

Chapter 13
Med. Europe at Its Height

Section 1

The Crusades

- Feudalism working ---- stable Europe
 - Life hard but sustainable
- Church growing in power
- Kings and church intertwine power
- Time considered “High Middle Ages” 1050-1270 AD
- With stability ---- inside fixed ---- fix out word
 - Call for Crusade (9 total)
 - Jerusalem important for 3 religions ---- Christians for Jesus’ crus. ---- Jews for Solomon’s temple ---- Muslims because Muhammad died there
 - 600’s Muslims took over
 - Muslims mostly tolerated with extra tax
 - 1000’s Seljuk Turks come to power
 - Take Palestine and persecution begins
 - Press against Constantinople
 - 1095 ask for help
 - Help given because problem in Palestine with pilgrims

First Crusade

- Pope Urban II sent in 1095
- Knights want go for battle and riches
- Peasants want go for freedom while gone and riches
- All promised heaven if die in battle
- All stitched Red cross on clothing for service to God
- Inflamed hatred of all non-Christians
- Three separate forces ---- Palestine and led by French nobles
 - Along way killed Jews
- 1099 reached Jerusalem and laid siege ---- killed most non-Christians
- Most crusaders returned home
 - Others stayed/set up feudal states (younger brothers)
 - Europe now opened because communication with Palestine and Byzantine Emperor

Second Crusade (1147-1149)

- 50 years later Seljuk’s back/took parts of Palestine
- Pope Eugenius IV called another
- Two main leaders: Louis VII France and Conrad III Holy Roman Emperor
- Failed because both kept fighting each other

Third Crusade (1189-1192)

- Muslim leader Saladin united Muslims ---- forceful and diplomatic leader
- Took Jerusalem 1187
- Western Europe taken by surprise
- All star cast led crusade ---- “Crusade of Kings”

- Frederick Barbarossa (German) Holy Roman Empire
- Philip Augustus (French) King
- Richard I (English) King
- Frederick died along way
- Philip returned to France
- Richard continued alone
- Won several battles but not decisive
 - Signed truce and Christians allowed access

Other Crusades

- None gained permanent control of Palestine
- Lost interest because coming out of Middle Ages and advancing their own
- Fourth Crusade 1204
 - Sacked Constantinople ---- burned libraries, churches, and looted
 - Bitter between Orthodox and Western Europe
 - Weakened Byzantine for Muslim attack and advance into Eastern Europe

Effects of Crusades

- Advanced progression out of Middle Ages
- Monarchs ---- modern government / taxes, armies, cooperation large scale
- Land holders needed money and allowed serfs to buy freedom and land
- Contact with Byzantine and Muslims (more advanced) ideas and cultural diffusion
- Commerce increase in Mediterranean
 - Spurred Renaissance in Italy
- Better ships, maps, and weapons
- Red cross and pilgrimages
- Muslims united due to Crusades

Section 2

Economic and Cultural Revival

Economic

- New plow / heavier cut deeper / produce more crops
 - Able expand lands for farming
- Collar harness replace yoke
 - Ox yoke ---- most weight on neck and horses can't use
 - Harness let horses and move faster

Trade Expansion

- Revival of towns ---- trade
- Roads and sea-lanes busy
 - Venice for Med. / Flanders (Fr.) Northern Europe
- New products for sale in towns
 - Trade fares held ---- merchants each year set up
 - Paid lord fees / taxes on goods ---- protection given
 - Most famous in France ---- Champagne 4-6 weeks

Banking

- Barter used at first
- Foreign merchants demanded money ---- common medium of exchange
- Different traders and different money ---- money changers
 - Determined value of various currencies vs. another

- Process of transferring funds
- Deposits / loans
- Money changers 1st bankers

Cultural Revival

Growth of towns

- Most by main roads and water ways
- Relatively safe but bandits still around
 - Walls built around towns wood then stone with guard towers
- Cramped, dirty, smelly ---- wood buildings ---- fires
 - Small narrow streets / animals everywhere / waste
- Disease rampant because filth and animals and ignorance
 - Leperosy ---- bubonic plague (black death) 1348-1350 1/3 killed

Guilds

- 1100's artisans and merchants organize in guilds (business associations)
 - Maintain monopoly of local market
 - Restricted trade by foreign traders
 - Fixed prices
- Craft guilds
 - Regulated work of artisans
 - Rules on wages / prices / employment / no competition / quality stand
 - Controlled by masters ---- artisans who owned own shops
 - Masters employed less-skilled as apprenticeships
 - Worked without pay and became journeymen then paid
 - Journeymen became master after producing masterpiece
 - Submit to guild for decision
- Guilds gave medical help / unemployment relief
 - Organized plays / banquets / holy day processions

