. The Church owned many large areas of farmland. People who grew crops on this land had to give one tenth of everything they grew to the Church.

1. This was called the Tithe.

II. It Controlled People's Beliefs:

A. The Church told people that when they died, their souls lived on either in Heaven or in Hell.



Gothic Architecture



The Power of the Church in 1500

III. It Was Rich:

A. People wanted to be in purgatory for the shortest possible time.

1. **The Church said that you could shorten your stay in purgatory if you did several things:**
 - a. **Attend Church and live a good life**
 - b. **Go on a pilgrimage**
 - c. **Buy a special pardon. These pardons were known as Indulgences.**
2. **The Church made a lot of money this way, as people tried to buy their way to heaven.**
3. **The Church also made money through the Tithes.**

IV. It Was Not Controlled by the King:

A. **The Church was Roman Catholic and therefore was led by the Pope.**

1. **This meant that the King could not tell anyone from the Church what to do. Even if a churchman committed a crime, they could not be tried by a normal court, but instead were tried by fellow churchmen, who were often very lenient.**

How the Church Enforced Its Authority

I. The Catholic Church enforced its authority.

A. Excommunication- cut off an individual from Church services.

1. Considered a severe form of punishment.

B. Interdiction- cut off an entire nation or region from Church services.



Problems in the Church

I. Problems in the Church

- A. Illiterate Priests, Priests getting married
- B. Immoral popes
- C. Landowners instead of religious leaders
- D. Simony-buying and selling of church positions
- E. Lay investiture-kings appointed church bishops

Church Reform

I. Church Reform

- A. Pope Leo IX and Pope Gregory VII were against simony and marriage of priests.
- B. Church restructured to resemble a kingdom, with the pope as the head.
- C. Group of advisors called the pope's Curia, which acted as a court and developed canon law.
- D. Larger churches called cathedrals were built so that more people could worship.
- E. The Crusades, or “holy wars” against the Muslim Turks.

Otto I

- Ruler of Medieval Germany, followed the rule of Charlemagne
- Invaded Italy on the church's behalf
- Pope crowned him Emperor
- Holy Roman Empire created
- Later, Popes and Italians resented German power over Italy



Clash between church and state

- Lay investiture: ceremony in which kings and nobles appointed church officials
- 1075 Pope Gregory VII banned this practice
- German Emperor, Henry IV, ordered Gregory to step down
- Henry is excommunicated; tried to win Pope's forgiveness



Concordat of Worms

- Successors continue to fight over lay investiture
- 1122 meeting in German city of Worms
- Church could appoint bishops, but Emperor could veto



The Crusades (A.D. 1095 to A.D. 1291.)



I. Crusades (A.D. 1095 to A.D. 1291.)

A. Wars fought to retake the Holy lands

1. Muslim Turks threatened the Byzantine Empire.

a. Byzantine emperor, Alexius Comnenus, appealed to **Pope Urban II** for help.

2. **Council of Clermont, 1095.**

a. Pope Urban II summoned western Christians to go to the Byzantine Empire's aid.

1a. A fight against a common enemy was believed to reunite Christian Europe.



Pope Urban II



Council of Clermont

The Crusades (A.D. 1095 to A.D. 1291.)

II. Reasons why Christian knights volunteered:

A. Religious reasons- God's will to retake holy lands from the “Muslim Infidels.”

1. Would receive Papal forgiveness for sins.

B. Acquire new lands and riches.

C. Adventure.

D. Escape troubles in Western Europe.



The Crusades (A.D. 1095 to A.D. 1291.)

