

The Early
Middle Ages
'aka' Medieval
Era:
Manorialism
800-1100



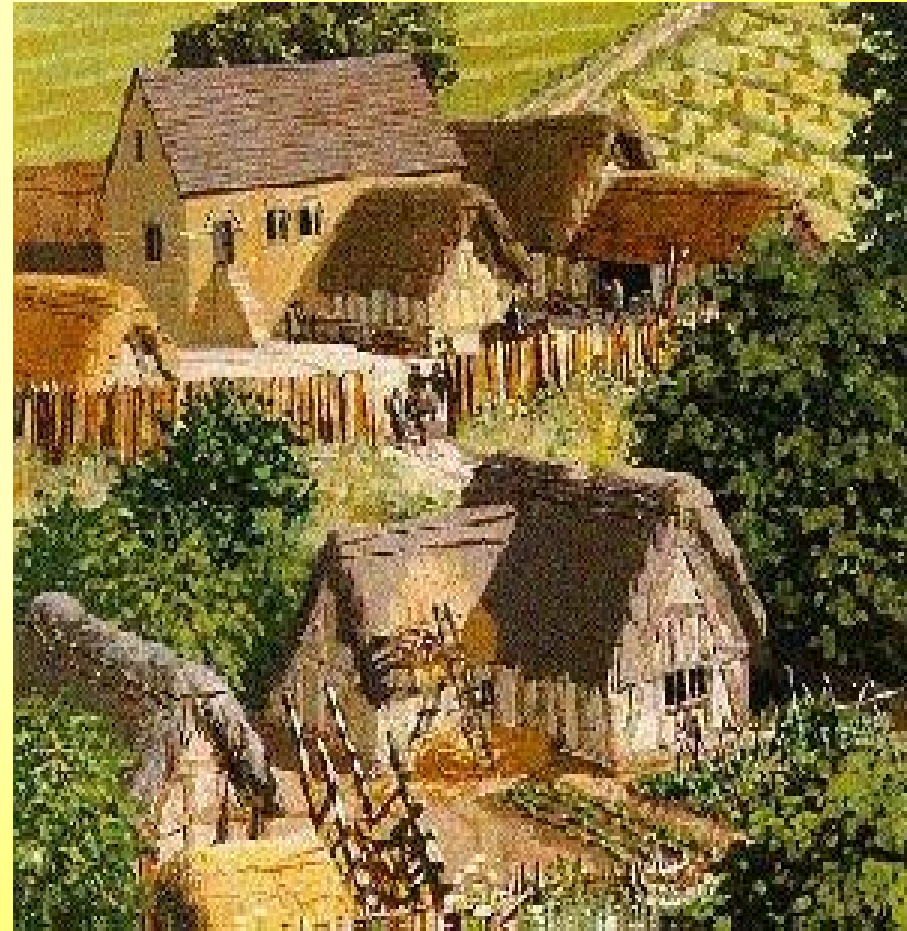
Manorialism Develops

- Medieval society began to take shape before Rome fell in 476 AD.
- In which Northern Europe saw the development of the Manor which is a spin off of the Roman *latifunda* or plantation system.