Middle Class

- People who made money from economy
- Those no longer rely on land for living
- Created town councils and gained political power
- Discussed in last chapter

Town Government

- Conflict with lords and townspeople ---- wanted rule themselves
 - Wanted own laws and courts not like taxes to lord
- Lords fear power of Middle Class
 - Began strict enforce feudal laws
- Money economy allowed win against lords
- Some develop into communes then city-states
- Some given charters by lords and kings to self rule
- Some remain with feudal kingdom

Education

- Early Middle Ages most illiterate
 - Controlled by clergy because teach to be church officials and monastery life
- As towns grew ---- need educated officials / lawyers
 - Around 1150 began universities without church help

Universities

- At first guild for scholars

- Rented rooms or outdoors
- Books scarce / teacher read and discussed ---- students take notes
- Had regular schedule and rules of conduct made
- To be teacher-student pass examination for a degree
- 1200's spread through Europe ---- 2 main styles
 - North liberal arts and tech like University of Paris
 - South law and medicine like University of Bologna

New Learning

- Scholars studied Roman law / Aristotle and other Greeks / Muslim writing and what left of Byzantine
- Most knowledge from Jewish and Muslims
- Many church officials not like philosophical and science teaching
 - Felt try and explain away god
 - Others want use to support Christian ideas
 - Applied philosophy to theological questions
 - New system thought scholasticism
 - Use reason and faith to understand God
 - Famous Thomas Aquinas ---- Summa Theologica
 - Reasoning was Gods gift and was OK that we can answer philosophical questions
 - Reason and faith exist together with God
 - Church accept and promoted the idea

Art and Literature

- Spread of univ and revival of intellectual thinking stimulated art and literature
- Songs, epics and plays written down for 1st time
- Earliest feudal epic is Beowulf
 - Written down in 700 by unknown / told by mouth 200 years previously
- Romances popular about knights and ladies
 - 1100 and 1200's France troubadours wrote songs and poems
- Women writers popular as well
 - Convents and royal courts
 - Poems ---- science ---- medicine ---- religion

Vernacular Literature

- Latin works translated / allowed many people read books
- Also helped separate countries by giving each unifying id.
- Major works
 - Dante ---- the Divine Comedy (Inferno)
 - Geoffrey Chaveer ---- The Canterbury Tales

Med. Art

- Early churches Romanesque (Byzantine and Roman)
 - Thick walls / heavy curved arches / small windows / support columns close
- 1150 French architects began Gothic
 - No heavy walls ---- support from flying buttresses (pg. 331)
 - Thin walls tall arches ribs much space for windows
 - Higher ceilings and more open space interior
- Painters concerned with illumination
 - paintings and drawings in our book

Section 3

Strengthening of Monarchy

Hundred Years War 1337-1453

- England and France
- Series of conflicts
- French want land from English
 - England had territory on mainland of Europe
- England won early on ---- had longbow ---- effective
- Low point France ---- Joan of Arc
 - Appeared at court Charles VII France 1429
 - Said heaven voices called her to save France
 - Rallied troops and took Orleans (under siege by Br.)
 - Later capture ---- tried as witch and burnt at stake
 - Turned tide of war
- Ending in 1453 with port of Calais only under Br. Control

Effects of War

- French morale high but land damaged
- British land OK but morale poor and bitter
 - Allowed British focus on themselves and strengthen
- Quickened feudalism decline
 - Mounted armor and castles ineffective
 - Longbow pierce armor
- Kings rely on foot troops with longbow
 - Standing army
 - Expensive and taxed population directly
 - Townsperson and middle class pay taxes
 - Given power in return (self rule)

Strengthening

France

- Late 1400's Louis XI (son Charles VII)
 - Last chapter
 - Strengthened bureaucracy / nobles under royal control / trade
 - United feudal lords under his crown

England

- Monarchy limited by Parliament
- Parliament ---- levy taxes / approve laws
- Fighting among nobles for control of throne
 - War of Roses ---- opposing factions symbols red and white rose
 - Edward, Duke of York won ---- Edward IV
 - Worked strengthen royal government and trade
 - Died 1483 and 2 heirs
 - Edwards brother had 2 heirs locked in Tower of London
 - Proclaimed himself king
 - Locked support and defeated by Henry Tudor 1485
 - Avoided wars / increased royal power over nobles rid of royal claimants (How?)

