



Stained Glass

**Canterbury
Tales**



Medieval Europe at Its Height



A.D. 1100-1500

**Cathedral of
Notre Dame**

**Medieval
Fashion**



The Rise of Monarchies in Europe

Where had the power been...



During feudal times, monarchs in Europe stood at the head of society but had limited power. Nobles and the Church had as much or more power than the monarchs.



Introduction:

The Rise of Monarchies in Europe

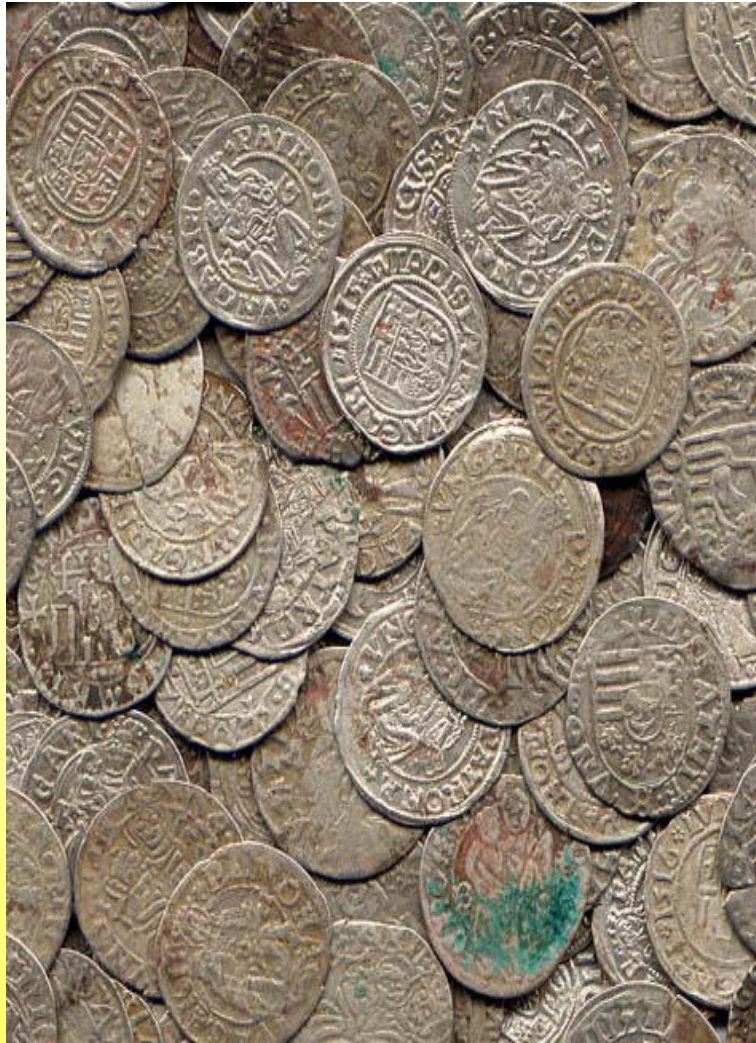
Major turning points in Europe...

- 1. a moving away from the rigid social structures of feudalism that starts with the agricultural and commercial revolutions.**
- 2. the rise of cities creates a need for a strong central government to protect the citizens and their businesses**
- 3. the rise of legitimized political institutions based on the **autocracy** of one man is the solution.**

Feudalism is dying...

Its death takes several hundred years.

Key Reasons for Rise of Monarchs



- The growth of towns and cities
- The security of the **middle class**
- Area kings would not need other lords per say if they could gain control of this **urban** middle class. Why?
- The control over urban areas gave the monarchy control over a major factor in the rise of monarchies=**TAXES!**

The Monarchs Work to Gain **Power**

With money and middle class support, monarchs began to create a centralized political system:

- **set up royal courts**
- **organized government bureaucracies**
- **developed systems of taxation**
- **built standing armies**

Always working to keep ties with the middle class strong!

In this way, little by little over many centuries, these monarchs built the framework for modern-day nation states.

Easy Equation

Outdated Feudalism

- +Agricultural Revolution**
- +Rise of Cities**
- +Taxes**
- +Advances in Trade**
- +Money Economy**
- +Decline in Serfdom**
- +Crusades**
- +Need for Centralized Control**

Rise of Monarchies



Putting it in your own words...

- 1. Name the four most significant reasons that feudalism died and rank order them.**
- 2. Which two actions taken by the monarchs most helped them gain power?**
- 3. What is an autocrat?**
- 4. Where in Europe do you think the first monarchies arose?**



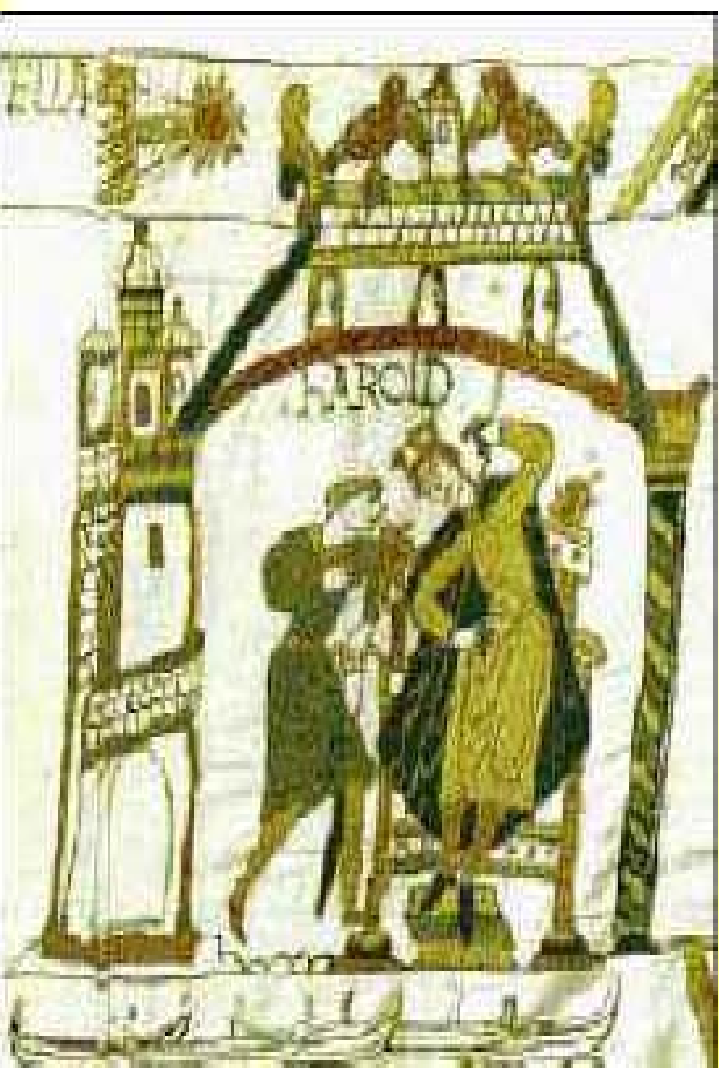
Rise of English Monarchs



Alfred the Great

- **The best examples of this change are in England and France.**
- **After Rome abandoned Britain in A.D. 400's, Germanic Angles, Saxons, and Jutes took over Britain**
- **Alfred the Great united the Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms**
- **Some historians claim England's first king and...**
- **The only English king named "the Great," Why?**

