

An aerial illustration of a medieval village. The village is enclosed by a stone wall. Inside the wall, there is a church with a tall, pointed steeple on the left side. Several houses with thatched roofs are scattered throughout the village. A large, rectangular building, possibly a manor or a school, is located on the right side. The surrounding area is green, suggesting fields or a forest.

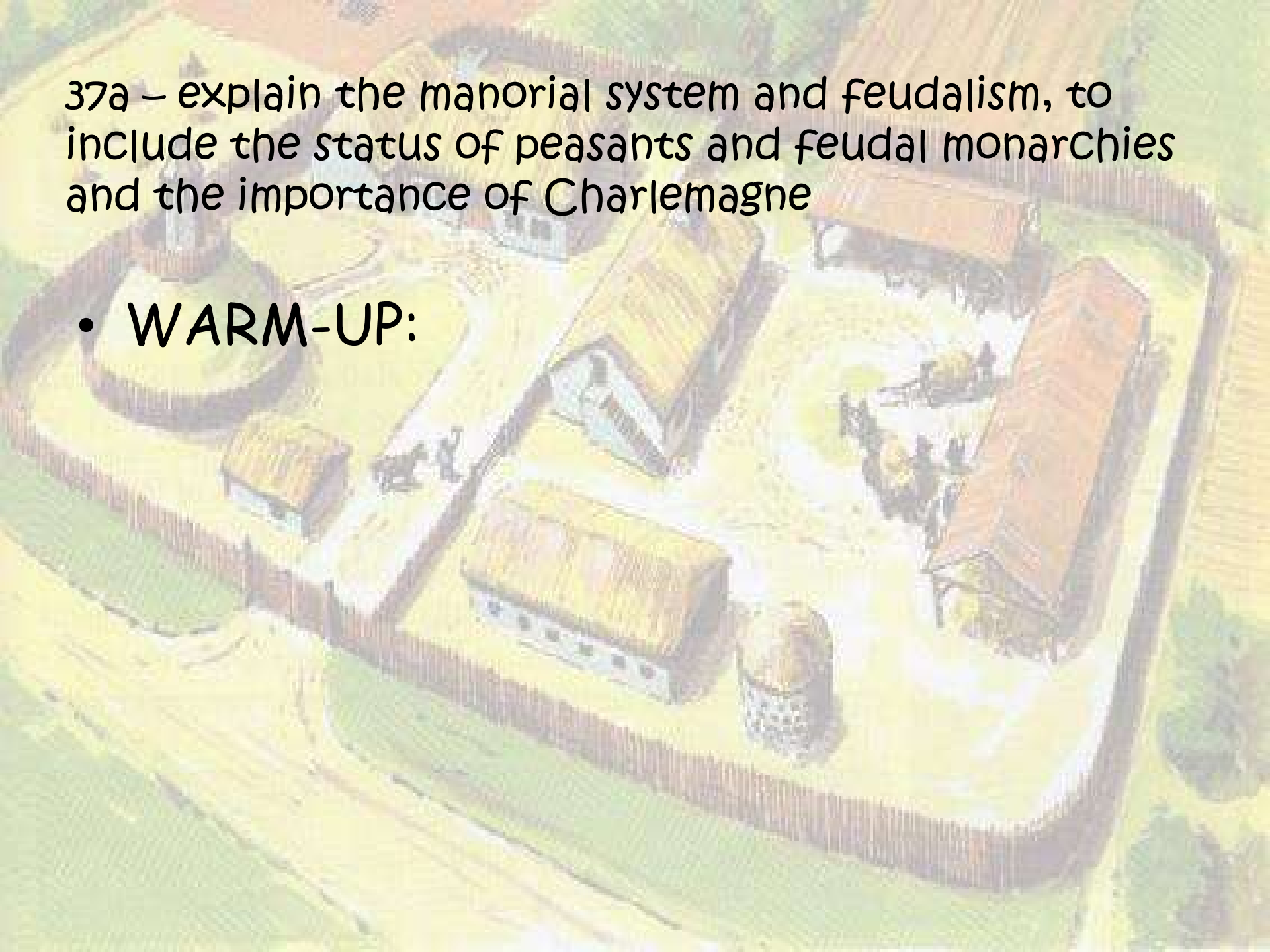
The Middle Ages

Chapters 13 and 14

Pages 353-373, 379-403

37a – explain the manorial system and feudalism, to include the status of peasants and feudal monarchies and the importance of Charlemagne

- **WARM-UP:**



The Middle Ages

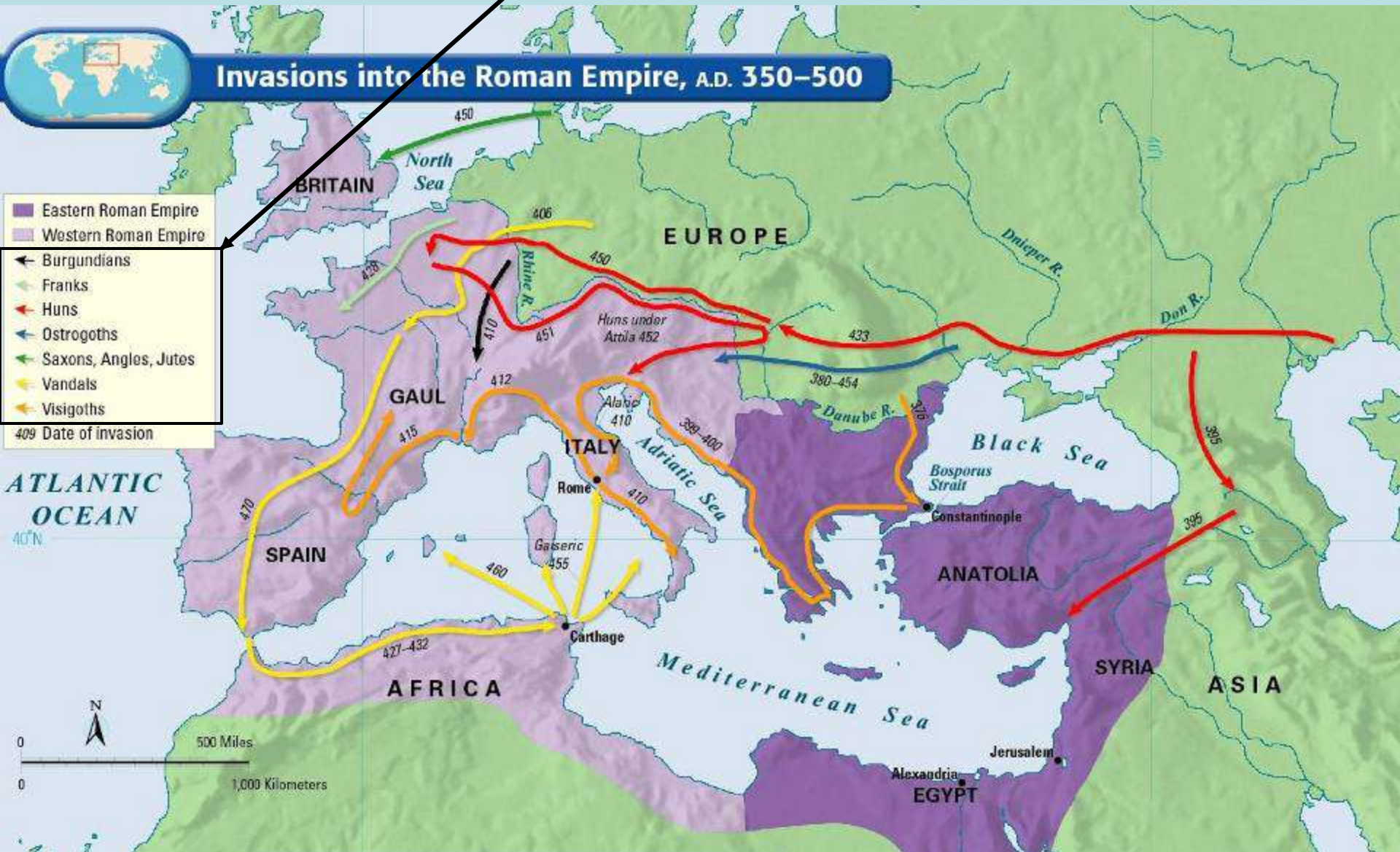
- When?
 - 476 A.D. (fall of Roman Empire) to 1500s
- What?
 - Between 400-600, small Germanic kingdoms replaced Roman provinces
 - Germans? How did that happen?

