

## Chapter 12

### Medieval Europe

#### Sec. 1 Frankish Rulers

- By 500 A.D Germanic invaders
  - Destroyed Roman Empire
  - Bridges/ Books/ Aqueducts
  - Laws & order/ edu./ money disappeared
- people not leave village- whole life
- became backward called "Dark Ages"
- Transition between ancient & modern times

#### Merovingian Rulers (mehr-uh-vihn-jee-uhn)

- 400 A.Ds Franks settling in France & Germany
- strongest Germanic group until 700 A.Ds
- name from ruler ( Merowig)

#### Clovis 481

- Frank king & 1st to accept Catholicism
  - strong religion & military = stable throne
- 500's kings began splitting up their kingdoms among heirs
- Small kings fought for land w/each other
  - by 700's kings gave way to officials "Mayors of the palace"

#### Charles Martel 714 "Charles the Hammer" Mayor

- Muslims coming 732/ Charles won at Tours, France
- kept Muslims out of Europe

#### Pepin the Short 752

- Son of Charles Martel
- backing of church and nobles; became king (Pope appointed him)
- Pepin expected to help Pope
  - 754 forced Lombards to leave Rome
  - gave Pope land in Italy
  - Pope cut ties with \_\_\_\_\_ & used Pepin as protector

#### Charlemagne's Empire

- Pepin's son
- 786 became king (Charles the Great)
- Expanded empire X2 Germany/France/Northern Spain/ most of Italy [Frankish Empire]
  - 1st time in nearly 400yrs most Europe ruled by one gov.
- Aachen capital
- encouraged reading & writing
  - opened school at capital
  - English scholar Alcuin "Al Kwhn"to run it
  - program study based Bible & Latin writings
  - copied manuscripts
  - culturally align Europe

#### Christian Realm

- New idea of Roman Empire but Christian

- people wanted it but who lead & how become?
- 800 A.D Charlemagne defended Pope Leo III against "roman nobles."  
Lombards which had taken most of Italy
- Pope crowned him Roman Emperor
  - protector of church & ruler
  - Charlemagne worried about "presidencies"
    - Pope & church higher than kings
  - accepted anyway

### Strengthening Empire

- central bureaucracy small in contrast to Rome
- relied on local officials counts to do work
  - stopped feuds/local protection/raised armies
  - once a year (missi dominici) royal messengers go inspect & audit & reported
  - Charlemagne toured as well

### Collapse

- Charlemagne died 814, his forceful personality held together empire
- Son Louis the Pious not fill shoes
  - Louis dies & 3 sons fought for control
    - 843 Treaty of Verdun divides Carolingian lands
      - Charles the Bald West (France)
      - Louis the German East (Germany)
      - Lothair became Roman Emperor & took central strip,  
North through South of Italy

### Foreign Invaders

- Muslims from North Africa
  - South Italy/West Mediterranean/Spain
- Slavs
  - Invaded central Europe
- Magyars from Asia
  - South Europe
- Worst- Vikings from Scandinavia
  - everywhere
  - " Shook troops"
    - Small deckles boats/ shallow draft/ navigate oceans & rivers
    - carry boats overland if needed
  - what they could not take they burned and destroyed
  - hit quickly & left quickly
  - sought riches & adventure/ no mercy/ ferocious
  - when not fighting > exploring & settling & even trading
    - Atlantic/ Med. Coasts of Europe
    - Greenland/Iceland/ North America
- worshiped deities
  - Stories of gods great deeds
    - became written poems (Eddas)
    - made up sagas
    - usually recited at special feast
    - by 1100 wrote them down

- converted to Christianity & wrote w/ Roman Letter

## New Europe

- Foreign invaders isolated communities
- weakened central authority of large monarchs
- trade & travel declined > economic collapse
- local nobles took on more roles & responsibilities independent of Large monarchies
- Ushered in New stability to Europe (feudalism)

## Sec. 2

### Medieval Life

#### Feudalism- highly decentralized gov.

- stressed alliances mutual protection between:
  - monarchs & nobles of different degrees of power
- system based on giving land to nobles for loyalty & aid
- included w/ land peasants to farm
- power to rule
- took hold in Northern France 900A.D & spread through Western Europe 1000's

#### Feudal Origins

- Muslims & Charles Martel fighting 700's
- Muslims superior equipment
  - horseback/ stirrups allowed proper fighting
- Martel wanted to use but no \$ to keep military w/ Calvary
  - began giving his warriors "Friers" estates w/ peasants
  - warriors got \$ to buy horses & equipment
- Other Frankish kings expanded by giving fiefs to counts & officials
- Raise armies/justice/ minting coins
- Nobles swore oath of loyalty & military support to king
- by 900's emerged as feudalism
- Lords allowed to pass on to heirs
- Lords provide knights for royal army
- Lords considered a vassal
  - served a lord of the next higher rank
  - bottom was knights
  - lords could be vassals to multiple kings/lords