England versus Normans



*The ill omen of Halley's comet
[top left]*

- **King Edward of England**
 - Descendent of Alfred**
 - builder of Westminster Abbey**
 - vassal to the king of Normandy**
- **Has no heirs decides to make Duke William of Normandy his heir**
- **His brother-in-law Harold delivers the message and even swears a loyalty oath to William**
- **But at Edward's death, the nobles choose his brother-in-law Harold...**
- **What do you think happens next?**

The Battle of Hastings, 1066

- **Duke William of Normandy also claimed the throne!**
- **With the backing of the Pope and a big army he crossed the English Channel to engage in war.**
- **The superior trained Normans easily defeat the Saxons**



William of Normandy's flagship

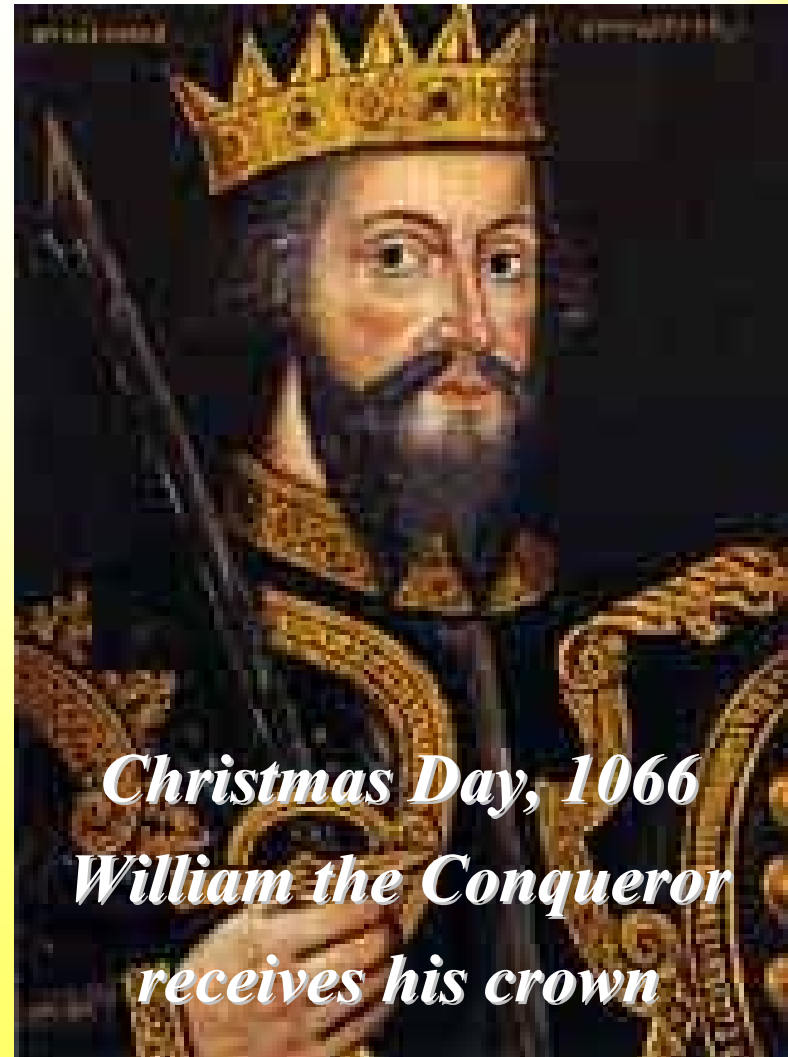
A 230 feet tapestry was created to remind the English of this event. However, it was the last time a foreign power successfully invaded England!

Battlefield Re-enactments: Battle of Hastings

William the Conqueror

Reading: “William: the Warrior King.”

- Separates English lord by giving Norman warriors fiefs between their estates
- Demands loyalty oaths from all lords
- Selected sheriffs to rule over principalities and answer to him.
- The Normans are hated by the English.



*Christmas Day, 1066
William the Conqueror
receives his crown*

Tower of London

- **Built by William the Conqueror as a castle fort to secure his rule of London.**
- **Played a central role in English history for nearly 1000 years**



Impact of William the Conqueror's Victory at Hastings



- ***Domesday Book***: took a complete census of every castle, field and pig pen! Why?
- **Efficient Tax Collecting**
- **His leadership is unquestioned and England even uses it to claim French lands 300 years later!**

The Domesday Book

The New Monarchies **and the Church...**



The expanding powers of rulers in England, France and Germany creates problems for the Church.

- ***The Church wants to continue in its role as equal or above the monarchs.***
- ***It wants to tax and control just as a king!***

Church vs. King Conflict:

- **King Henry** lays the foundation for **England's legal system:**
common law, a system based on custom and court rulings that would apply to all of England; unlike feudal law.
- He also revoked many of the church's privileges wanted to try the clergy in royal courts.
- His actions set off a controversy that would lead to the death of his friend!



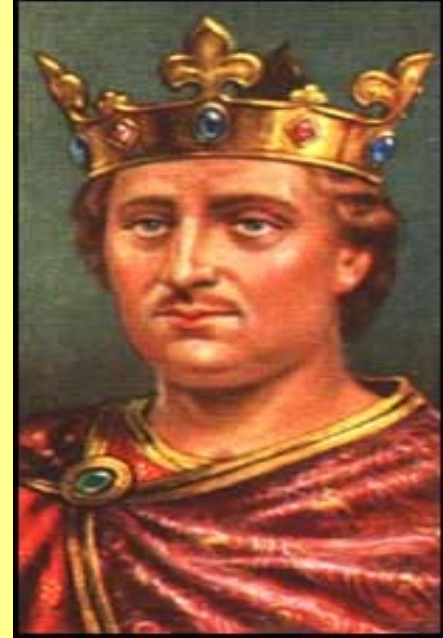
King Henry II



Archbishop
Thomas Becket

Versus

King Henry II



Close friend archbishop Thomas Becket could not support his king and told him it was “a matter of conscience...” The conflict lasted years until...

“There are two principles by which the world is ruled: the authority of priests and royal power. The authority of priests is the greater because God will demand an accounting of them even in regard to kings.”

Thomas Becket wrote those words in a letter to King Henry II in 1166

Henry was angry and responded to his knights:

“What pack of fools and cowards I have nourished,” he cried, “that not one of them will avenge me this turbulent priest.”

--King Henry II

- **But they did; four knights murder Becket at the church altar on December 29, 1170.**
- **Henry II declined any wrong doing.**

The Canterbury Tales written by Geoffrey Chaucer is a long story verse with over twenty characters that tells each person's story as they travel to the cathedral at Canterbury.



Lambeth Palace Library, London

The murder of Thomas Becket
from a 15th century manuscript

King John's Clashes End in Power to the People!



King John



What is this story?

- King John refuses the Pope's choice of archbishop.
- Pope Innocent III **excommunicates** the King and places England under the **interdict which forbids all church service in the country**
- King John made England a fief to the Pope Innocent III to remove the punishments
- He also major problems at home and with France!