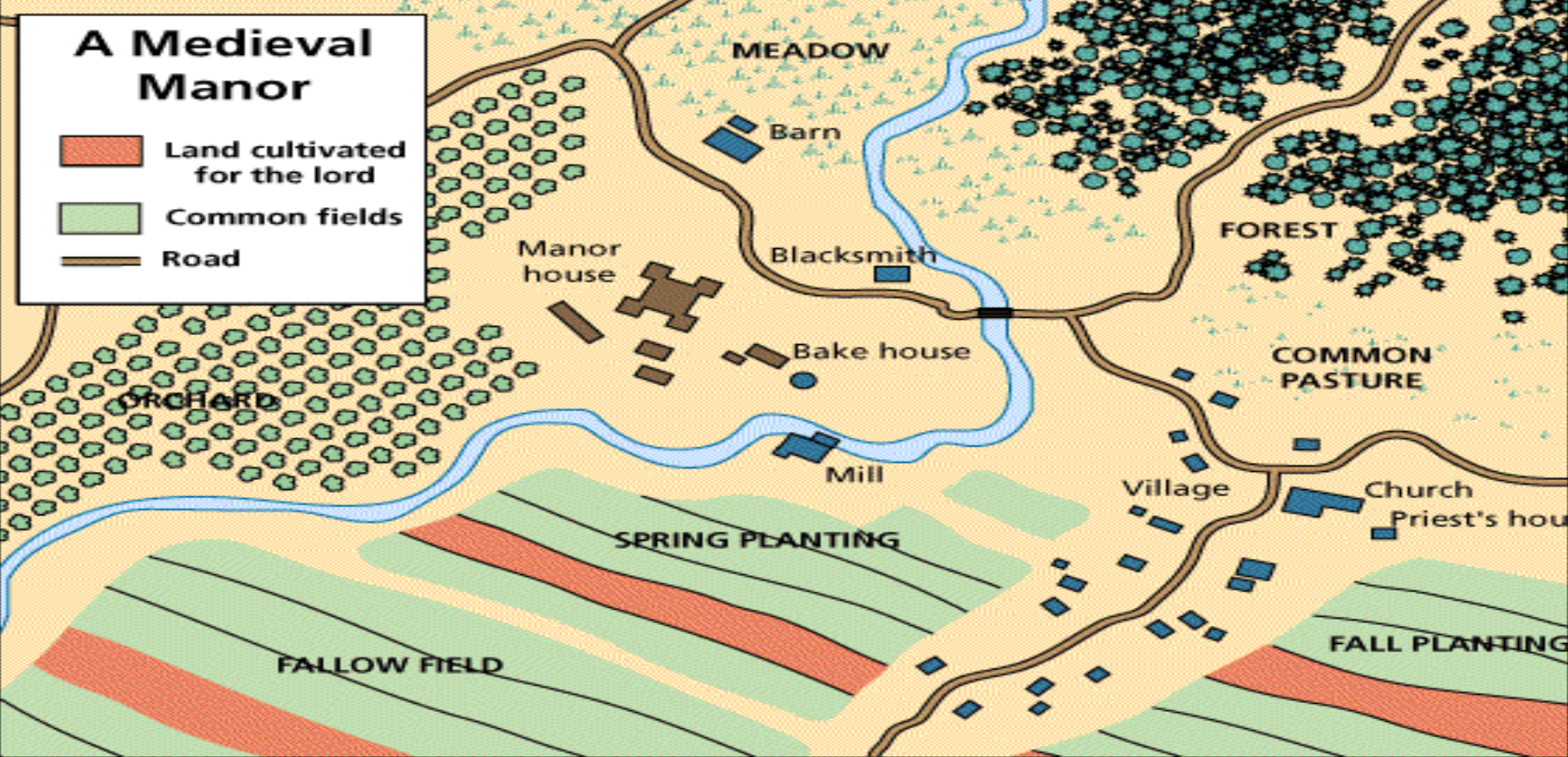


Manorialism Develops

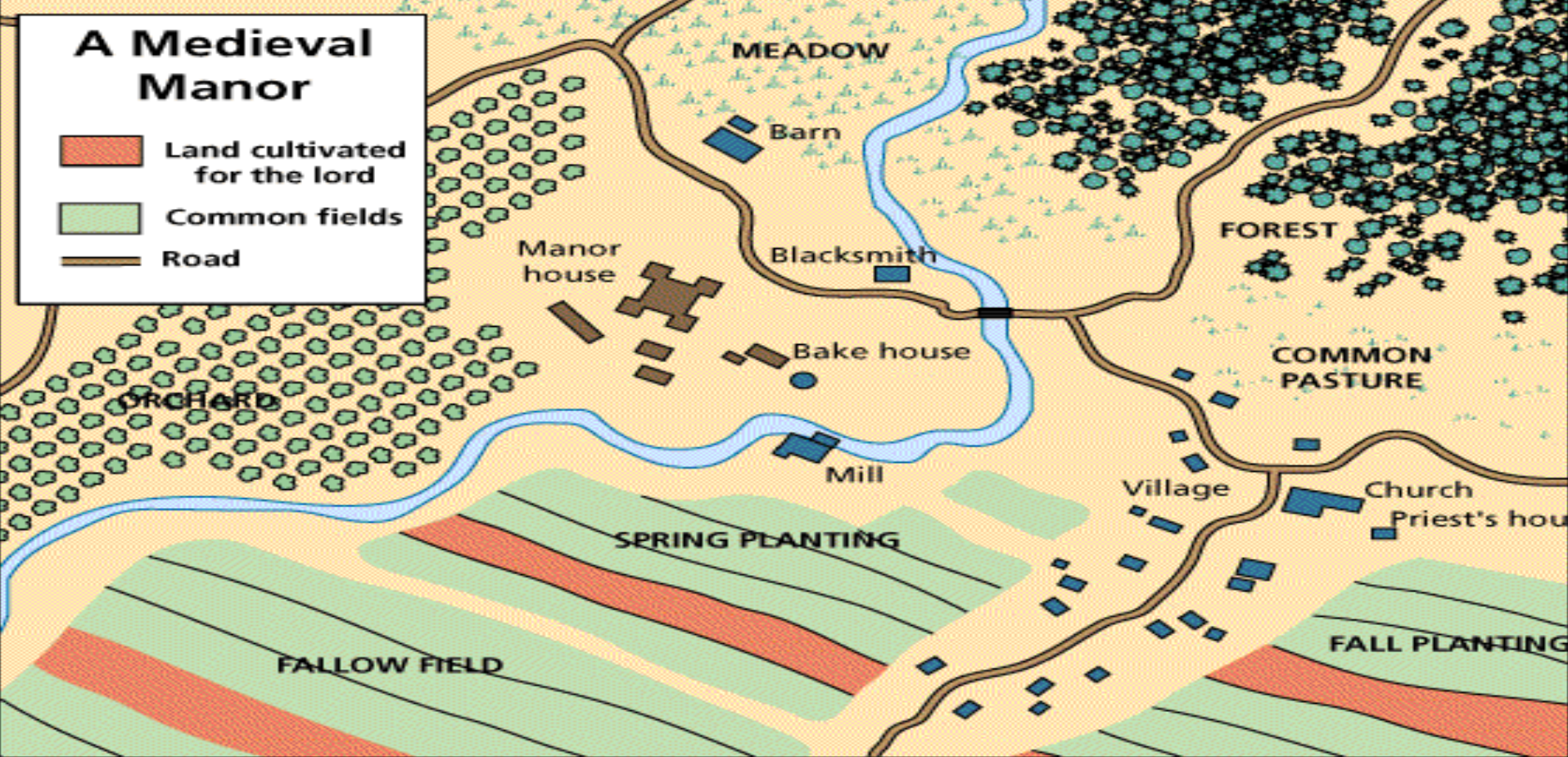
- *The manor, or lord's estate, was the heart of the medieval economy.*