III. **Crusades lasted for over 200 years.**

A. **First Crusade (A.D. 1096-1099)**

- a. Ill-prepared, but **most successful**
- b. Crusaders **captured Jerusalem.**

B. **Second Crusade (A.D. 1147-1149)**

- a. **Muslims led by Saladin recaptured Jerusalem**
 - 1a. **Massacred Christians.**

C. **Third Crusade (A.D. 1189-1191)**

a. **Crusaders, led by Philip II, Frederick I, and Richard the Lion-Hearted, failed to retake Jerusalem, but bargained to allow Christians to go to Jerusalem on religious pilgrimages.**



The Crusades: Overview Diagram

The First Three Crusades:



Goals



Outcomes

First Crusade 1096-1099

Rescue the Holy Land from Muslims
End private wars among European nobles

Jerusalem captured in 1099
Private wars decreased
Crusader States established

Second Crusade 1147-1149

Defend remaining Crusader States after the fall of Edessa

Crusaders forced to retreat
Crusader States remained in danger

Third Crusade 1189-1192

Recapture Jerusalem, which had been taken by Saladin

Failed to recapture Jerusalem
Treaty allowed Christian pilgrims into Jerusalem

First Crusade Map: (A.D. 1096-1099)



Second Crusade Map: (A.D. 1147-1149)

The Second Crusade, 1147-49



Third Crusade Map: (A.D. 1189-1191)

The Third Crusade, 1189-91



4th-9th Crusades (A.D. 1202-1272)

IV. Crusades 4-9 (A.D. 1202-1272)

- A. Failed miserably
- B. Crusaders never made it to the Holy Land, instead looted Constantinople.
- C. Spirit of the Crusades faded.



Children's Crusade (A.D. 1212)

V. Children's Crusade

- A. In two different movements, **thousands of children set out to conquer Jerusalem.**
- B. One group from France was led by Stephen of Cloyes, a 12 year old boy.
- C. An **estimated 30, 000 joined** the Crusade.
- D. **Many died of cold, starvation, and drowned; others were captured and sold into slavery; others went back home.**

VI. Effects of the Crusades

- A. **Lessened the power of the pope, weakened the feudal nobility and increased power of kings**
- B. **For Muslims, they left a legacy of bitterness and hatred.**

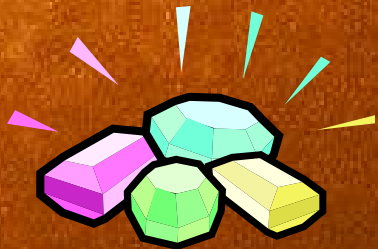
The Crusades Failed but...

VI. The Crusades failed but...

- A. Introduced a new way of life to Europeans
- B. Discovery of new spices
- C. Fine jewelry
- D. Silk
- E. New medicines found
- F. Perfume



Perfume



Fine jewelry



New spices



Silk



New medicines

Civilization Emerges from the Middle Ages

I. Civilization Emerges from the Middle Ages. (1300 A.D. to 1500 A.D.)

A. The Growth of Medieval Towns.

1. Causes:

a. Commerce developed in the 12th and 13th centuries.

1a. An immediate result of the Crusades.

b. Serfdom (peasantry) declined in Western Europe.

c. Increase in population.



By the 11th and 12th centuries, Europe began to engage in larger scale interregional and international trade at trade fairs.



Money grew in importance as the preferred currency needed to back up letters of exchange.



Letters of exchange were created as a safer and easier alternative to transporting large caches of coin for payment.