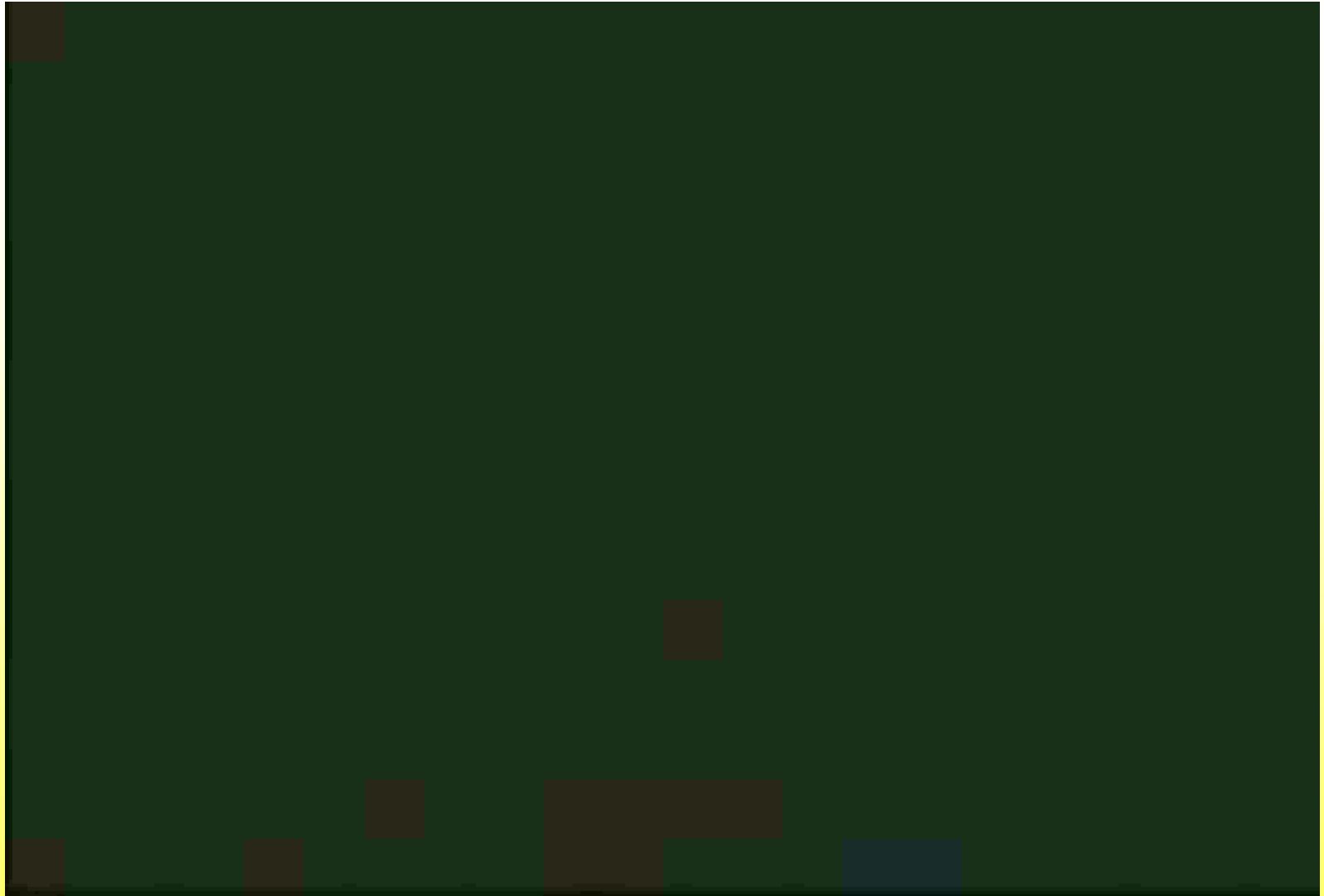
King John and the Magna Carta



- Cannot defend lands against Norman king
- Taxes were extortionate
- Dissenters were ruthlessly killed
- Laws were upheld at his whim
- January 1215, a group of barons demanded a charter of liberties
- The barons took up arms against John and captured London in May 1215.
- Forced King John to sign the Great Charter aka Magna Carta.