#### Obligations

- tie between lord & vassal in official ceremony homage
- vassal duties
  - military service
  - certain # of knights for certain amount of time 40-60 days
  - provide food & lodging to lord's son became knight
  - contribute funds when lord's become knight
  - when oldest daughter married
  - would pay ransom

#### Castles

- b/c lack strong central gov.
- warfare frequent

- every noble built castle of fortified manor house
  - 1st castles wooden w/high fences of logs of mounds
  - by 1100's stone/thick walls/ turrets/ towers
  - built on hill or w/mote
  - Had square tower called "keep"
    - strongest part & many rooms/dungeon/halls
    - surrounding it was a large open area "bailey"
      - various buildings: barracks/storerooms/workshops chapel

### Nobility Life

- Lords, ladies & knights- nobility
  - easier life but castles for defense & cold/damp/dingy/dark
- Either stone floors/ waste smell everywhere/ smoky/ windows w/o glass
- Lords almost total authority
  - collected rents in goods
  - settled disputes between vassals
  - protected land from invaders
- Lady few rights
  - wed by 12th & father chooses to whom
  - primary duty- bringing up children & housework
  - pride in needlework & embroidery
  - learned make medicines from plants & herbs
  - some shared supervision of estate
  - looked after things when husband away at war

### Entertainment

- tournaments/mock battles w/knights to show military skills
- hunt game
- men & women learned falconry & archery
- feasting/ great hall w/ minstrels, jesters, singers

### Becoming a Knight

- Began training at 7 as "page" in lords house
  - learned manners & use of weapons
- 15 became squire & assisted a knight
  - practices w/weapons
- once proven in battle, squire was knighted in elaborate ceremony
- behavior governed by code of chivalry
  - brave in battle
  - fight fair
  - keep promises
  - defend the church
  - treat women of noble birth in courteous manner
  - basis of good manners in western society

### Manorial System

- wealth of feudal lord from peasants
  - since roman times people worked land for landowners
    - for protection or/and could not afford own
- middle age economic life in Europe centered around manorialism
  - agriculture production that provided lords & peasants w/food, shelter, protection

- manors (estates) varied in size hundreds > thousands acres
  - manor house/ pastures/fields/ forest area & village
- feudalism is political/manorialism is economic

#### Work on a Manors

- Lord provides protection
- peasant gave:
  - farm lords land
  - pay taxes in form of various goods % of whatever is made bread/grain/ iron works
  - set aside certain # of days for general work- roads/bridges/castles/and repairs

#### Warfare invasion made trade difficult

- manors self sufficient
- farmers/hardens mostly
- blacksmiths/carpenters/artisans/shoemaker/miller/ vintner brewer few specialized
- peasant women
  - made candles/sheared sheep/ spun wool/ sewed clothing
- peasants rarely left manor
  - most were serfs (people who were bound to manor & could not leave w/o permission)
    - serfs not slaves & could not be sold apart from the lord

#### Increased Production

- Manorial system usually produced only enough to support Peasants & lord's household
- Improvements came about to increase
  - new type of plow/ deeper cuts b/c heavier
    - had "mould-board" pushed soil sideways
  - went from dividing fields in 1/2 to 1/3
    - increased crop rotation & easier on soil (one field not planted per season)
    - increased production

#### Peasant Life

- Few lived beyond age 40
- Famine/ disease/ poverty the norm
- Invading troops trample & burn crops > famine loss of life
- Lived in:
  - Tiny/ one room houses/ w/dirt floors/ no chimney/1& 2 pieces furniture/ slept together for warmth.
  - Diet: Course bread/ some vegetables from gardens/ grain for porridge usual/ meat rarity
  - Social: Relax on holy days/ dancing/ singing/ archery/ wrestling/ religious plays/ pageants/ shows by minstrels

#### Order of Life

- All believed were equal in the "eyes of God"
- on earth, ranked hierarchy top>bottom
  - each had their place & duty/ did not question it
  - provided stable & secure life where generally violent

#### Benedict's Rule

- 529 A.D Roman official Benedict/ founded monastery Monte Cassino in Italy.
- became model for monks in other communities

- drew up list of rules for
  - manual work/ prayer/ meditation
  - could not: own goods/ never marry/ obey monastic laws
- life of poverty/ chastity/ obedience to directives of abbot