....Remember the immediate cause for the fall of the Roman Empire???

Major Eras of European History

- Classical Era (Greece and Rome)
500 B.C.- 600 A.D.
- Middle Ages (time of knights and castles) 500 A.D. – 1500 A.D.
- Early Modern Era (time of powerful kings and exploration) 1500 A.D. – 1776 A.D.

German Invasions!!!



Impact of Germanic Invasions

- **Disruption of Trade**
 - Invasions & wars disrupted trade
 - Breakdown of trade destroyed Europe's cities as economic centers
- **Downfall of Cities**
 - Cities were abandoned as centers of administration after the fall of the Roman Empire
- **Population Shifts**
 - People abandoned cities as trade & gov't collapsed
 - Population of western Europe became mostly rural
- **Decline of Learning**
 - Normal people became illiterate
 - Only the clergy continued to read and write
- **No Common Language**
 - Latin mixed with others to form new languages

Concept of Gov't Changes

- The Way It Was
 - Loyalty to public gov't and written law
 - Society held together through citizenship
- The Change
 - Society held together through family ties & personal loyalty
 - Small communities with unwritten laws and traditions
 - Gave no credit to officials claiming to administer justice in the name of an emperor or king they had never met

Kingdom of the Franks



- Clovis

- Brought Christianity to the Franks

- His wife wanted him to convert
- He was losing a battle and appealed to the Christian God - "For I have called on my gods, but I find they are far from my aid...Now I call on Thee. I long to believe in Thee. Only, please deliver me from my enemies."
- He ended up winning, converted, and he and 3,000 of his men were baptized.
- By 511, Clovis had unified the Franks into one kingdom
- The Church supported him, marking the beginning of the partnership between two very powerful forces

Kingdom of the Franks

- Charles Martel
 - Gained political power when Clovis died because he was Mayor of the Palace
 - Mayor of the Palace was not king, but he led the armies and made policy, so in effect, he ruled the empire, but he was not king
 - The Moors (Muslims) attacked the Franks
 - Charles Martel defeated Muslims at the Battle of Tours



Kingdom of the Franks

- Pepin the Short
 - Charles Martel's son
 - He wanted to be the king
 - On behalf of the Church, Pepin fought the Lombards, who had invaded Italy and threatened Rome
 - The Pope anointed Pepin "king by the grace of God"
 - This began the Carolingian Dynasty
 - Ruled Franks from 751-987



Charlemagne Becomes Emperor

- Pepin the Short died in 768
 - Charles took over in 771 and ruled until 814
 - Became known as Charlemagne (Charles the Great)



Charlemagne Becomes Emperor

- Charlemagne reunited Western Europe and spread Christianity throughout his lands
 - Crowned “Emperor of the Romans” by the Pope
 - This was important because it was the first time a Pope had crowned a king and it signaled the joining of Germanic power, the Church, and the heritage of the Roman Empire
 - Effectively Governed Unified Kingdom
 - Sent out agents to see that counts governed their counties justly
 - Regularly visited every part of his kingdom
 - Supervised the management of his huge estates



Charlemagne's Empire, 768-843

- Frankish Kingdom before Charlemagne, 768
- Areas conquered by Charlemagne, 814
- Papal States
- Division by Treaty of Verdun, 843



Charlemagne Becomes Emperor

- Promoted Education

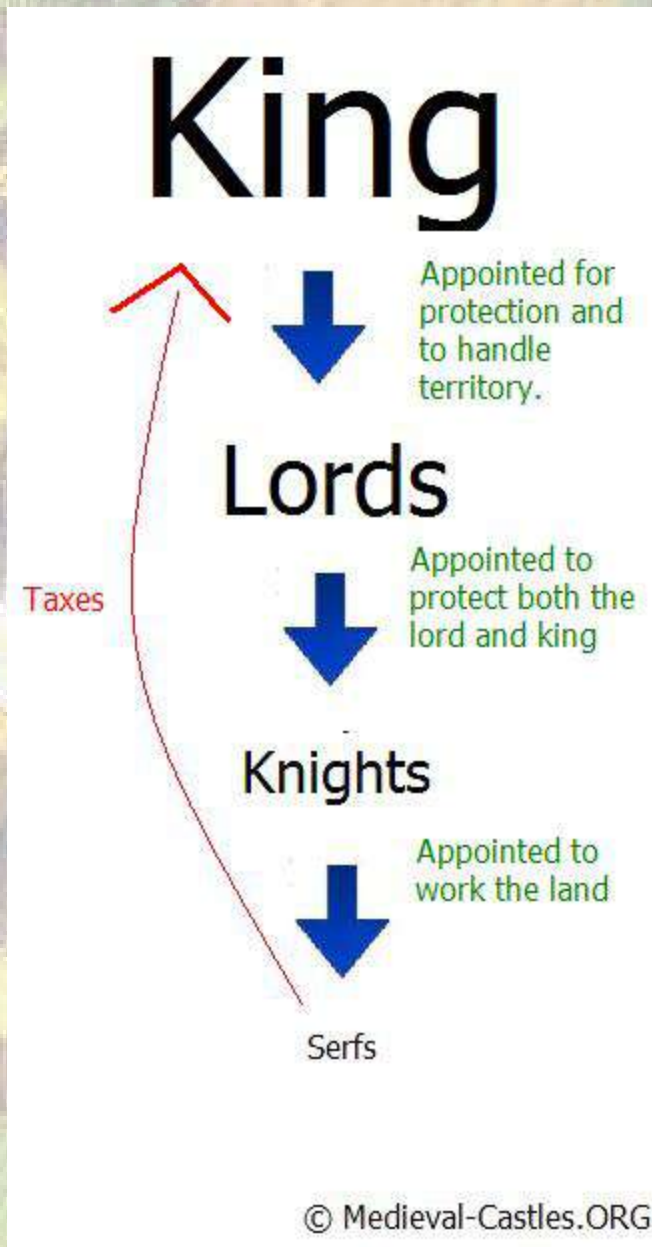
- Invited English, German, Italian, and Spanish scholars to come to his empire to teach
- Ordered all clergy to be educated

Charlemagne's Death & What Happened Next

- Charlemagne's Death
 - Died in 814, left his son Louis the Pious in charge - deeply religious, but ineffective ruler
- What Happened Next
 - Louis' three sons fought for power, eventually split the kingdom into 3 parts
 - This resulted in Carolingian kings losing power & central authority broke down
 - Lack of strong rulers led to the rise of feudalism

Feudalism

- What led to it?
 - Constant brutal fighting amongst nobles
- What was it?
 - Political system in which nobles were granted the use of land that legally belonged to the king
 - In return, the nobles agreed to give their loyalty and military services to the king.
 - Developed not only in Europe, but in countries like Japan and China also



The Feudal System

An aerial, painterly illustration of a medieval castle. The castle features a central tower with a conical roof, surrounded by a thick stone wall. Inside the walls, there are several buildings with red-tiled roofs and a courtyard. The castle is situated on a hillside, with green fields and a road visible in the foreground.

- Based on rights & obligations
 - In exchange for military & other services, a lord (landowner) granted land (fief) to a vassal (person receiving fief)