Magna Carta

The Magna Carta

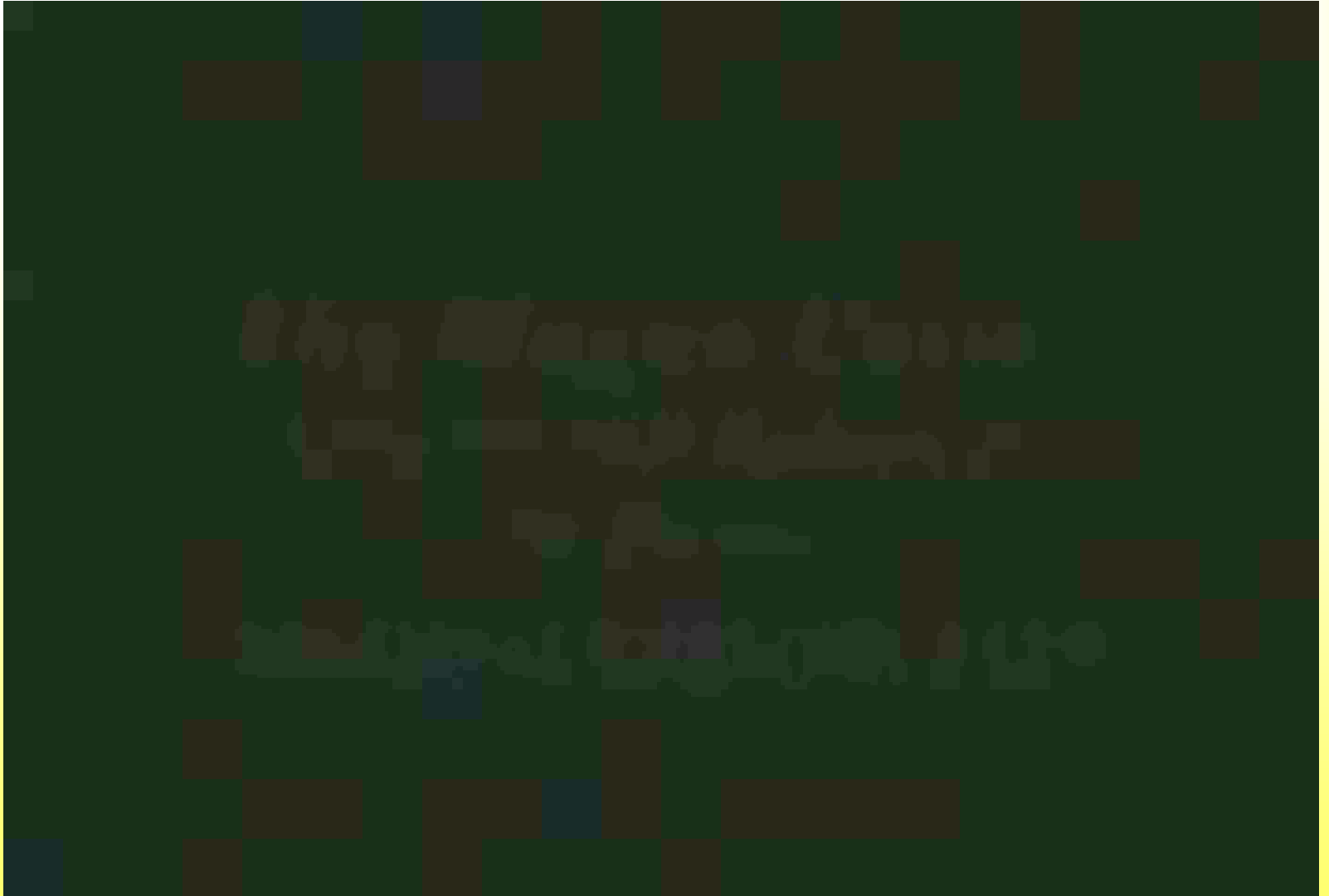


Modern Liberties

Founded in the Magna Carta

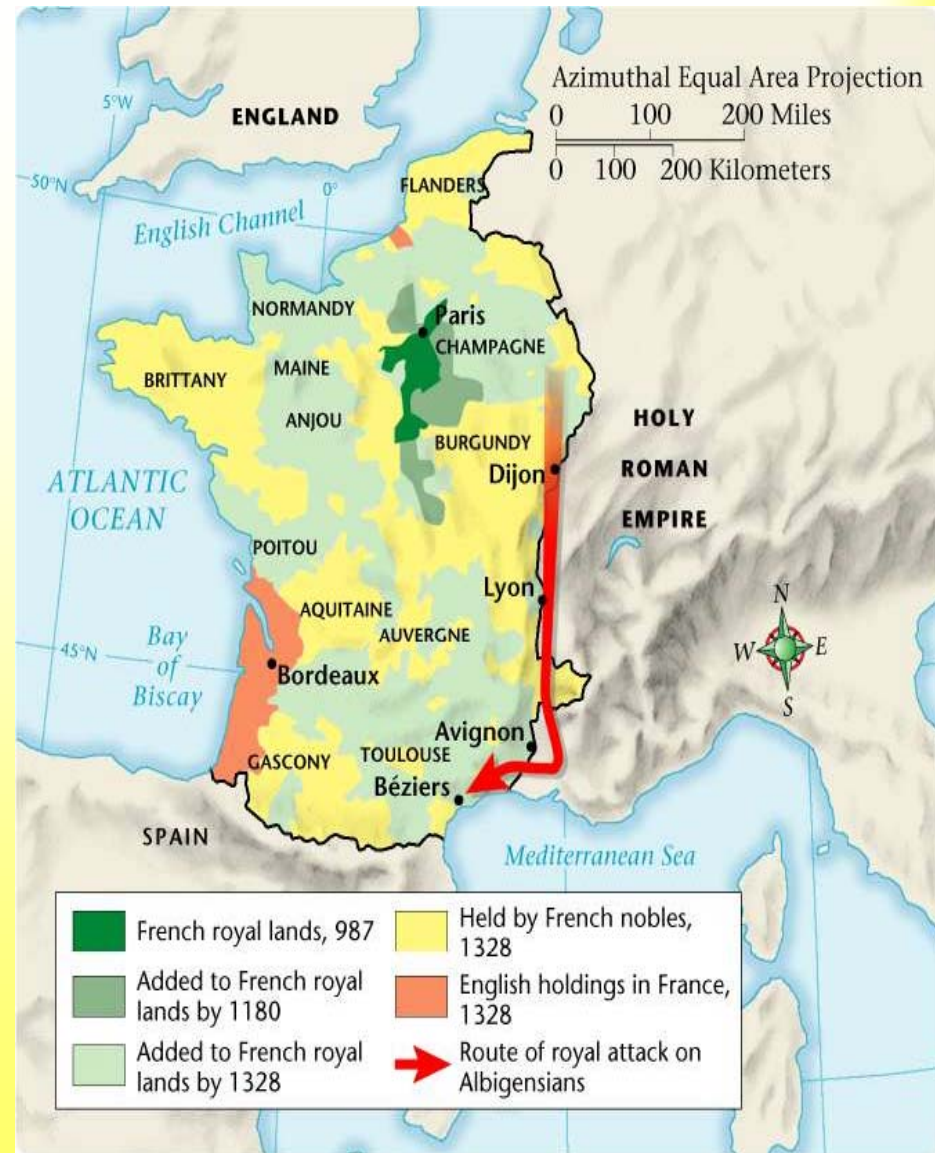
- 1. Taxation only with representation**
 - no unusual taxes accept by agreement of people's representatives
- 2. Right to trial**
 - trial to be proven guilty by peers
- 3. Limits to royal power**
 - monarch must govern by law not by whim
 - English subjects had certain liberties
 - king could not violate those liberties
 - power to was shared between the king and the people's representatives in the Great Council
 - By 1295 the Great Council would include lesser landowners and townspeople
 - Would eventually evolve into the modern day Parliament

Influence of the Magna Carta



Successful Monarchs in France

- 1. It took nearly 300 years for France to lose feudal control.***
- 2. However, under strong Capetian kings, such as Philip II and Louis IX, they slowly increased royal power.***
- 3. How? Marriage, diplomacy and war.***



Major Development in French Government

- **The Estates General** formed to represent the clergy, nobility and middle class townspeople called in France the **bourgeoisie**.
- It never became as powerful as the English Parliament to check royal power.



The Holy Roman Empire



- **German emperors claimed authority over much of central and eastern Europe and parts of France and Italy.**
- **The hundreds of nobles and Church officials, who were the emperor's vassals, held the real power.**

King Otto I

Controversy Again...

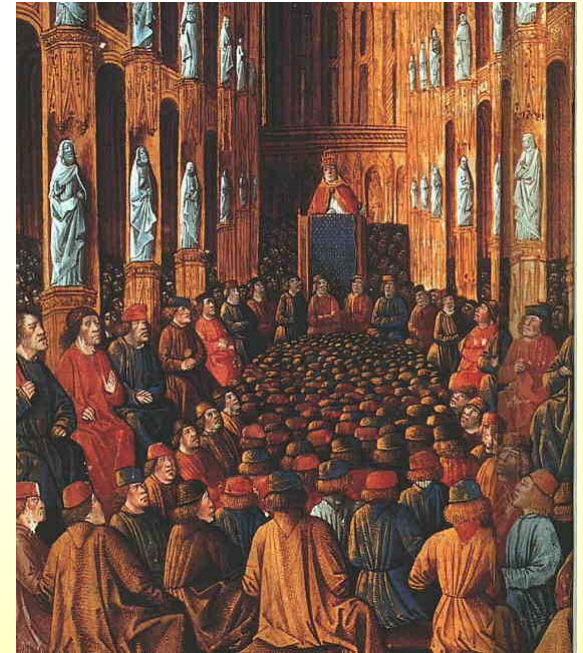
- German emperors struggled with church over appointing church officials and **lay investiture (installing bishops into office)** and this conflict lasted over 50 years!
- Finally, in 1122, both sides accepted a treaty known as the **Concordat of Worms** (VORHMS).
- It stated that only the Church could appoint bishops, but that the emperor had the right to invest them with fiefs.

Why did Pope Urban II call for a Crusade?