Spain

- Before crusade --- fighting Reconquista of Muslim areas
- By 1250 3 Christian realms
 - Portugal in W. / Castile in center / Aragon at Med.
 - Moors in south
- 1469 Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile married
 - 2 kingdoms kept separate government and royal power in only own lands
- Communities ---- Jewish / Christian / Muslim had own laws and officials
 - Given special royal charters
 - Had assemblies (cortes) made up of nobles
 - Powerful and could review royal policies
- Ferdinand and Isabella ---- strengthen royal powers
 - Sent officials to govern towns and set up courts enforce royal law
- 1492 moors surrendered at Granada
- Ferdinand and Isabella ended religious toleration
- To unite Spain all to become Catholic
 - Those not / leave (Jews and Muslim)
 - Jews and Muslim bankers / businessmen / intellectuals
 - Weakened Spain when left
- Set up Inquisition to enforce Catholic teaching
 - Believed Moors and Jewish converts were faking
 - Tortured / tried / punished suspected heretics
 - Fear of Inquisition strengthened power of monarchs over people

Holy Roman Empire

- Contained Slavic / German / Italian land
- Important political unit
- Not powerful monarchy
 - No family ties to get a king
 - King elected by diet
 - Assembly of mostly German princes
 - Princes governed their territories independently
 - Had right to reject kings request for taxes and soldiers
 - Usually elected weakest noble
 - Early 1400's began electing kings from Hapsburg
 - Still not control German Princes but increased land holdings
 - Maximilian I elected 1493
 - Married Mary of Burgundy
 - Got Belgium / Netherlands / Luxembourg
 - Maximilian's grandson ---- Charles kings of Spain
 - Princes elected him Emperor
 - Hapsburgs became most powerful royal family

Eastern Europe

Poland formed in 900's AD

- Roman Catholics and strong ties to Western Europe
- 1300's Golden Age under King Casimir III
 - Reduced power of nobles ---- strong central government

Hungary

- Magyars / Germans / Slavs
- 1000 AD King Stephen I became 1st Catholic ruler

- Moved towards Western Europe and benefits
- 1241 Mongols invaded and destroyed then left
 - Rebuilt but
- 1500's Ottoman Turks began attacking
 - 1526 King Louis II defeated
- Most Hungry under Turks and rest with Hapsburgs

Section 4

The Troubled Church

- Problems of late Middle Ages
 - Plague ---- warfare ---- religious controversy
- People turned to Church but
- Church weakened
 - Strong monarchs and nation government
 - Middle Class of educated
 - General questioning of church teachings

Babylonian Captivity

- 1300's Papacy under French influence
- 1305 French archbishop ---- Pope Clement V
 - Moved court to Avignon in Southern France
 - Too much danger from Italian civil wars
 - Successors remained until 1377
- During time ---- only French clergy made cardinals
- Called Bab. Cap. After Jews exile in Bab. in 500 BC
- Many worried that papacy dominated by French Monarchs
- Avignon popes ----- taxes for infrastructure and excesses

Great Schism

- Many worried of corruption of Avignon popes
- 1377 Pope Gregory XI return to Rome
 - After death mobs force election Italian Pope
- Cardinals later declared election invalid because pressure
- Elected 2nd Pope (and set up in Avignon)
- Roman Pope not resign
- Schism from 1378-1417
- Neither Pope want call council to decide
- 1409 council met at Pisa, Italy
 - Elected 3rd Pope and other 2 refused resign
- 1414 another council at Constance, Germany
 - Forced all 3 resign and elected Pope Martin V
- Weakened Church and made people go to monarchs

Calls for Reform

- Because church abuses
 - Changes for services
- Indulgences by clergy

John Wycliffe

- Oxford scholar
- Criticized Pope's claim to absolute authority and corruption
- Claimed Bible Latin ---- English

- Problem because only clergy could interpret Gods word
- All should not be able to read
- Followers called Lollards
- Jan Hus
- 1300's – 1400's Slavs in Bohemia (Czechs) under heavy German influence
- Most Clergy German
- Wanted own identity
- Czechs criticized corruption of church
- Jan Hus leader and Prof. At University of Prague
- Church condemned him and followers and sparked riots against church
- 1415 Hus invited defend views and promised safe passage by Roman Empire
 - Church launched 5 crusades against ---- all failed
 - Used guns and movable walls with farm wagons
- 1436 Pope and Emperor send representative to get compromise
 - Given religious liberties for allegiance to church
- Ideas of spiritual questions and challenges not go away

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