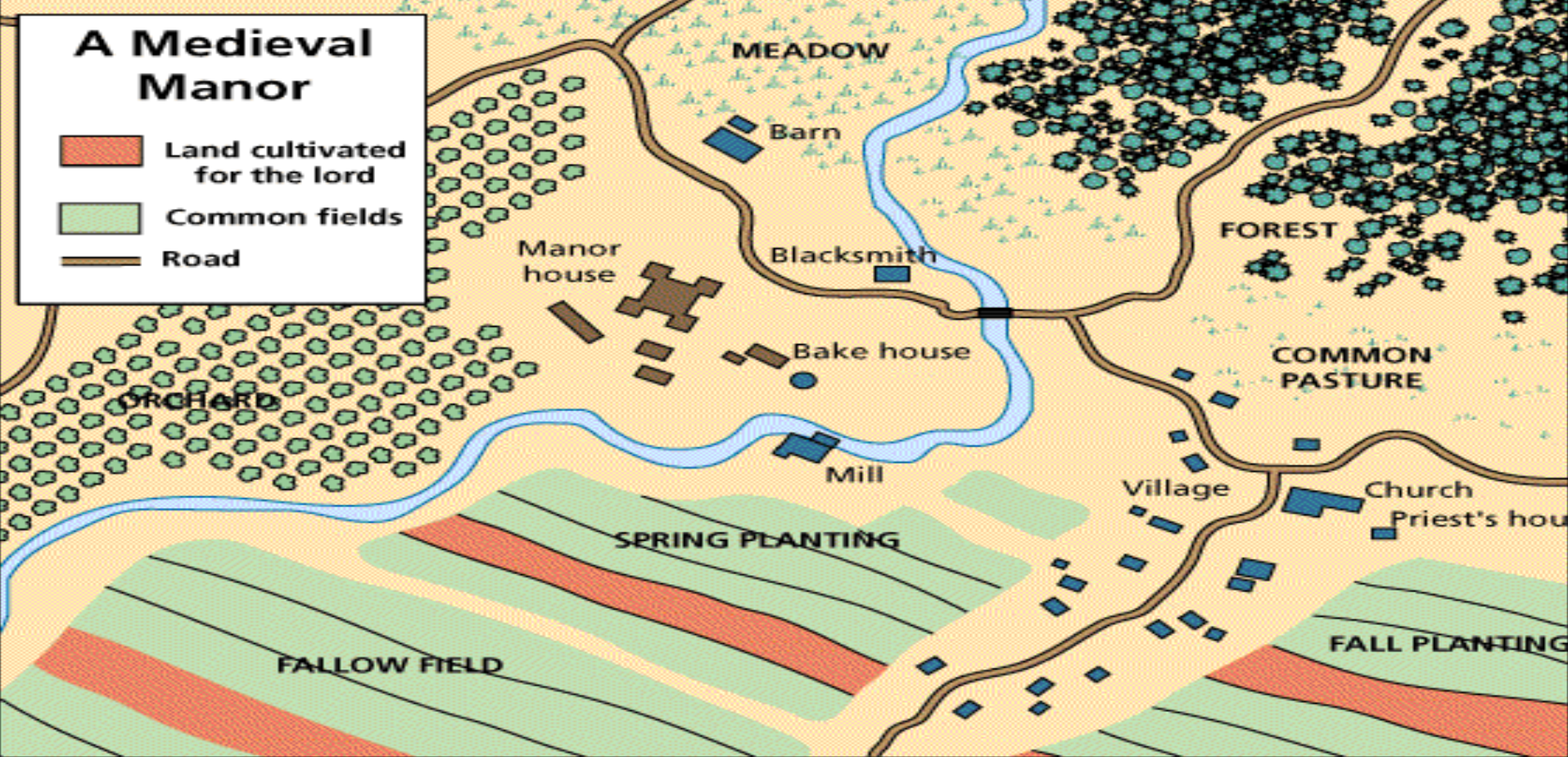
This picture shows a typical manor of an English lower ranking noble, with the manor house of the lord, the cottages of the serfs, and the fields.



This map illustrates the layout of a typical manor. Each manor was largely self-sufficient, growing or producing all of the basic items needed for food, clothing, and shelter.



To meet these needs, the manor had buildings devoted to special purposes, such as the mill for grinding grain, the bake house for making bread, & the blacksmith shop for fashioning metal goods.



Notice that one of the fields has been left fallow, or unplanted, so that the soil can replenish its nutrients.