Pope Urban II

Pope Urban II's Crusade Speech



***Pope Urban II Calls
for a Crusade***

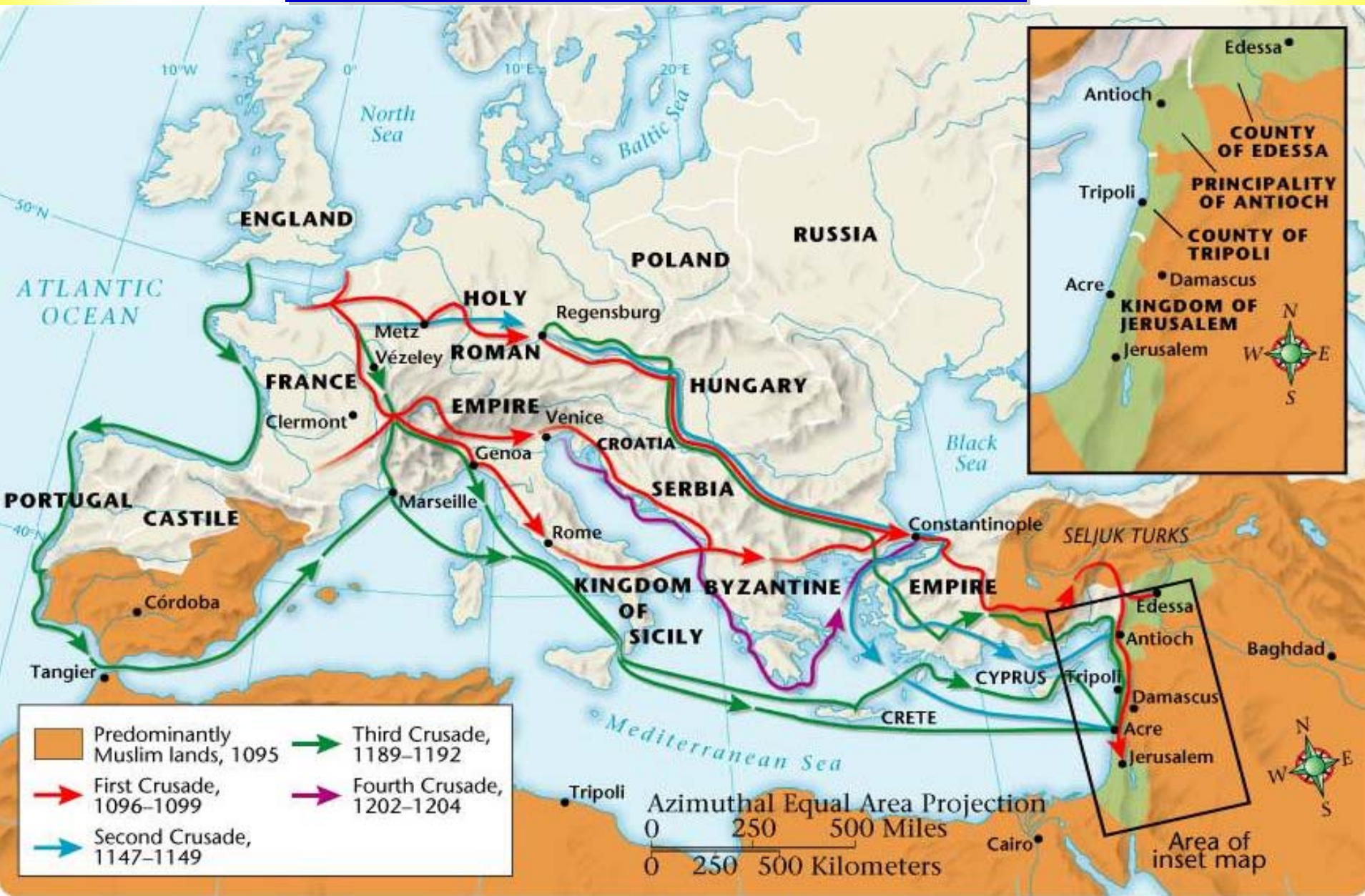
- 1. to unite European Christians in a common cause**
- 2. to make the kings and noble vassals under his spiritual leadership**
- 3. to subject the Eastern orthodox churches to Rome**
- 4. to return the Holy Lands to Christian control**

“God wills it...” the trigger



- **Jerusalem was a holy city for people of three faiths: Jews, Christians, and Muslims**
- **Jerusalem and Palestine fell to Muslim Arabs 600 A.D**
- **Pilgrimages in danger 1000 A.D. Seljuk Turks took Jerusalem**
- **Byzantine emperor asks pope of Rome for help**

Crusades, 1096–1204



The War Begins...



First Crusade 1096–1099 A.D.



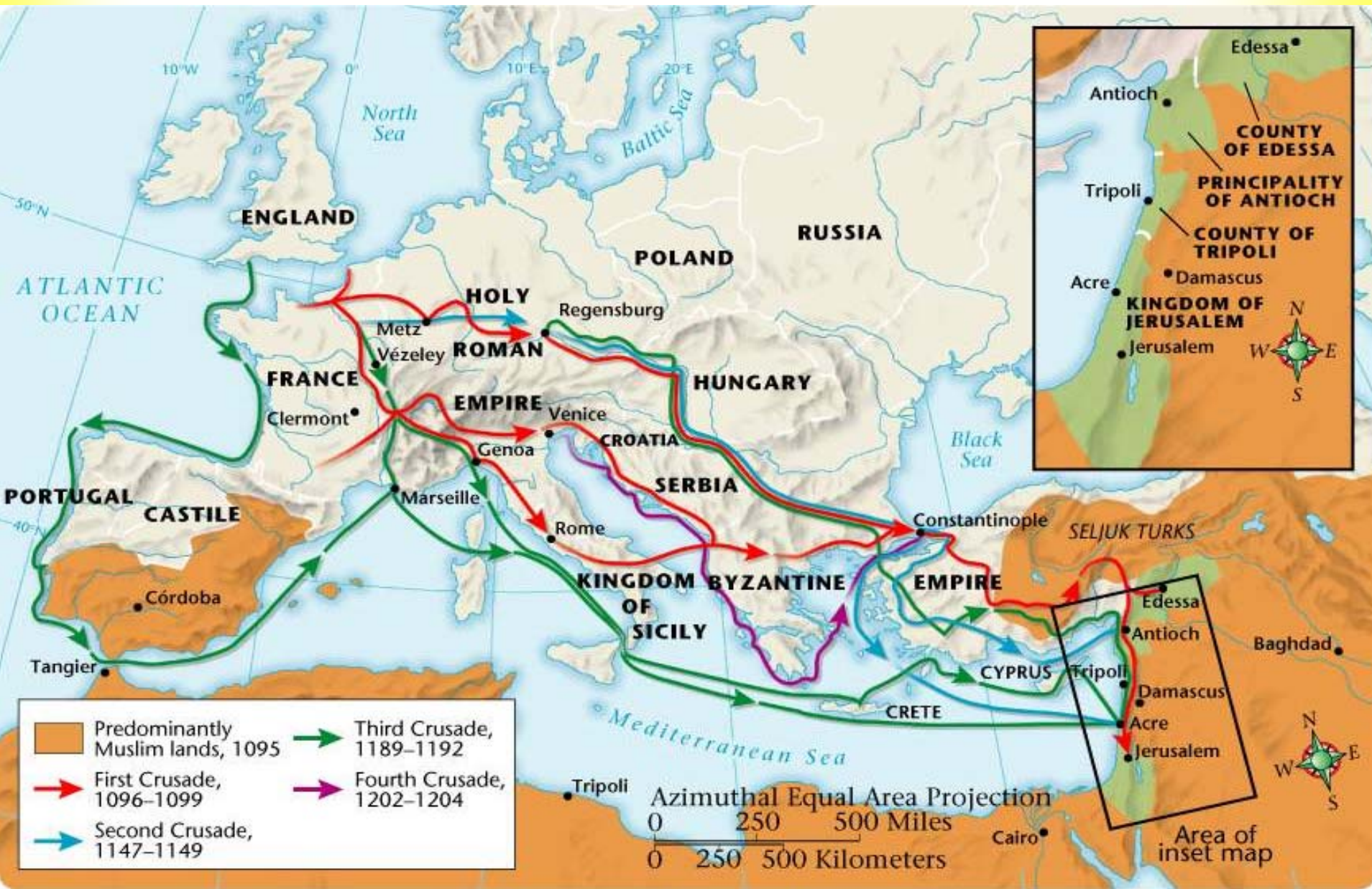
**Pope Urban II sends
volunteer army and
massacres Muslims and
Jews in 1099 A.D.**