### Monastic Life

- Simple long robes/ coarse material & tied at waist w/cord
- ate 1 or 2 plain meals
- most monasteries rule of silence
  - only converse short time each day
  - some total silence
- at meals one monk read from the Bible & others meditated
- women had monastic life/ lived in convent under the direction of an abbess.
  - nuns/ simple clothes: wrapped white cloth (wimple) around face & neck
- alternated prayer w/spinning -weaving-embroidering tapestries
- taught needlework & medicinal use of herbs to noble daughters

### Monastic Influence

- lived apart but preserved ancient religious works & classical writings
- Provided schools for young people
- hospitals
- food for needy
- guest houses for weary travelers
- taught peasants carpentry & weaving/ improved agriculture
- became missionaries

### Missionary Efforts

- Gregory I (Pope) impressed w/ Benedictine Rule
  - adopted it to spread Christianity in Europe
- 597 sent monks to England convert Anglo-Saxons
- then to N. Germany
- 600's monasteries Ireland > missionaries throughout N. Atlantic
- by mid 1000's most W. Europe Catholics

### Church Power

- Own laws & courts
  - related to clergy/ doctrine/ marriage/ morals/
- disobedience to church laws > sever penalties for all
  - king who violated church law face "Interdict"
  - banned entire region or country from receiving sacraments
- church had feudal ties boosted wealth & political power
  - at times undermined spiritual vitality
  - many high official were nobles/ given land from kings for military service
    - religion prevented from fighting but gave knights
  - church given land from nobles to ensure salvation
  - nobles influenced church polices by relatives appointed
    - many appointees had little devotion spiritually

### Sec. 3

#### Church Reform

- 900 Ads Christians calling reform
- began in monasteries & spread (why monastery?)

- most famous Cluny in E. France
  - respected b/c pious simplicity
  - sent reps. To other monasteries to talk
- wanted church free from feudal ties
  - church/ not state final authority
- 1073 A.D church council declared political leaders not choose pope
  - elected by gathering of Cardinals (high church officials)
  - Pope & not lord & kings appoint bishops & other church officials
- 1073 Cardinals elected reformers monk Hildebrand
  - took name Pope Gregory VII
  - Pope should have complete jurisdiction over all members
  - criticized lay investiture
    - secular rulers gave symbols of office to bishops they appointed
    - ring/staff

### Fighting Heresy

- Pope Innocent III most powerful pope
  - tried reform church
    - 1215 convened council condemned: drunkenness/ feasting/ dancing among clergy
    - Strict rules stopping heresy (denial basic church teachings)
      - had increased w/ corruption & scandal in church
      - heresy regarded as serious as treason
    - church tried reform heretics ( those who challenged church)
    - failed & then threatened with excommunication
      - expulsion from church

### Inquisition

- seek out & punish heresy
- church set up court 1232
- accused were urged to confess & ask forgiveness
- people accused w/o proof
- used torture obtain confessions
- some repented/ not& punishment - imprisonment loss property execution
- church officials/ punishment needed to save souls of heretics

### Friars Inspire Reform

- 1200's Friars (wandering preachers)
- lived simply/ no possessions/ depended on gifts of food & shelter
- followed monastic rules but not isolate themselves
- lived in towns & preached Christianity
- well known & linked/ kept people loyal to church

### Francis O Assisi

- Son of wealthy Italian merchant
- founded Franciscan friars 1210
- sought follow simple life Jesus & disciples
- known for cheerful trust in God & respect for nature

### Dominic

- Spanish priest organized Dominican friars 1215
- life poverty/ simplicity

- well educated/ persuasive preachers

#### Jews

- At first lived in peace
- 1000's saw Jews outsiders & threat society
- blamed for plagues/ famines/ social problems
- Anti- Semitism (hatred of Jews)
  - from interpretations of Christian doctrine
- blamed for Jesus death by church leaders & laity
- church approval > had wear ID as Jews
- forced live separate communities
- no land ownership
- became peddlers/ money- lenders
  - jobs despised by Christians
- 1200's England/France/ and parts of central Europe
  - expelled Jews
- went to Poland & received protection

#### Sec. 4

##### Rise of European Monarchy

- Romans abandoned Britain 400's Ad/ invaded by Germanic Angles/Saxons/ Jutes
  - took over Britain from native Celts
  - set up several kingdoms
- 800's Vikings came (Danes)
  - king Alfred of Wessex (Alfred the Great)
    - united Anglo-Saxons defeated Danes 886 Ad
    - new kingdom known as England

##### Anglo-Saxons

- Alfred the Great ruled 871- 899
  - wanted revival learning
    - founded schools
    - translators Latin books > Anglo-Saxons
- kings afterwards weak
  - last one Edward the confessor died 1066
  - 3 rivals claimed throne