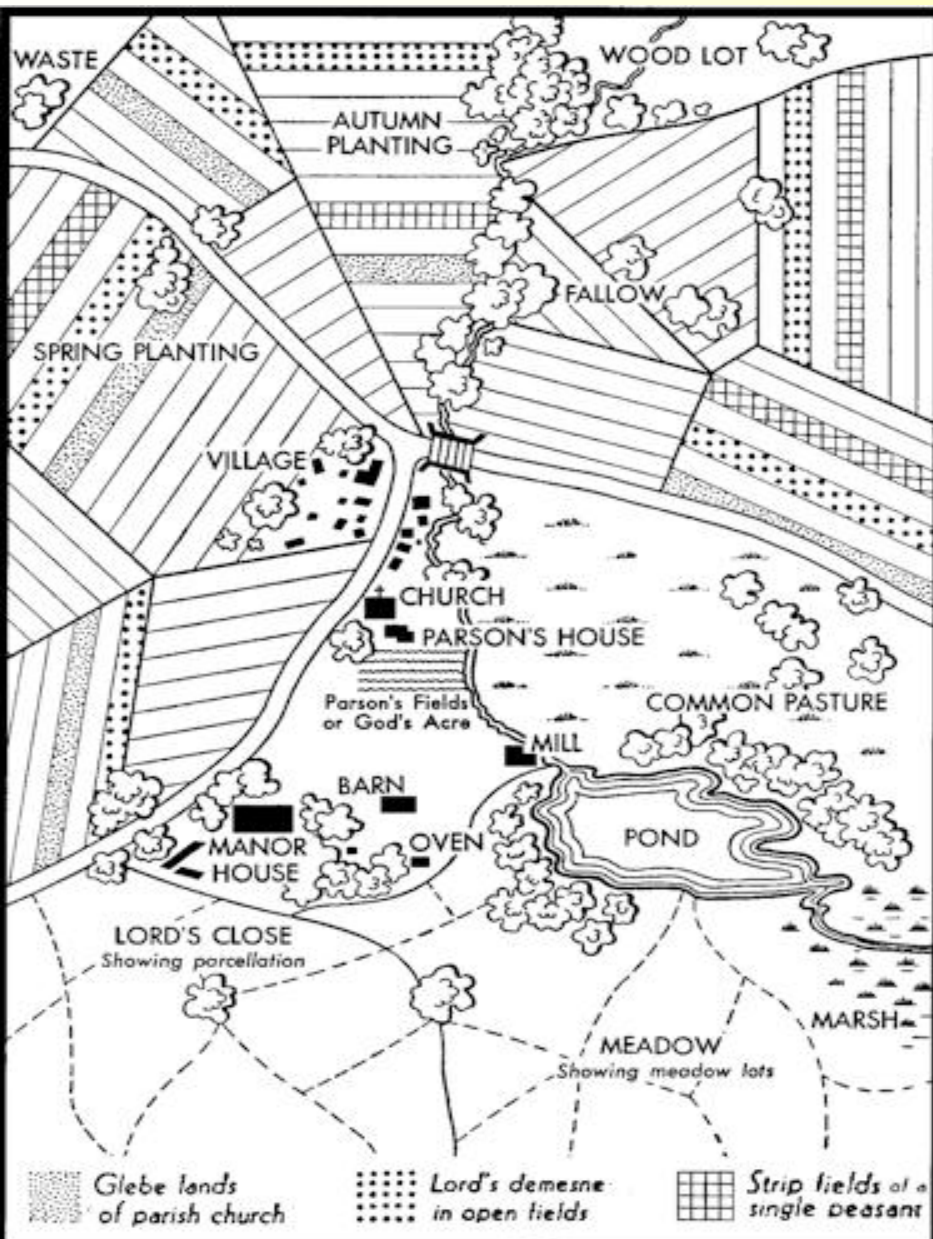
The Manor with a Castle and its Lands



Description of a Manor House

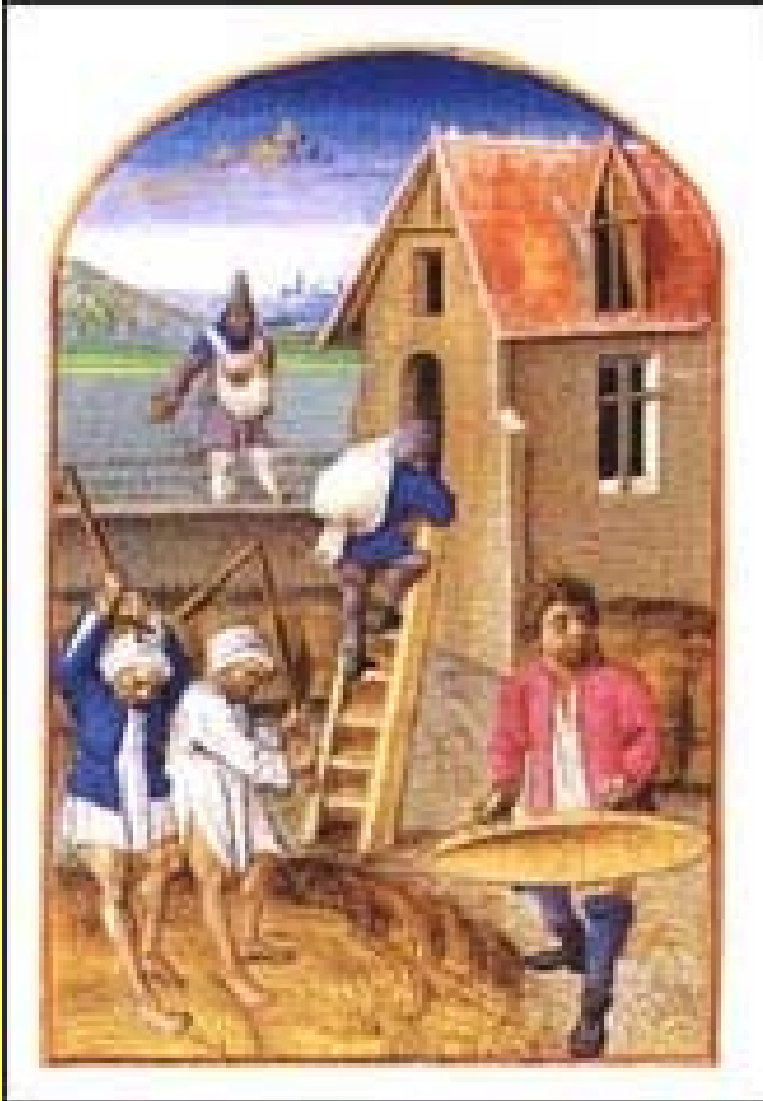
Membury Court Manor House

The Manorial System



- **Manor or large estate** that includes: **Castle**, **pastures**, **fields**, and **surrounding villages**
- **Most were about 1000 acres and supported 200-300 people.**

The Manorial System



- **Economic life across Europe centered around a system of agricultural production**
- **Manorialism is often called economic feudalism.**

“Economic ...what?”