– Promises

- **forgiveness of sins,
wealth, freedom
from feudal bonds**
- **Success of First Crusade
*reinforced authority of the
Church & cultural
isolation of western
Europe***

The First Crusade

Crusades, 1096–1204



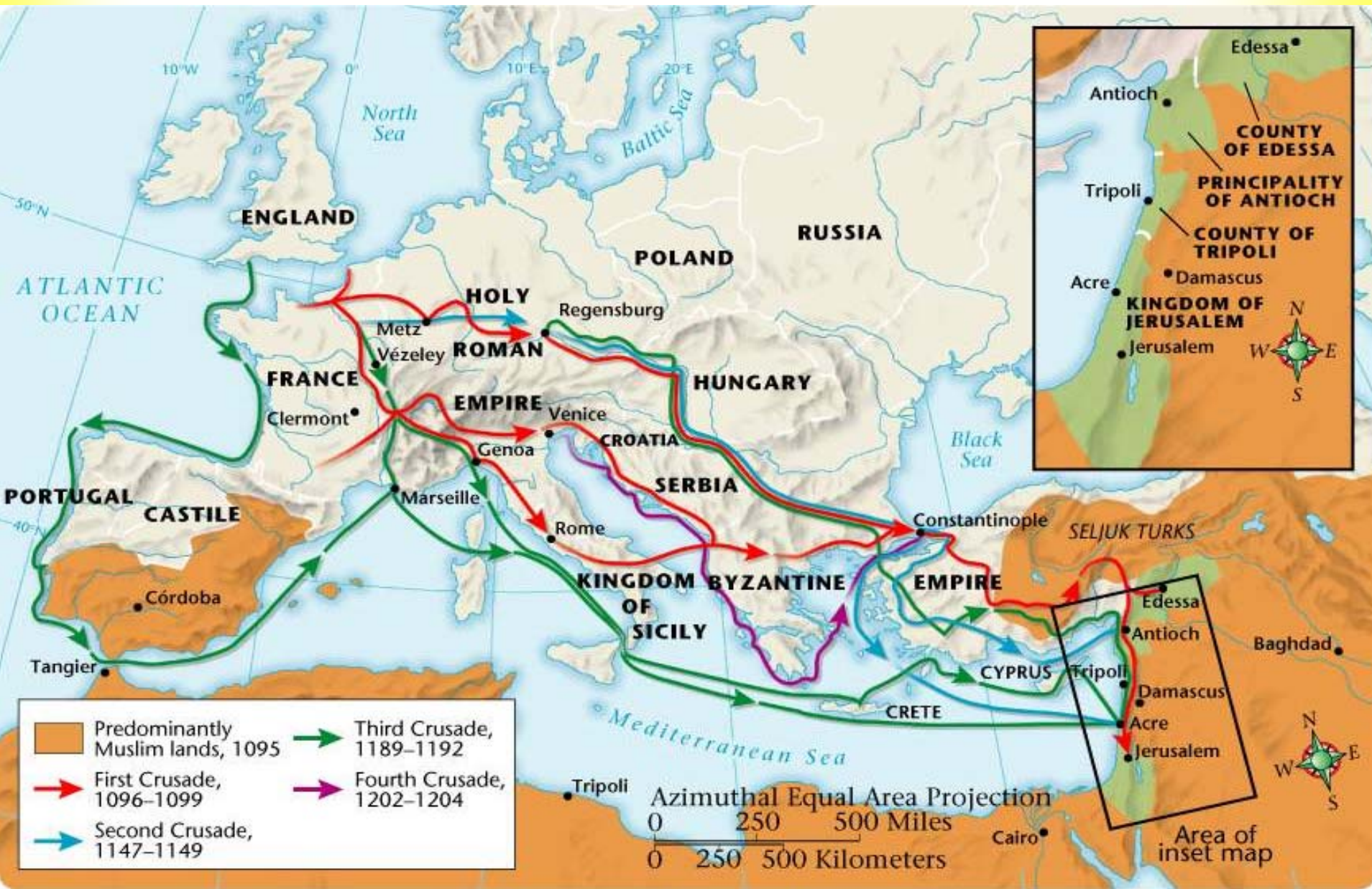
The Second Crusade, 1147-1149



Religious Crusaders

- **Edessa falls to the Muslims, 1144**
- **French monk calls for second crusade**
- **Led by France and Holy Roman Empire**
- **Terrible losses for both countries**
- **Most armies never reached the Holy Lands**

Crusades, 1096–1204



Third Crusade

1189–1192 A.D.



Background:

Seljuk Turks reclaim parts of Palestine

- Christian forces unsuccessful regaining territory
- **Saladin** united the Muslim forces to capture Jerusalem in 1187 A.D.

Third Crusade:

- “Crusade of Kings” led by Germany, England and France was unsuccessful
- Truce signed King Richard of England
 - Muslims refused to let Christians return to Jerusalem
 - Did allow Christian pilgrims access to Jerusalem

Children's Crusade, 1212



- **30,000 French and German children set out to save Jerusalem!**
- **Led by Stephen a 12 year shepherd boy from France**
- **Split into two groups**
- **Sadly disaster for both most die or are sold in slavery by evil merchants!**