##### Norman Conquest

- one claimant William Duke of Normandy
  - vassal to French king
  - stronghold N.W. Fr.
  - invaded England
    - battle of Hastings/ defeated Harold Godwinson - chosen by Anglo- Saxon Nobles
    - won English crown & named William the Conqueror
      - tight control over gov.
      - council of nobles
        - swear direct loyalty to him
    - taxed people & had 1st census in W. Europe
      - Domesday Book



## Royal Power

- Williams court & nobles French/ England's pop. Anglo-Saxon
- over 300yrs Norman French/ Anglo-Saxon ways blended
- successors strengthened monarchy
  - William's son - Henry I ruled from 1100 to 1135
- Henry I created royal exchequer (treasury)
  - collect taxes/ royal courts more authority
- Henry I grandson - Henry II new system common law
  - traveling judges apply law equally
    - w/ grand jury-submitted names suspects
    - w/ petit jury- establish guilt & innocence
  - wanted to try clergy in royal courts
    - conflict w/ Thomas a Becket (archbishop of Canterbury)
      - 1170 4 of Henry's knights murdered Becket
      - thought working under orders
- height of power ruled W. Fr. 2 England
- wife Eleanor of Aquitaine (former wife French king)
  - owned much Fr. land
  - relationship broke down but
    - influenced sons (Richard I & John) Robin Hood

## Magna Carta

- king John lost some English land to France
- Unpopular when increase taxes/ punish enemies w/out trial
- group nobles met b/c loss feudal rights
  - at Runnymede 1215 forced John sign 'Great Charter'
    - one most important documents in rep. Gov.
    - clear limit on royal power
      - prevent kings from collecting taxes unless ok by Great Council
      - freeman right of trial by jury

## Rise of Parliament

- During reign Johnson Henry III
  - increase of popular > growth of towns
- new social class - middle -emerging
- middle class did not fit in w/ medieval social order
  - income from business & trade not farming
- Henry III saw importance of mid class
  - added knights & burgesses (important people) to Great Council
  - great council advised king & became known as Parliament

## France

- developed strong monarchy in mid ages
- gov. emerged different from England
- 1100's Louis VI used townspeople to strengthen royal gov.
  - granted clergy & townspeople positions to court of advisors over nobles
  - granted self gov. to towns/ freeing them from feudal ties
  - local officials loyal to king over feudal lords

## Strengthening Monarchy

- Philip II (Philip Augustus) 1180-1223
  - doubled domain through marriage & taking Fr. Land back from England
  - appointed local officials & formed semi-permanent royal army
    - further weakened feudal lords

## Saintly Ruler

- Philip's grandson Louis IX king in 1226
- Louis made royal courts dominant over feudal courts decreed only king could mint coins
- banned private warfare
- known for his Chivalry & high moral character

## Strong Fr. Monarchy

- Louis IX grandson - Philip IV (Philip the Fair)
- increased territory by defeating England & Flanders
  - needed \$ for war/ raised taxes & taxed clergy
    - Pope Boniface VIII opposed but could not stop it
- before death summoned estates - general
  - assembly nobles-clergy-townspeople
  - wanted use assembly to raise taxes nationally not locally
  - kings kept firm hand over them & never became powerful like Parliament

## Holy Roman Empire

- Rulers in Germany weak
  - mostly b/c disputes w/pope & German nobles
- German kings posed biggest threat to Popes power
- Popes sought gain of power over German kings
  - Pope John XII crowned king Otto Holy Roman Emperor
    - Otto came to aid Pope threatened by Italian nobles

## Problems

- Otto & successors claimed right influence election of Popes
- but popes anoint & depose kings
- much conflict
- German lords prevented Holy Roman Emperor building strong gov.
  - always challenging imperial power/ civil wars

## Emperor & Pope Collide

- Henry IV & Pope Gregory VII 1073
- pope condemned lay investiture > free church from secular control
- bishops supported king in struggle w/feudal lords
  - emperor refused halt investiture
- pope deposed Henry/ encouraged nobles rise up against
- 1077 Henry traveled to Italy & asked for forgiveness
  - repented by standing outside gate 3 days begging mercy
    - pardoned
- 1122 church officials & reps. Holy Roman Empire reached compromise at German city of

## worms

- concordat of worms
  - emperor named bishops & grant them land
  - pope right to reject unworthy candidates

- struggle over dominance continued
- strength of monarchies weakened church
  - allowed changes to Europe

STONEKING'S NOTES - DO NOT USE TO MAKE YOUR OWN