The Change Begins...

- *By 11th century large areas of virgin land in Europe were being cleared and settled.*
- *Lords encouraged this practice because extra crops brought in more money.*



Midlem village in Scotland retains its medieval plan and field shapes.

The Change Begins...

- *The use of money undermined serfdom. Most peasants became tenant farmers or hired farm laborers.*
- *Settlements of new land caused serfdom to decline. WHY?*



Midlem village in Scotland retains its medieval plan and field shapes.

The Change Begins...

Midlem village in Scotland retains its medieval plan and field shapes.



A Revolution in Agriculture

**Farming
development
s in 1050
brought
about huge
changes in
Europe**



Medieval Farm Tools

A Revolution in Agriculture

Partners Search: From memory or by looking on page and list six changes, ranking them in the order of importance

Number 1 being the most important and number 6 being the least.

Medieval Farm Tools

New Plowing Technology: differences?



Other Innovations

- **Padded horse collar** which prevented the death of the horse who in medieval times would pull until he choked himself to death!
- **The three- field system:** division of field into segments which will enhance the fertility of the area and lessen damage due to over use.
- Big plus....

A Small Change—A Big Reward

Two-Field System on a 900-Acre Farm

Fallow 450 Acres	Planted 450 Acres
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Three-Field System on a 900-Acre Farm

Fallow 300 Acres	Planted 300 Acres	Planted 300 Acres
---	--	--

Impact of the Agricultural Revolution

New farming technologies
iron plow harness windmill
three-field system

***Increase in food production
Four times more than before!***

**Population explosion
Between 1000 and 1300, the
population of Europe doubled.**

Why did trade begin to increase?



- ***Rapid growth of population and the need for more goods.***
- ***Trade routes began to reopen to Far East, Middle East and Africa.***

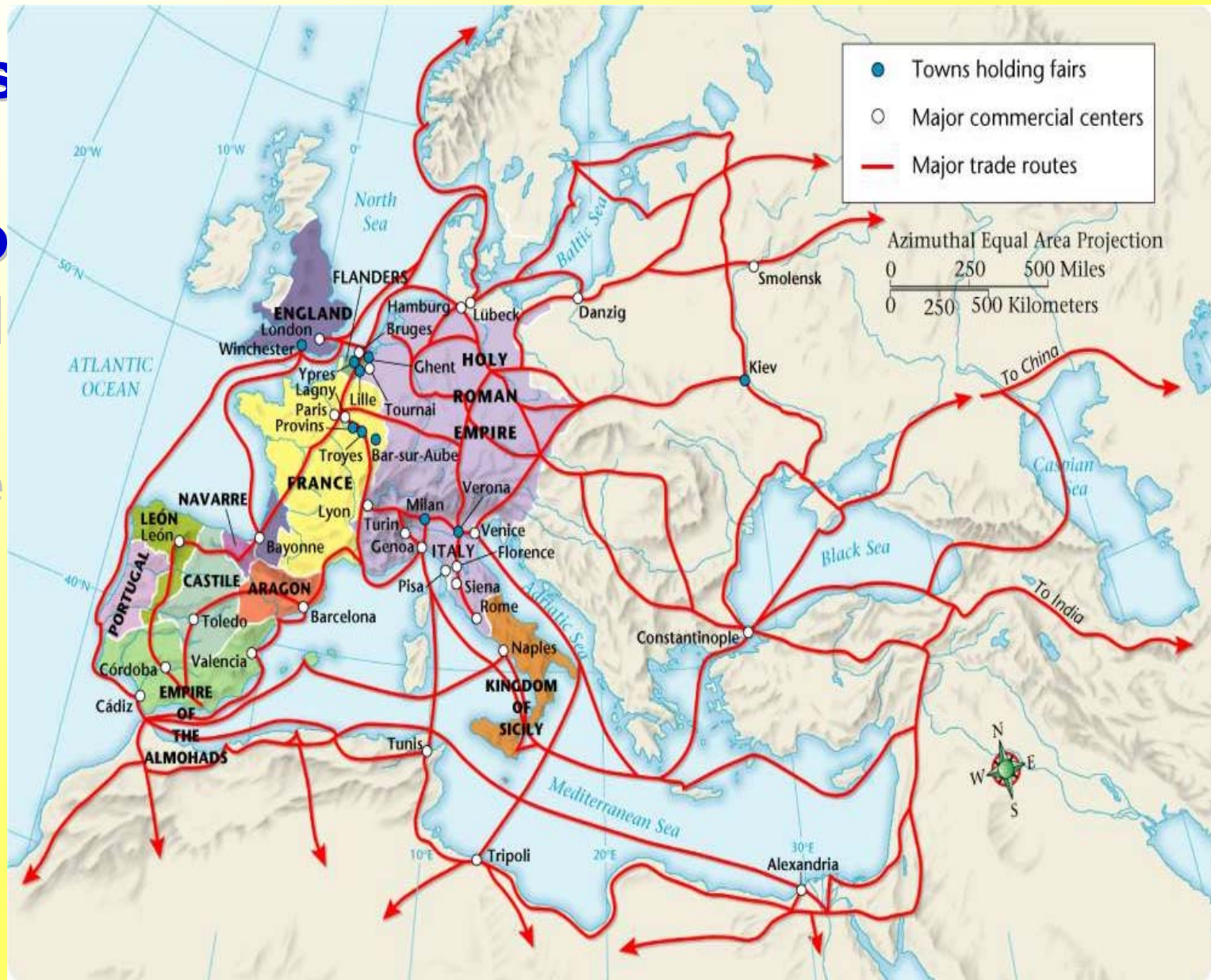
Why did trade begin to increase?