The Feudal Pyramid



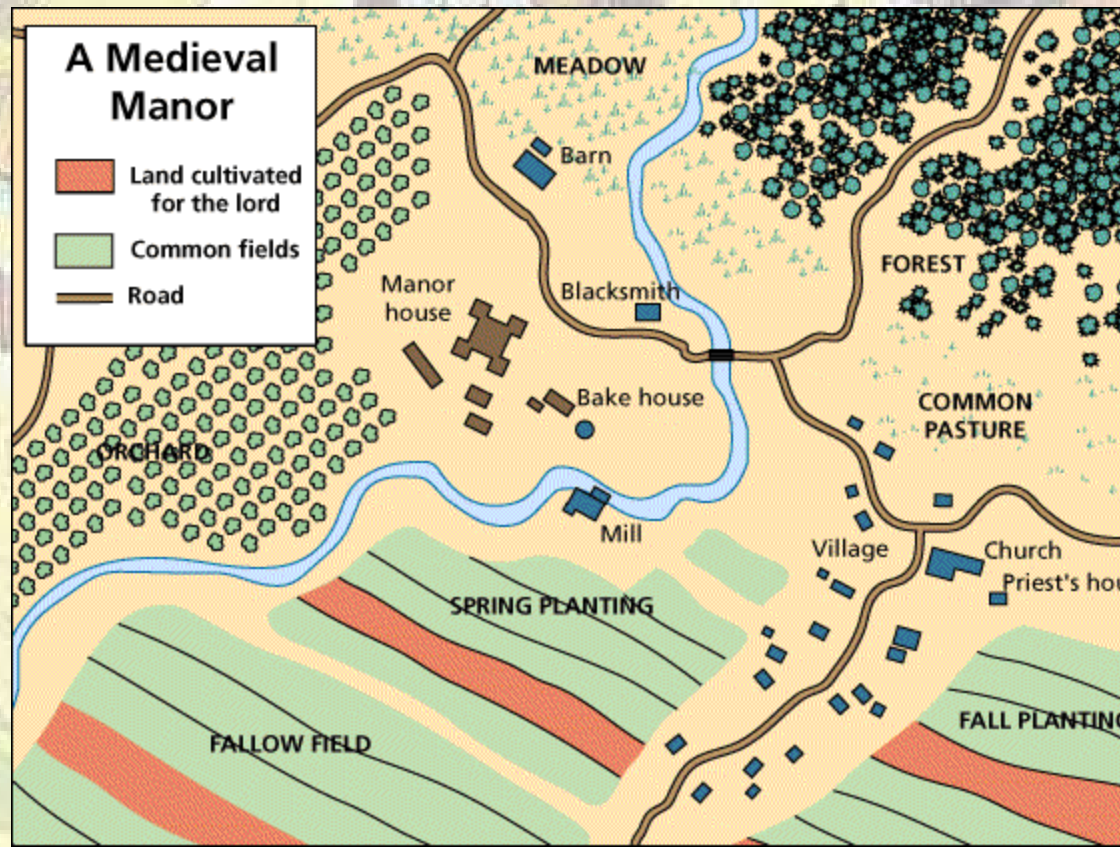
Feudal Social Classes

- Three Groups:
 - Those Who Fought
 - Nobles & Knights
 - Those Who Prayed
 - Men and Women of the Church
 - Those Who Worked
 - Peasants (vast majority of people in Europe during Middle Ages)
 - Most peasants were serfs (lowest social class)
 - People who could not lawfully leave the place they were born
 - They were bound to the land, but were not slaves because their lords could not buy or sell them. However, what their labor produced belonged to the lord



The Manorial System

- Manors
 - Self-contained communities that dotted the countryside throughout western Europe



The Manorial System

An aerial, painterly-style illustration of a manor. The central feature is a large, rectangular hall with a red roof and a central tower. Surrounding the hall are various smaller buildings, including a church with a steeple. The manor is enclosed by a stone wall, and beyond the wall are green fields and a road.

- Economic Arrangement Between Lord & Serf
 - In exchange for housing, land, and protection, serfs had to perform tasks to maintain the estate and pay several different kinds of taxes

The Manorial System

- Serfs

- The manor was practically self-sufficient, producing almost everything needed for daily life, so serfs rarely had to leave their manor for anything
 - Outside purchases included salt, iron, and a few unusual objects like millstones (used to grind flour)
- So why did they accept their economic hardship?
 - Acceptance was part of Church teachings
 - They believed that God decided people's social position




The Age of Chivalry (Knights)

- Education
 - Age 7
 - Began training as a page in the castle of another lord
 - Age 14
 - Began training as a squire, acting as a servant to a knight
 - Age 21
 - Became a knight



The Age of Chivalry (Knights)

An aerial, painterly illustration of a medieval castle. The castle features a central courtyard with a large, light-colored building, possibly a church or a main hall. The courtyard is surrounded by a high, dark stone wall. The surrounding landscape is green and hilly, with some trees and a path leading to the castle.

- Weapons & Equipment

- Saddle

- Kept warrior firmly seated on a moving horse

- Stirrups

- Enabled him to ride & handle heavier weapons

- Armor

- High-flying spears



Siege Tower

- had a platform on top that lowered like a drawbridge
- could support weapons and soldiers

Mantlet

- shielded soldiers

Battering Ram

- made of heavy timber with a sharp metal tip
- swung like a pendulum to crack castle walls or to knock down drawbridge

Trebuchet

- worked like a giant slingshot
- propelled objects up to a distance of 980 feet

Tortoise

- moved slowly on wheels
- sheltered soldiers from falling arrows

An Array of High-Flying Missiles

Using the trebuchet, enemy soldiers launched a wide variety of missiles over the castle walls:

- pots of burning lime
- captured soldiers
- boulders
- diseased cows
- severed human heads
- dead horses

Mangonel

- flung huge rocks that crashed into castle walls
- propelled objects up to a distance of 1,300 feet

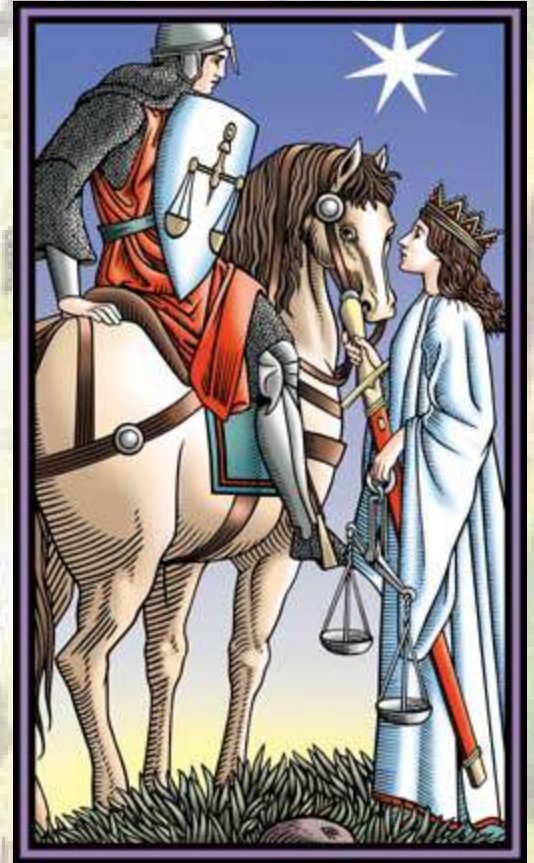
The Age of Chivalry (Knights)

- War Games
 - Fought in local wars or in tournaments (jousting)



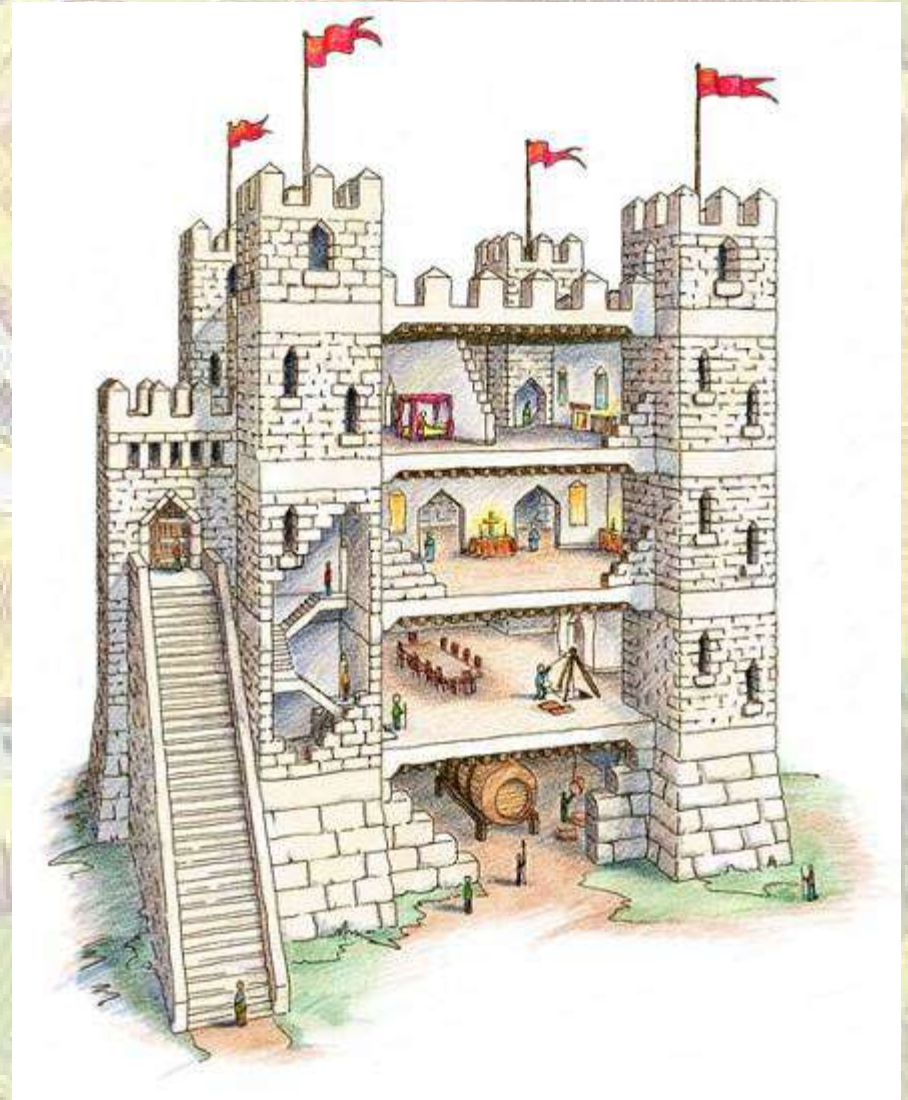
The Age of Chivalry (Knights)