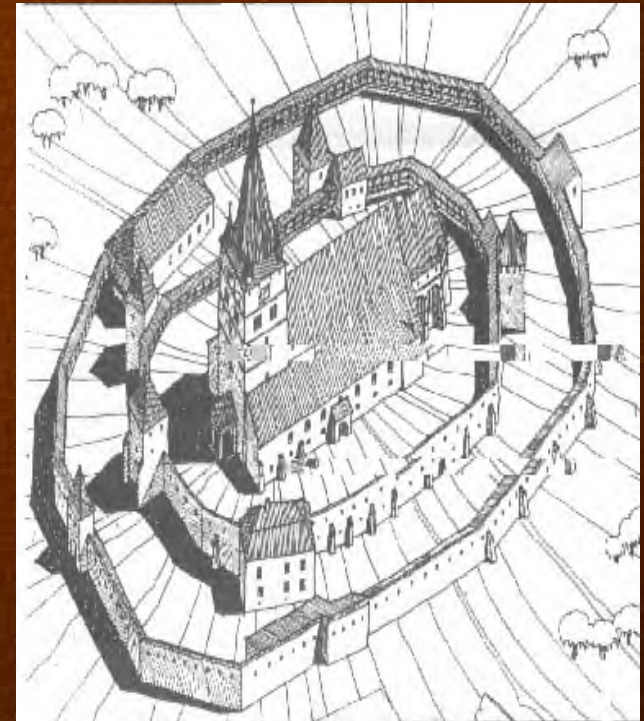


A flourishing economy gave rise to banks that would hold, invest, and loan.

Characteristics of Medieval Towns

II. Characteristics of Medieval Towns.

- A. Surrounded by heavy walls for protection.
- B. Small and compact.
- C. Houses were small and crowded.
- D. Streets were narrow.
- E. Sanitary conditions were very poor.
 1. Frequent epidemics and diseases.



Guilds in Medieval Towns



III. Guilds in Medieval towns.

A. Skilled craftsman

1. Bakers, tailors, carpenters, and candle makers.
 - a. **Established working hours, quality products, quotas, and prices.**

B. Apprentices

1. Beginning worker who learned a trade.
 - a. **Not paid (Usually committed to 7 years or more of service)**

C. Journeyman

1. Workers who work for a master craftsman for a wage.

D. Master craftsman

1. Maintained own business. (His own boss)



Black Plague (Bubonic Plague) (1347-1444)

I. **Black Plague (Bubonic Plague) (1347-1444)**

A. Arrived in Europe from Asian traders.

B. One-third of Europe's population died.

C. Caused by fleas on rats.

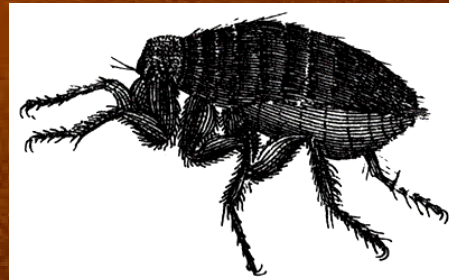
D. Symptoms:

1. **Hard tumors, high fever, and bleeding from the lungs.**

2. Usually, infected person suffered for about three days before dying.

a. People were mystified:

1a. **Thought it was God's punishment, witchcraft, cats, and/or persons of the Jewish faith.**



How the Plague was Transmitted

**Flea drinks rat blood
that carries the bacteria**

**Bacteria multiply
in flea's gut**

Human is infected

**Gut clogged
with bacteria**

**Flea bites human,
regurgitates blood
into open wound**

What Were the Symptoms of the Plague?



Day 1 Painful swellings called buboes appeared in the victim's armpits and groin. These were usually about the size of an egg, but could sometimes be as big as an apple.



Day 4 The disease attacked the nervous system. This caused the victim to suffer spasms. The victim was in terrible pain.



Day 2 The victim vomited and developed a fever.