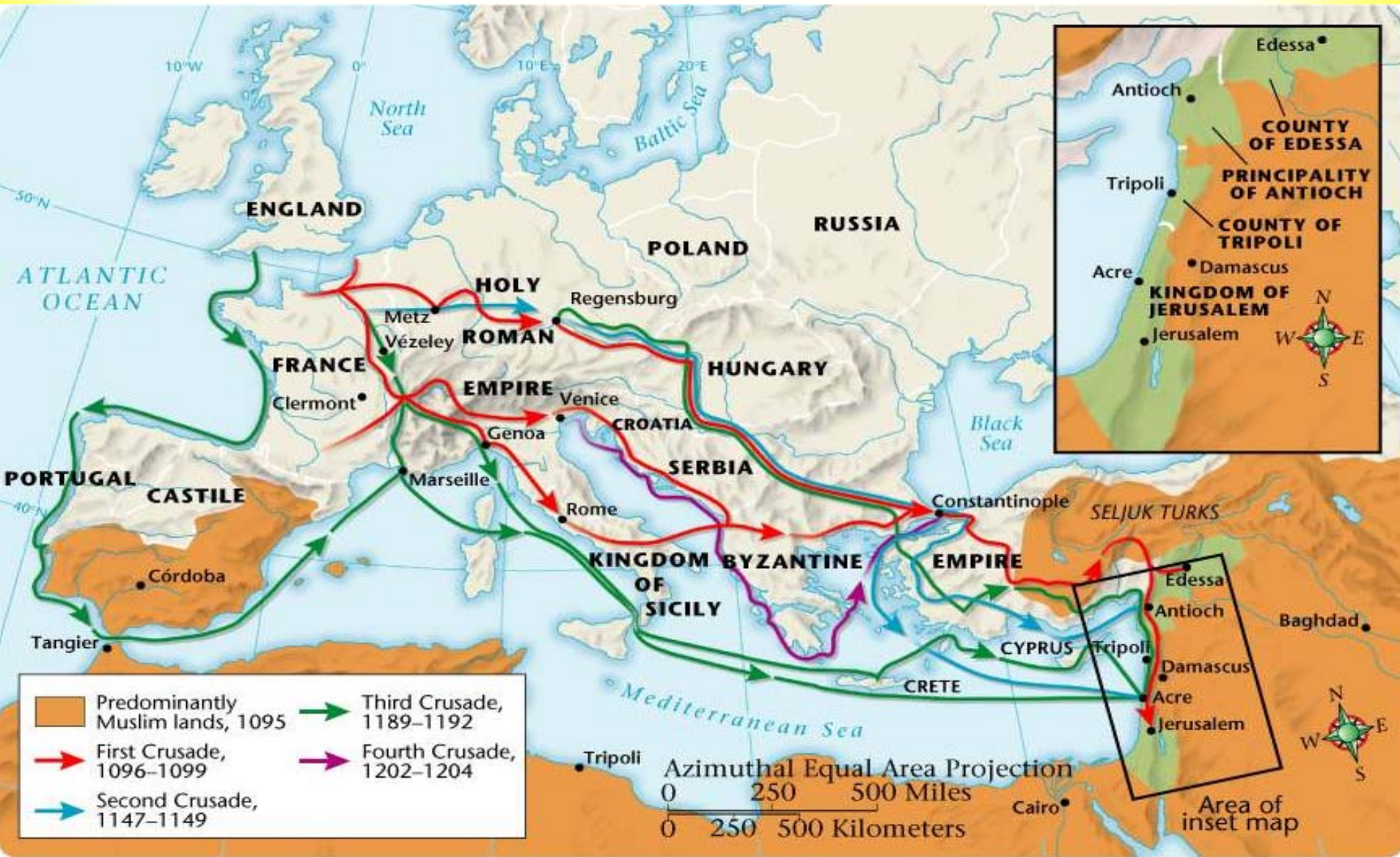
Fourth Crusade, 1202-1204

- Pope Innocent III called for the crusade
- 10,000 Crusaders gather in Venice
- Few reached the Holy Lands most attacked Constantinople
- Instead of fighting off the “heathen,” they looted churches and massacred the Byzantine defenders
- Muslims continue to take lands
- Last Christian stronghold Acre was captured in 1291
- After 200 years of fighting, the Holy Land was again Muslim control!



Fourth Crusade

Crusades, 1096–1204



Effects of the Crusades

- ***The Crusades helped to break down feudalism and increase the authority of Kings***
- ***Trade finally revived as demand for foreign goods increased***
- ***Crusaders learned many useful skills from the Muslims: build better ships, make more accurate maps, improved weaponry, and use of the magnetic compass***
- ***Muslims unite against common enemy... the Christians***

The Reconquista

- *The campaign to drive the Muslims from Spain became known as the Reconquista, or “reconquest.” It began as soon as Spain was lost in the 700s*
- *Real success does not come until 1085 and it takes over 200 years to return Spain to Christian Europe!*



A Terrifying Disease!



The Black Death

“In the horror thereof brother was forsaken by brother and oftentimes husband by wife; nay, what is more, and scarcely to be believed, fathers and mothers were found to abandon their own children, untended unvisited, to their fate, as if they had been strangers.”

---*The Decameron*

Giovanni Boccaccio,

Florence, Italy – 1348

“The Decameron” is a collection of tales written about ten young Florentines who write stories to keep themselves entertained during the ravages of the plague.

Global Epidemic

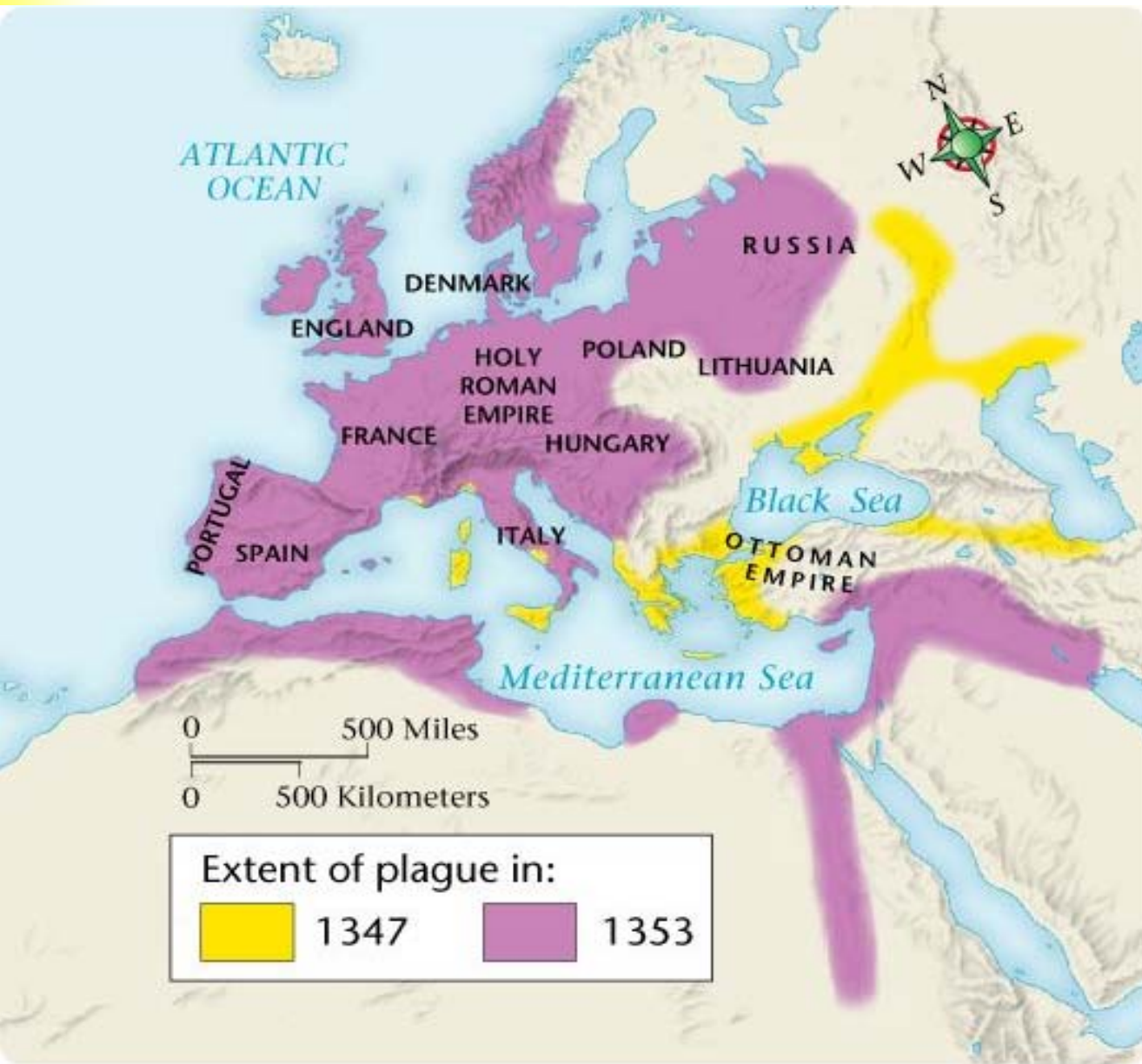


Out of the Middle Ages

- **The bubonic plague, or "Black Death" strikes**
- **3 forms:**
 - **Bubonic (flea bite),**
 - **Pneumonic (air),**
 - **Septemic (bodily fluid)**
- **Brought over on merchant ships from China**
- **Death Toll 1347-1352**
 - **25 million or 1/3 Europe' population**