- Code of Chivalry
 - Be loyal.
 - Be brave.
 - Be courteous.
 - Defend Three Masters:
 - God
 - Feudal lord
 - Chosen lady
 - Protect the weak and poor



The Age of Chivalry (Knights)

- Castle Life
 - Lived in and protected the home of feudal lords
 - Stone castles were designed as fortresses with massive walls and guard towers



The Age of Chivalry (Knights)

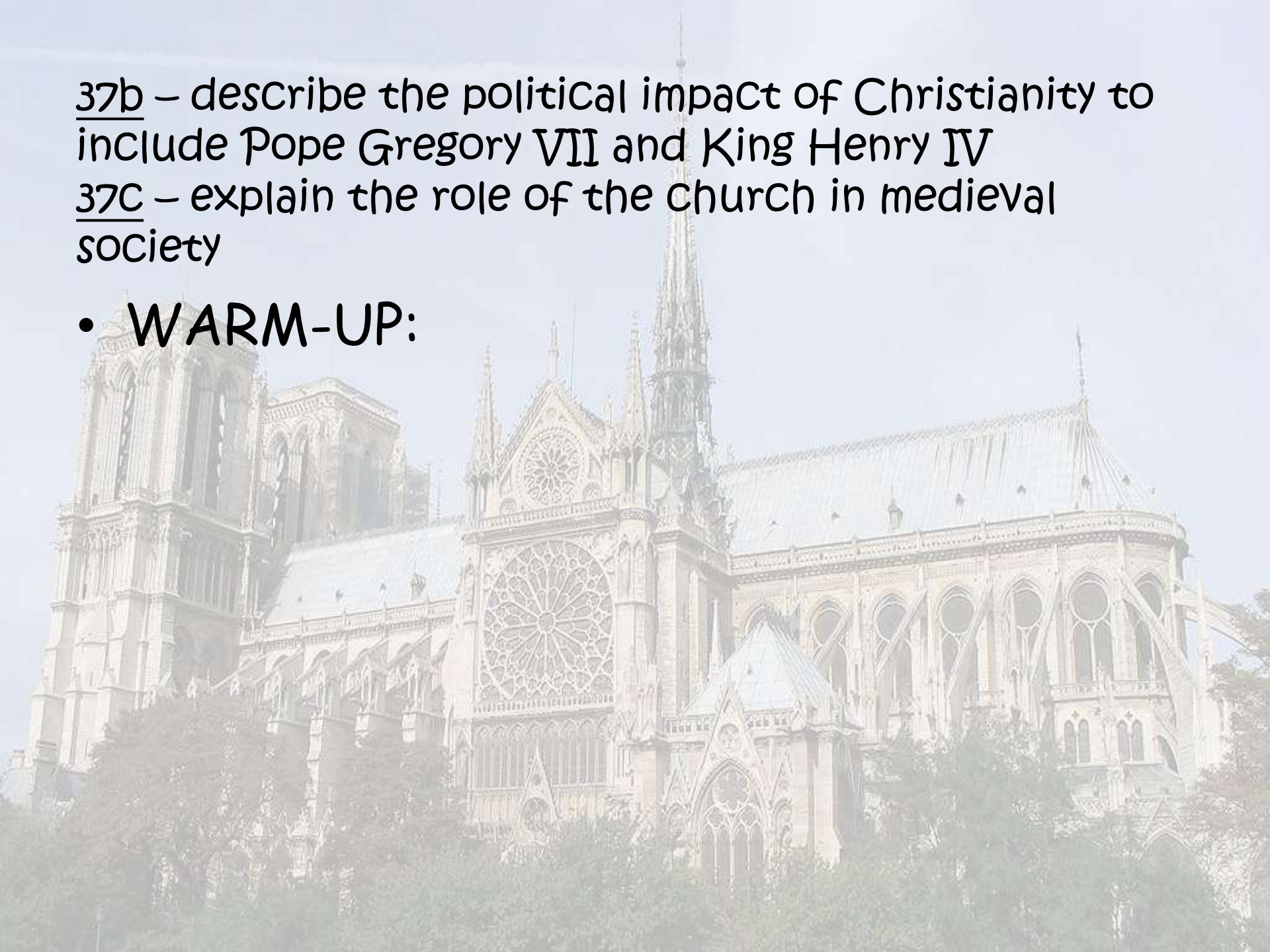
- Romantic Love
 - A knight was expected to defend his chosen lady and keep her entertained with love poems and songs



37b – describe the political impact of Christianity to include Pope Gregory VII and King Henry IV

37c – explain the role of the church in medieval society

- **WARM-UP:**



Authority of the Church

- When Charlemagne was crowned Roman Emperor, it was clear the Church sought to influence both spiritual and political matters
- In theory, the Church would hold the authority in spiritual matters and kings would hold authority in political matters
 - In reality, the Church & King competed for power

Structure of the Church

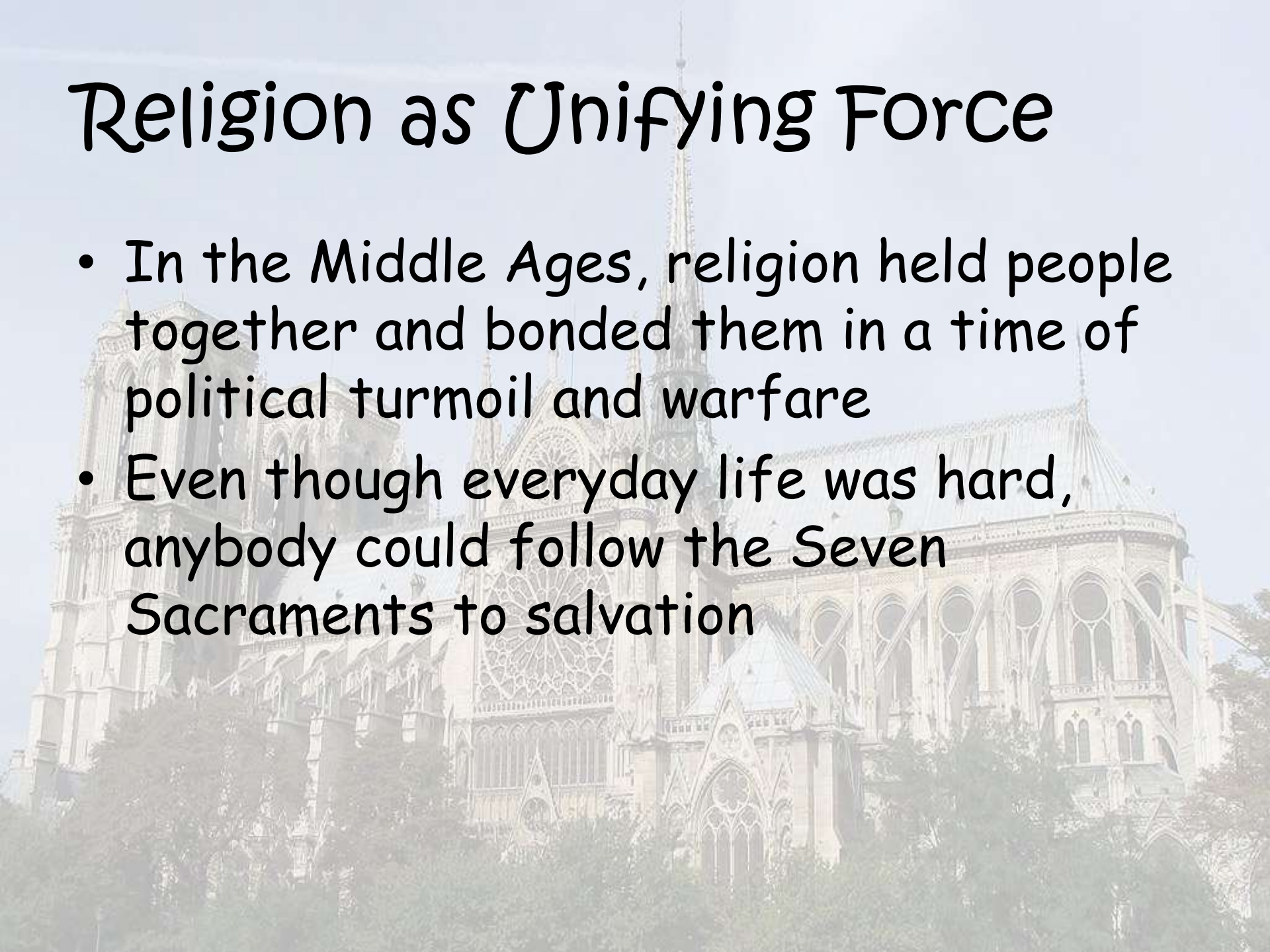
- Pope
- Cardinal
- Archbishop
- Bishop
- Priests
- Monks