- ***Trade fairs began to spring up and were very successfully because most had the Lord's protection.***

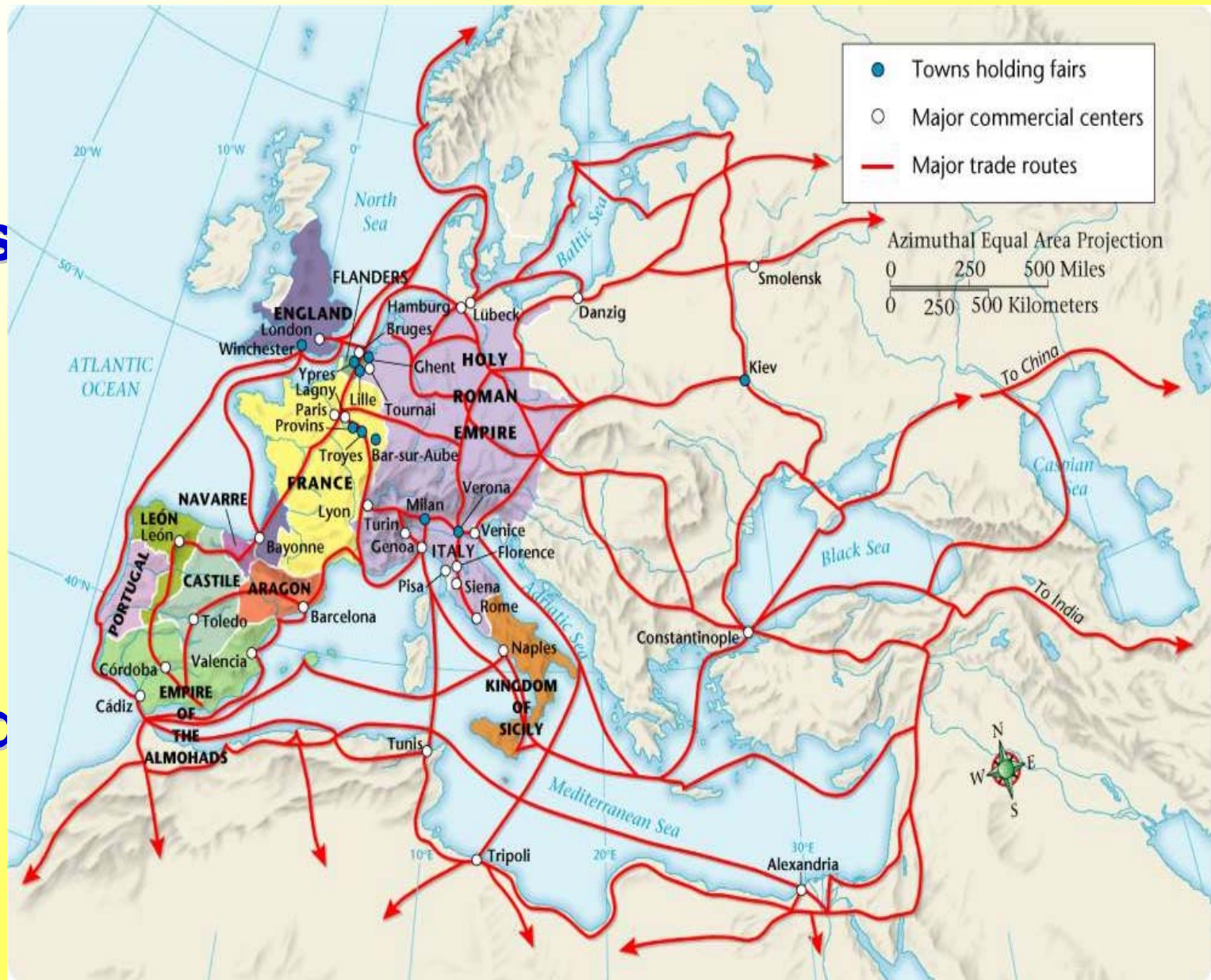
Trade in Medieval Europe, 1000–1300

•Europe's growing population needed goods that were not available to them.



Trade in Medieval Europe, 1000–1300

•As foreign invasions and feudal warfare declined, trade increased.



A Commercial Revolution

The revival of trade led to a revolution in commerce.

What caused the revival?

As trade revived, merchants needed money to buy goods. The reintroduction of money led European merchants to develop new business practices, such as

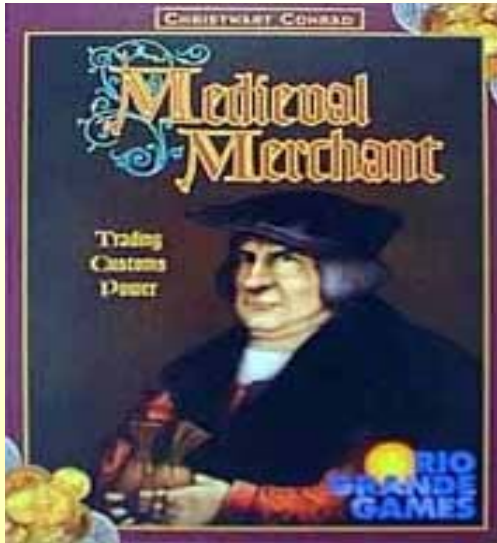
- setting up banks**
- joining together to set up partnerships**
- developing insurance**
- adopting the bill of exchange**