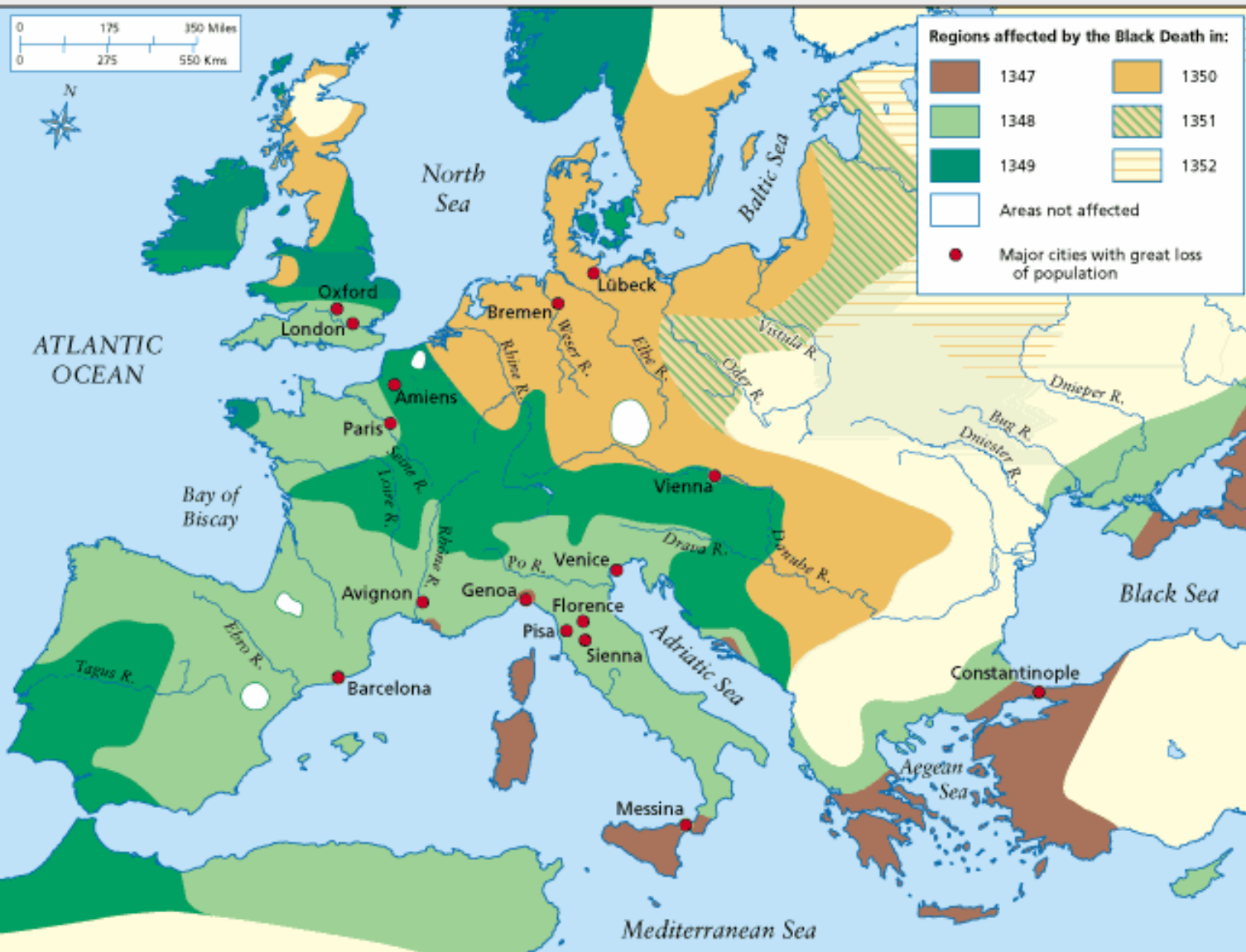
Day 5 Sometimes the buboes burst and a foul-smelling black liquid oozed from the open boils. When this happened the victim usually lived. However, in most cases the victim suffered a painful death.



Day 3 Bleeding under the skin caused dark blotches all over the body.

Spread of Black Plague: Map

The Black Death in Europe, 1347–52



Impact of the Black Plague: Diagram

Impact of the Black Death

The widespread epidemic did more than leave millions dead. It created ripple effects across the entire fabric of life in medieval Europe.

The Church

Deaths create a shortage of qualified priests.

Doing penance gives rise to flagellant movement.

Church credibility is questioned.

The Economy

With fewer consumers, prices drop initially.

Land is abandoned.

Fewer laborers result in higher wages and eventual inflation.

The Society

Unrest and rebellion increase.

Opportunities for social mobility arise.

Customs decline.