A pope's tiara symbolized his power.

Religion as Unifying Force

- In the Middle Ages, religion held people together and bonded them in a time of political turmoil and warfare
- Even though everyday life was hard, anybody could follow the Seven Sacraments to salvation



The Seven Sacraments



- Baptism
- Confirmation
- Holy Communion
- Confession
- Marriage
- Holy Orders
 - The continuation of Christ's priesthood
- Anointing the Sick



The Latin word *sacramentum* means "a sign of the sacred." The seven sacraments are ceremonies that point to what is sacred, significant and important for Christians. They are special occasions for experiencing God's saving presence. That's what theologians mean when they say that sacraments are at the same time signs and instruments of God's grace.

Church Authority: Canon Law

- All medieval Christians, kings and peasants alike, were subject to canon law (Church law)
 - Matters like marriage and religious practices
 - Established courts to try people accused of breaking canon law
 - Harshest punishments:
 - Excommunication
 - » Banishment from the Church and you were denied salvation (meaning you could not go to Heaven)
 - Interdict
 - » Sacraments & religious services could not be performed in the king's lands



Church Authority: Canon Law

- Pope used excommunication and interdict as political weapons
 - A disobedient king might get excommunicated
 - The king's vassals would be freed from all their duties to him
 - If king continued to disobey Pope, an interdict could be issued against him
 - Remember, sacraments & religious services could not be performed in the king's lands
 - As Christians, the king's subjects believed that without such sacraments they might be doomed to hell, so the king lost his authority

The Church & The Holy Roman Empire

- Otto I

- Otto wanted to limit the power of the nobles and form an alliance with the Church, so he invaded Italy on the Pope's behalf

- The Pope crowned Otto emperor

- This created a German-Italian empire called the Roman Empire of the German Nation - later came to be known as the Holy Roman Empire



Emperor Clashes with Pope

- Pope Gregory VII
 - He resented the fact that kings, like Otto, had control over clergy
 - He banned lay investiture in 1075
 - Define lay investiture and simony
 - Henry IV
 - Called a meeting of bishops and ordered Gregory to step down from the papacy
 - Pope Gregory excommunicated Henry
 - Bishops & priests sided with the Pope
 - Henry decided he wanted the Pope's forgiveness



Emperor Clashes with Pope

- Showdown at Canossa
 - January 1077 - Henry traveled to this town in the Alps and waited in the snow for three days, begging for forgiveness
 - Pope Gregory forgave Henry
 - Henry had been humiliated, but he felt triumphant and rushed home to punish rebellious nobles



Emperor Clashes with Pope

- Concordat of Worms
 - The issue of lay investiture remained undecided, despite all the stuff that happened between Henry & Gregory
 - 1122
 - Representatives of Church & emperor met in the German city of Worms
 - Compromise reached:
 - The Church alone could appoint a bishop, but the emperor could veto the appointment



Church Reform

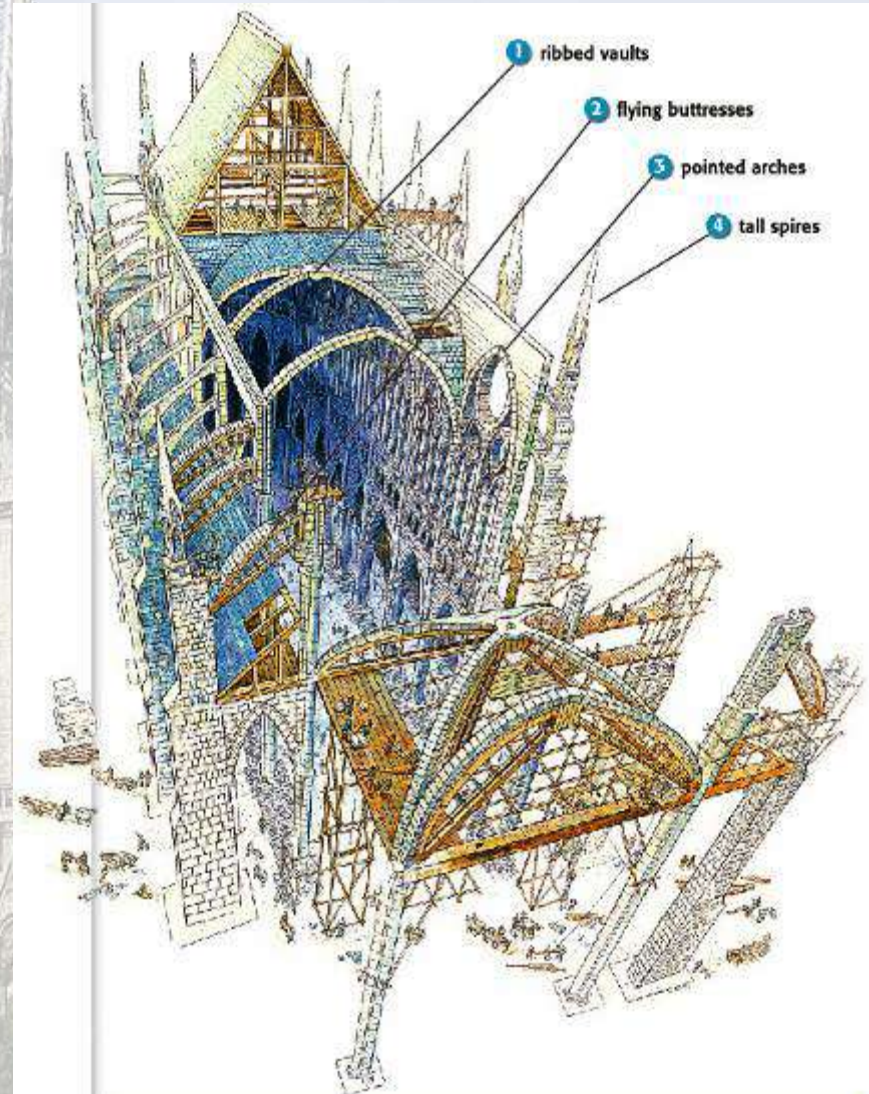
- Problems in the Church
 - Some priests nearly illiterate
 - Some popes were men of questionable morals
 - Reformers had 3 main issues:
 - Many village priests married & had families
 - This was against Church rulings
 - Bishops sold positions in the church (simony)
 - Using lay investiture, kings appointed church bishops
 - Reformers believed the Church alone should appoint bishops

Church Reform

- Benedictine monastery in Cluny
 - Reformers that founded it desired to return to the basic principles of Christianity
- Power of Pope extended
 - Church had its own court (Papal Curia), tax system, and diplomats