Major Social Change



The commercial revolution not only transformed the medieval economy, it also reshaped medieval society. ***A new social class will emerge...the middle class.***

Major Social Change

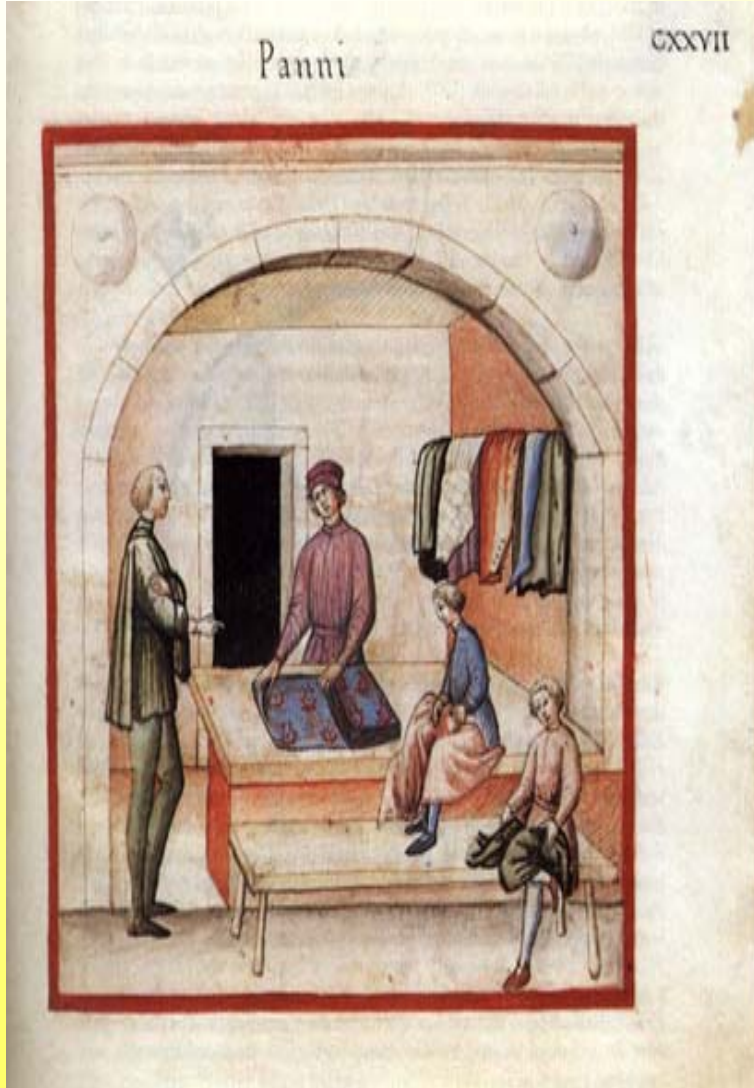


In towns, a new middle class of merchants, traders, and artisans emerged.



The Guild System

<http://www1.enloe.wake.k12.nc.us/enloe/CandC/showme/careers.html>



- In medieval towns, merchants and artisans formed associations called guilds. Why?
- To protect their economic interests!

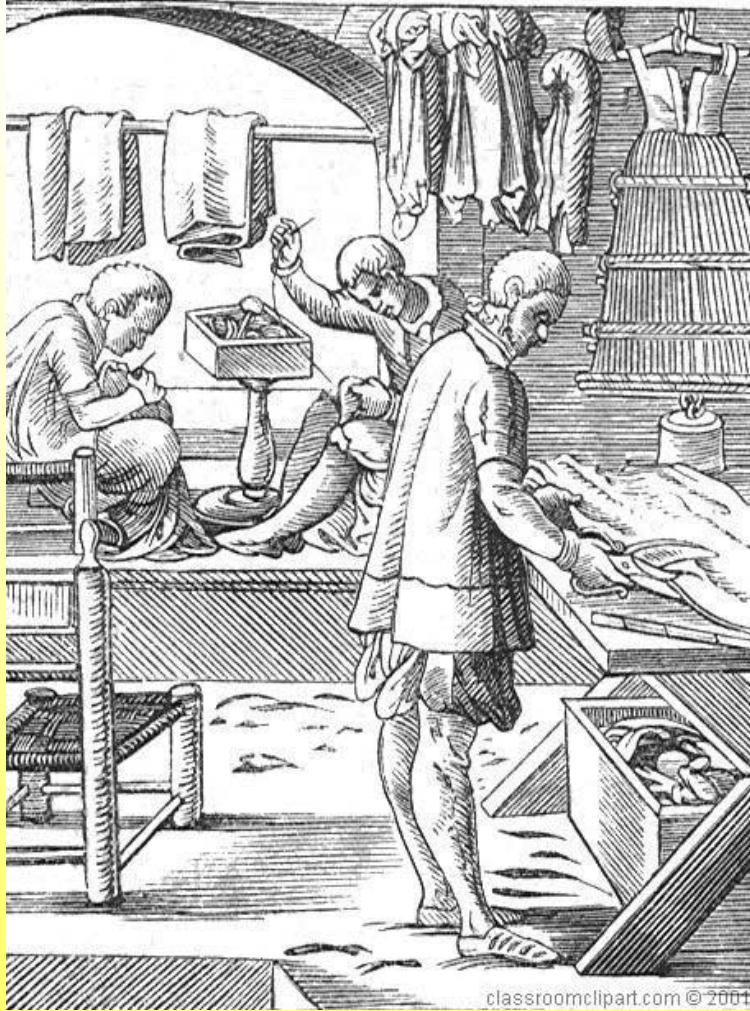
The Guild System



- **Merchant guilds appeared first. They dominated town life, passing laws, levying taxes, and making other important decisions.**

The Guild System •

<http://www1.enloe.wake.k12.nc.us/enloe/CandC/showme/careers.html>



A craft guild was made up of workers in a particular occupation. To prevent competition, only a certain number of people could work in any trade. Modern labor unions find their roots in the guild system.