Church Reform

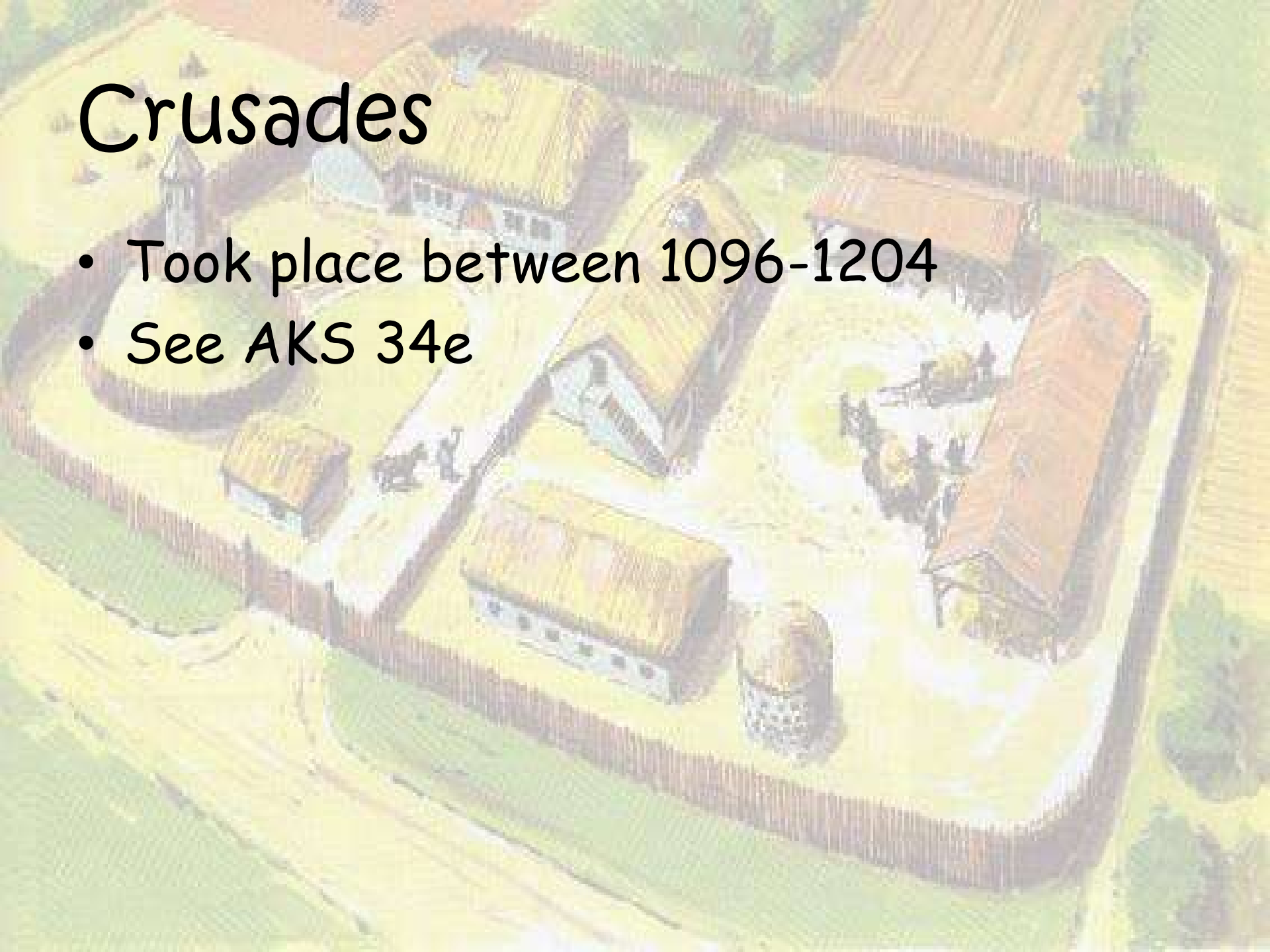
- Cathedrals
 - Church was wealthy
 - Cathedrals represented the City of God, so they were richly decorated and glorious buildings
 - Built in the Gothic style of architecture





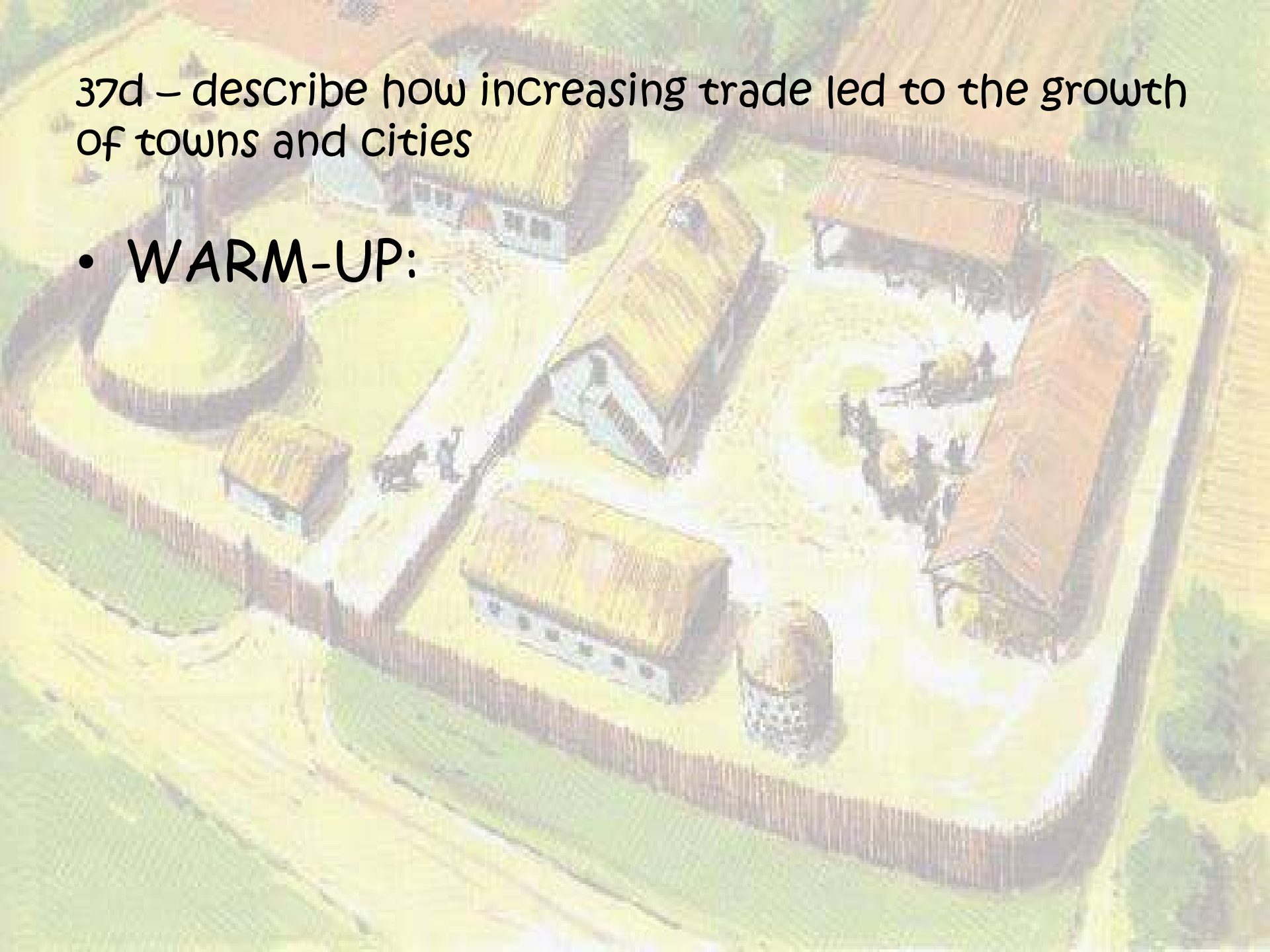
Crusades

- Took place between 1096-1204
- See AKS 34e



37d – describe how increasing trade led to the growth of towns and cities

- **WARM-UP:**



Changes in Medieval Society

- Switch to Horsepower

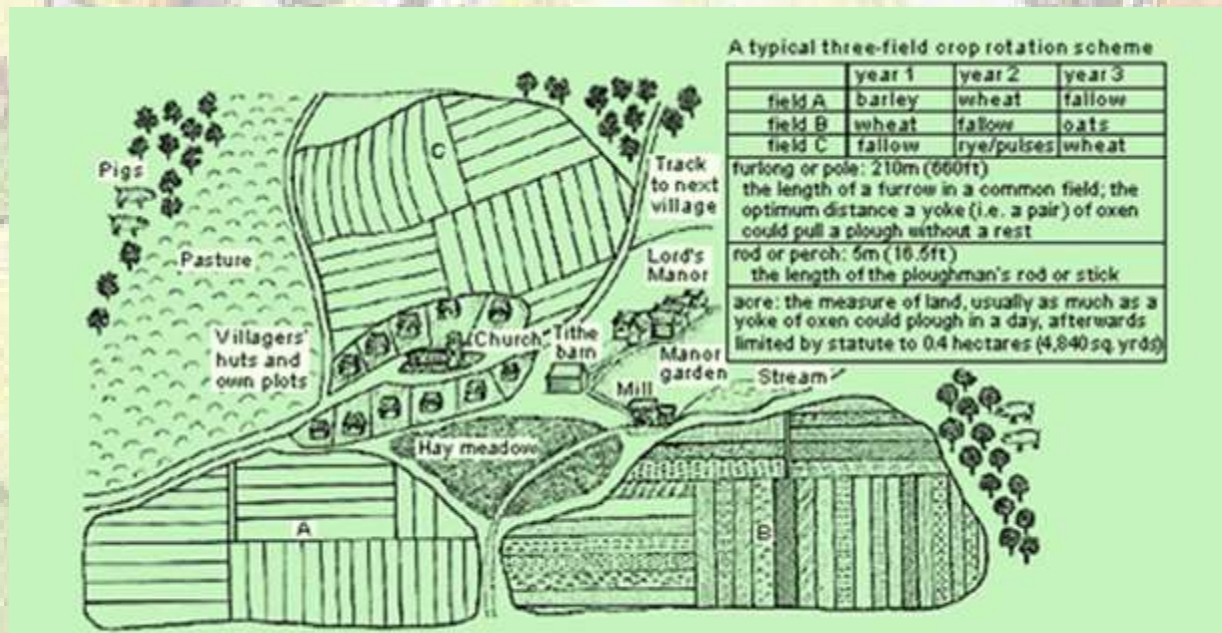
- Horses gradually replaced oxen for plowing and for pulling wagons
- Farmers began using a new type of harness that fit across a horse's chest



Changes in Medieval Society

- Three-Field System

- Farmers began growing crops on 2/3 of their land each year (rather than $\frac{1}{2}$)
 - Food production, including sources of vegetable protein, increased
 - This led to an increase in population



Changes in Medieval Society

- Guilds

- Organized and changed the way business was done
- Trained young people in a skilled job, regulated the quality of goods sold, and were major forces in community life

Guild Services	
To members: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Set working conditions• Covered members with a type of health insurance• Provided funeral expenses• Provided dowries for poor girls	To the community: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Built almshouses for victims of misfortune• Guaranteed quality work• Took turns policing the streets• Donated windows to the Church



Apprentice

- Parents paid for training
- Lived with a master and his family
- Required to obey the master
- Trained 2–7 years
- Was not allowed to marry during training
- When trained progressed to journeyman



Journeyman

(Day Worker)

- Worked for a master to earn a salary
- Worked 6 days a week
- Needed to produce a masterpiece (his finest work) to become a master
- Had to be accepted by the guild to become a master



Master

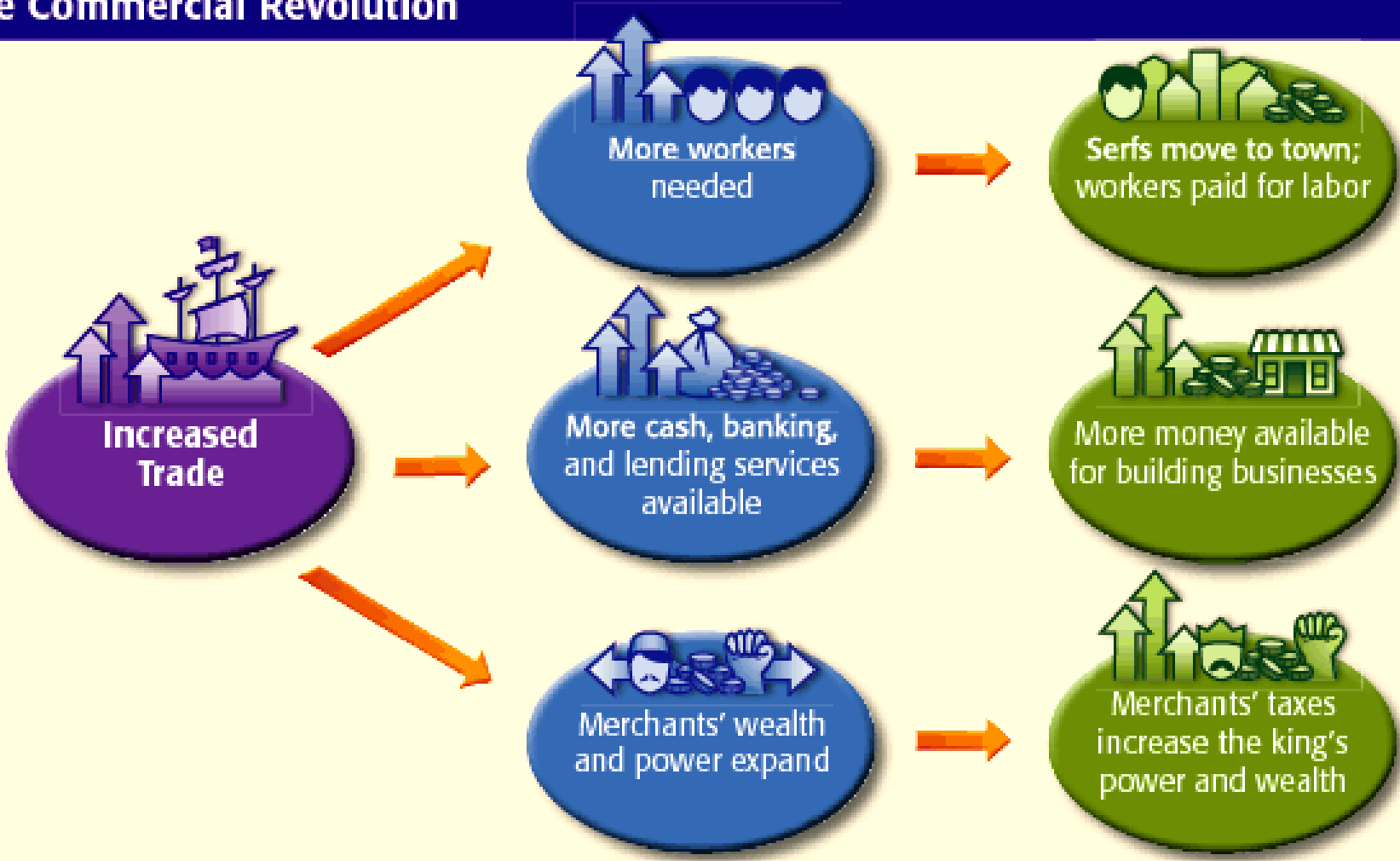
- Owned his own shop
- Worked with other masters to protect their trade
- Sometimes served in civic government

Changes in Medieval Society

- **Commercial Revolution**
 - Expansion of trade and business
 - More goods were available
 - New trade routes opened
 - Towns became trade centers
 - Banking became an important business



The Commercial Revolution



Urban Life Flourishes

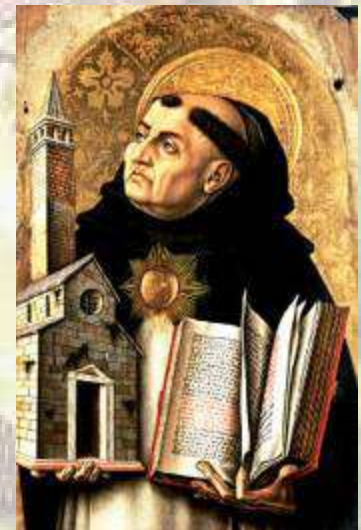
- As trade blossomed and farming methods improved, the population of western Europe increased
 - Rose from 30 million to 42 million between 1000 and 1150
- As people left life on the manor for life in towns, they challenged the traditional ways of feudal society in which everyone had a place
 - People were pursuing the economic and social opportunities the towns offered

Revival of Learning

- Authors and Vernacular
 - Vernacular = everyday language
 - Writers brought literature to many people, since most people could not read or understand Latin
 - Growing trade & growing cities brought a new interest in learning
 - Universities (groups of scholars and students) arose in western Europe