The Guild System

<http://www1.enloe.wake.k12.nc.us/enloe/CandC/showme/careers.html>

- **Becoming a guild member involved many years of hard work.**



The Role of the Middle Class

- The key group was the middle class...area kings would not need other lords per say if they could gain control of this urban middle class.
- The control over urban areas gave the Monarchy the most important thing in the equation: TAXES!

Jews Face Persecution

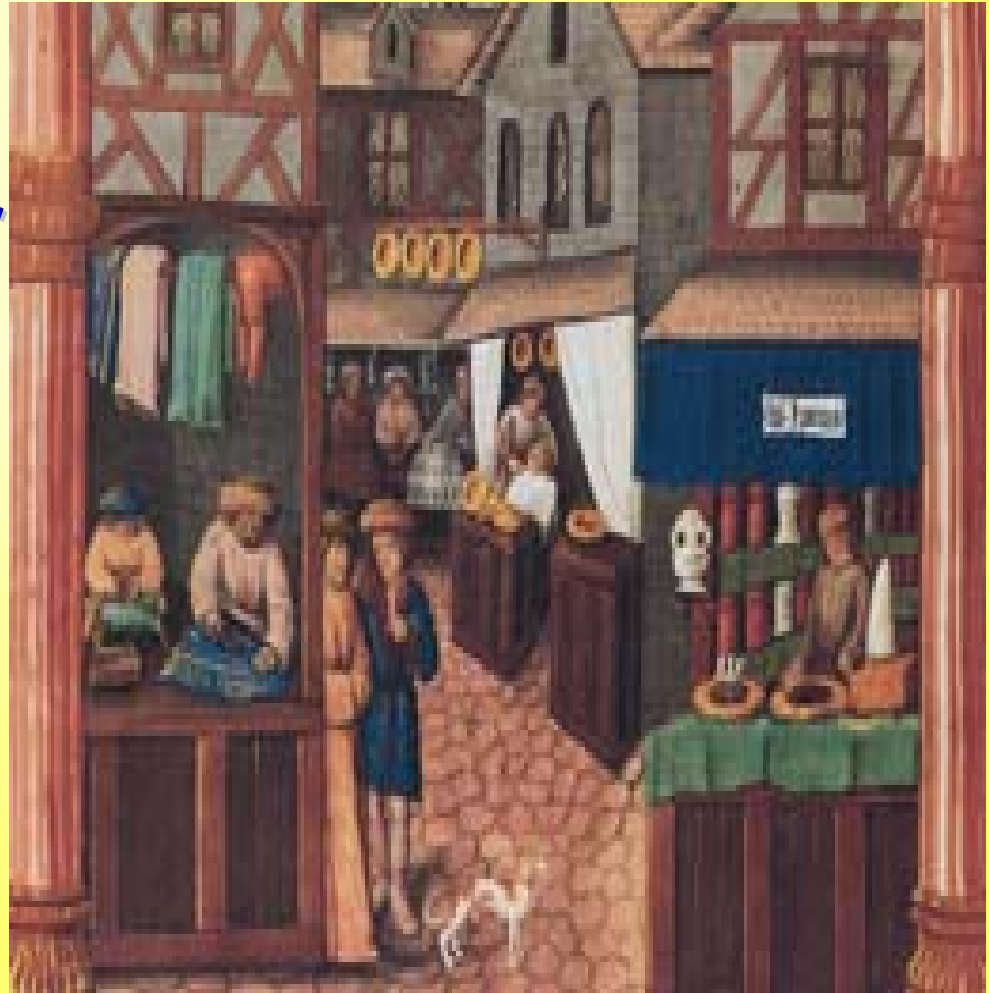
- **Jewish communities existed across Europe.**
- **In hard times, Christians persecuted the Jews, blaming them for economic problems, illness, and disasters.**
- **Frequently, they were blamed for the death of Jesus Christ.**

Jews Face Persecution

- **Prejudice against Jews is called anti-Semitism.**
- **The Church forbade Christians from becoming moneylenders. Since Jews were barred from other professions, many took on this role.**
- **In response to growing persecution, thousands of Jews migrated from Western to Eastern Europe.**

The Rise of Cities

- **Merchants and artisans began camping out near castles and bishop's palaces during the winter months.**
- **These villages developed into cities.**



The Rise of Cities

- Cities also grew from prosperous trading centers like Venice, Italy.



City Life

- **Towns acquired a charter from the lord or king. It set out the rights and privileges of the town**
- **Townspeople could choose their own leaders and control their own affairs.**



City Life

- **No garbage collection or sewer system. Waste is thrown in the street or dumped into ditch that run along the road.**
- **Crowded living conditions by 1400s, lots of diseases and wood building were a fire hazard.**



A Medieval Town

“... Jam-packed wooden houses, each a potential tinderbox, sought extra room through upper stories jutting out over the street. The streets themselves were mere alleys, 6 to 10 feet across. Sewers were open and sanitation scant. The stroller had to dodge slops [human wastes] from above and swilling pigs below; scabrous [covered with scabs or rough patches of skin] beggars jostled him. Except when he raised his eyes to the Gothic grace of town belfry or church spire, signs of filth and disease assailed him everywhere.”

Are you ready to move?

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