Revival of Learning

- Expanded Knowledge
 - Christian scholars from Europe visited Muslim libraries in Spain, and Jewish scholars translated Arabic copies of Greek writings into Latin
 - Europeans acquired a whole new body of knowledge in this way
- Medieval Philosophy
 - Thomas Aquinas
 - Argued that the most basic religious truths could be proved by logical argument
 - Scholastics, like Aquinas, debated Aristotle and issues of the time
 - Teachings on law & gov't influenced thinking of western Europeans (especially French and English)
 - Thus began the development of democratic institutions & traditions



OTHER NOTABLE HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE TIME PERIOD

- WARM-UP:

England's Evolving Gov't

- Battle of Hastings (1066)
 - Normans, under **William the Conqueror** defeated Harold Godwinson, Anglo-Saxon king
 - English lords lost their land
 - William granted fiefs to Norman lords
 - They swore loyalty to him personally
 - Laid the foundation for **centralized gov't**



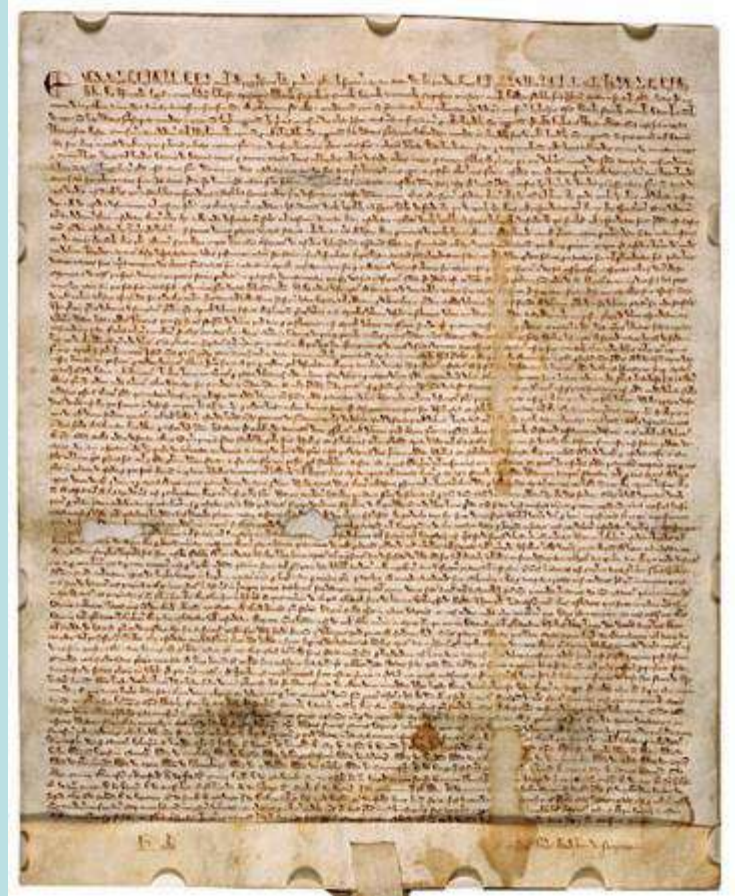
England's Evolving Gov't

- Henry II
 - Became ruler of England in 1154
 - Strengthened England's legal system
 - Sent royal judges to parts of England to collect taxes, settle lawsuits, & punish crimes
 - Introduced the use of the jury in English courts
 - Laid foundation for English common law



England's Evolving Gov't

- Magna Carta
 - Signed by King John of England in 1215
 - Justinian's Code was very similar to the Magna Carta
 - Guaranteed what are now seen as certain basic legal rights in both England and the US
 - Included:
 - No taxation without representation
 - Trial by jury
 - Protection of the law



England's Evolving Gov't

- Meeting of Model Parliament
 - Met in 1295 under the reign of Edward I
 - Considered a major step toward democratic government because:
 - It was a legislative group composed of commoners - burgesses from every borough and knights from every county
- ** Under Edward I, Parliament was a royal tool that weakened the great lords, but as time went on, it became strong enough to provide a check on royal power

France Develops

- Philip II
 - 1204 - regained Normandy from the English
 - Strengthened central gov't in France
 - Increased land under his control and became more powerful than any of his vassals
 - Established royal officials called bailiffs who presided over his courts and collected his taxes throughout Europe



France Develops

- Louis IX
 - Becomes king in 1226
 - Strengthened monarchy, weakened feudal ties by:
 - Created an appeals court
 - This court could overturn decisions of local courts



France Develops

- Creation of Estates-General
 - First Estate
 - Church leaders
 - Second Estate
 - Great lords (nobles)
 - Third Estate
 - Added by Philip
 - Commoners, landowners, or merchants that Philip invited to participate in the council
 - Collectively, they were known as the Estates-General

Recap

The Development of England and France

England



- William the Conqueror invades England in 1066.
- Henry II (1154–1189) introduces use of the jury in English courts.
- John (1199–1216) agrees to the Magna Carta in 1215.
- Edward I (1272–1307) calls the Model Parliament in 1295.

France



- Hugh Capet increases the territory of France.
- Philip II (1180–1223) established bailiffs to preside over courts and collect taxes.
- Louis IX (1226–1270) creates a French appeals court.
- Philip IV (1285–1314) adds Third Estate to the Estates-General.

Factors Leading to the End of Medieval Society

- The Great Schism
 - Began in 1305 when the College of Cardinals chose a French pope who moved the papacy from Rome to Avignon
 - Resolved in 1417 when the Council of Constance elected a new pope to replace the three popes who had been forced to resign (with help from Holy Roman Emperor)
 - This event significantly weakened the Church

Factors Leading to the End of Medieval Society

- The Bubonic Plague
 - Began in Asia
 - Spread to Europe through trade
 - flea-infested rats
 - Caused a severe decline in population and trade
 - Caused higher prices
 - Caused peasant revolts
 - Caused a decline in the manorial system
 - When prayer and penances failed to stop the plague, the Church lost prestige



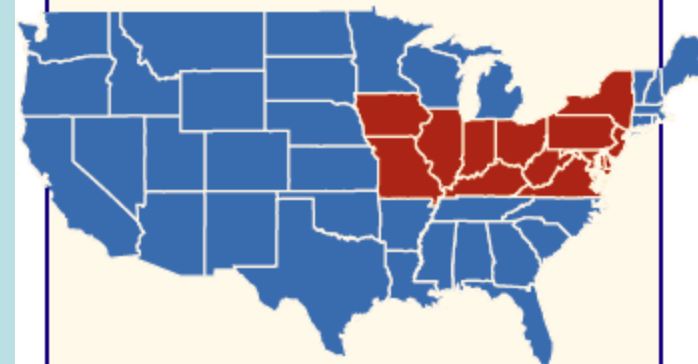
Route of the Plague




- 1 The horse-riding Mongols likely carried infected fleas and rats in their food supplies as they swooped into China.
- 2 The disease came with merchants along the trade routes of Asia to southern Asia, southwest Asia, and Africa.
- 3 In 1345–46, a Mongol army besieged Kaffa. A year later, Italian merchants returned to Italy, unknowingly bringing the plague with them.

If the Plague Struck America Today

The bubonic plague reportedly wiped out about one-third of Europe's population in the 1300s. In the United States today, a one-third death toll would equal over 96 million people, or the number living in the states represented by the color ■.



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Western Europe		20–25 million
China, India, other Asians		25 million
	 = 4 million	



Factors Leading to the End of Medieval Society

- The Hundred Years' War
 - Reason:
 - England's Edward III claimed rights to the French throne when Philip IV died (b/c he was Philip's grandson)
 - Outcome:
 - French eventually won and the English left France (except for port city of Calais)
 - Effect on Medieval Society:
 - The Age of Chivalry died and nationalism replaced feudal loyalties

Recap of Factors Leading to the End of Medieval Society

1. Great Schism=weakens Church
2. Bubonic Plague=weakens church and peasants ask for more rights
3. New weapons
 - Longbow = fatal within 100 yards=no need for knights
 - Cannon=tear down castle walls
4. Hundred Years War
 - People feel more loyal to their own country and king
 - The king is no longer just a lord, but a national leader

Growth of the King's power

- Strong kings arose btwn 1450 and 1500s that did not base their power on feudalism. The new monarchs had three important new sources of power
 1. Control of taxes
 - Every class pays taxes to the king
 2. A professional army
 - Soldiers are hired from all classes
 3. Professional officials
 - Both noble and middle class