Spread of the Black Death



By 1347, the bubonic plague had spread to Europe. Before it had finished taking its toll, one in three Europeans had died.



The Plague's Effects

Social Effects

- 1. Some people turned to magic and witchcraft for cures.**
- 2. Others believed they were being punished by God.**
- 3. Some people turned to wild pleasure, believing the end was inevitable.**
- 4. Normal life broke down.**
- 5. Individuals turned away from neighbors and relatives to avoid contagion.**
- 6. Christians blamed and persecuted Jews.**

Economic Effects

- 1. As workers died, production declined.**
- 2. Surviving workers demanded higher wages. As the cost of labor soared, inflation, or rising prices, broke out.**
- 3. Landowners abandoned farming, forcing villagers to look for work in the towns.**
- 4. Unable to find work, peasants revolted.**

Hundred Years' War, 1338-1453



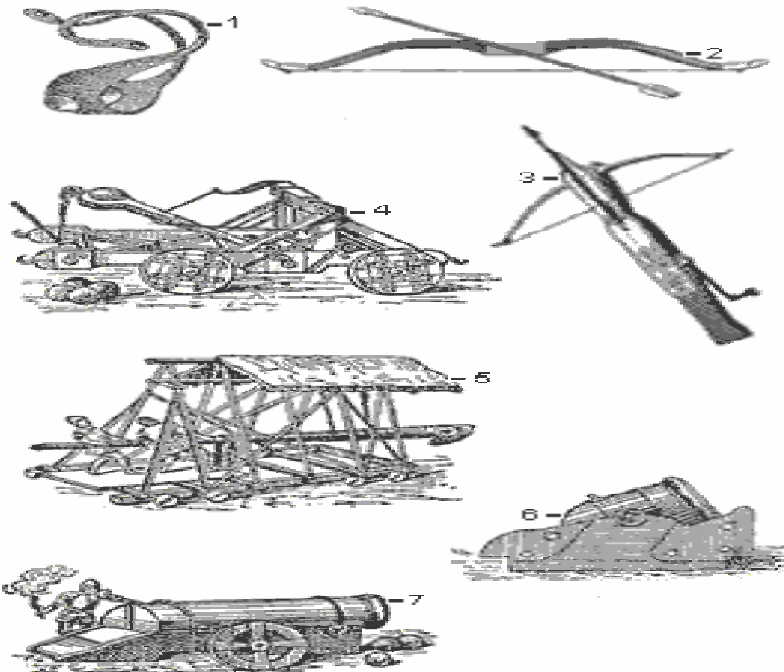
- Between A.D. 1337 and A.D. 1453, England and France fought a series of conflicts
 - England wanted to rule former French lands
 - Economic rivalry
 - France gave arms to Scotland
 - National pride stopped both sides from ending the war
 - Long periods of interrupted peace prevailed



NEW **Medieval** **Weapons!**



Man with Longbow



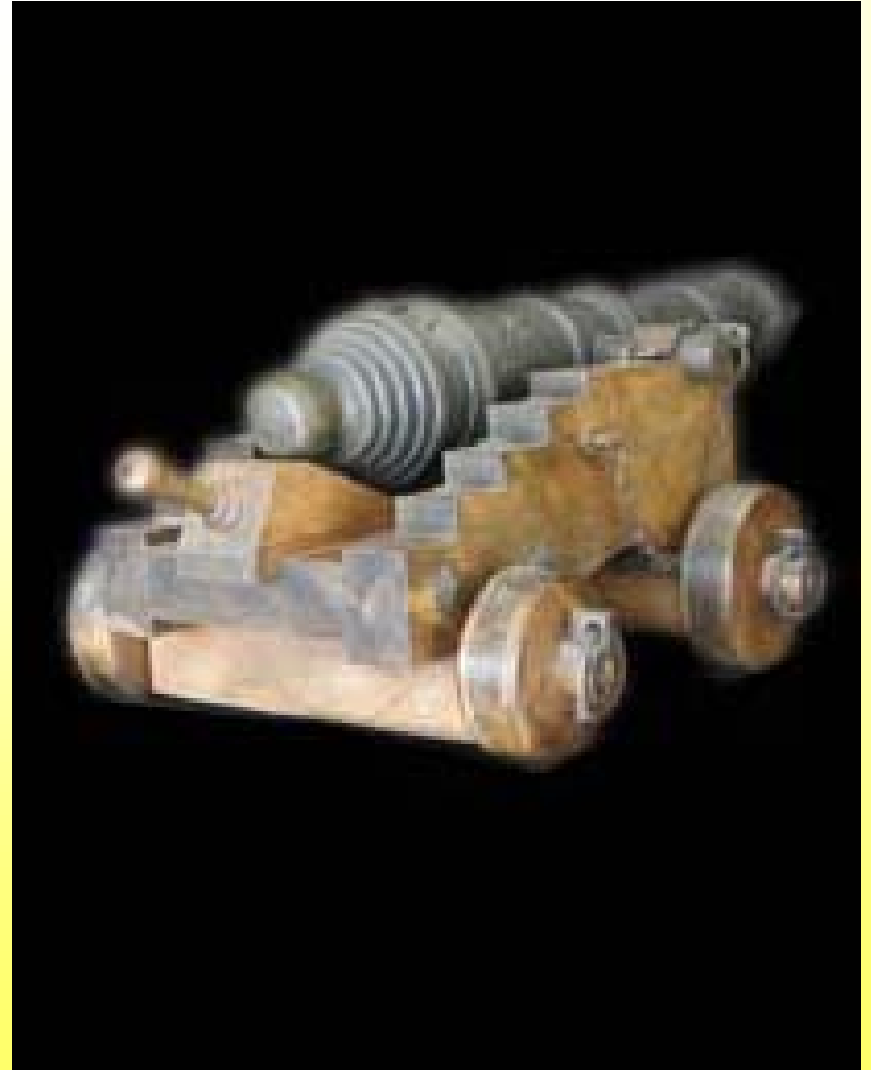
England At War

- 1. Army well paid and trained**
- 2. Had developed the long bow, which was better than the French crossbow**
- 3. Won a battle in which there was 10,000 Long bowmen against 20,000 French soldiers, how?**
- 4. An English archer could shoot three arrows in the time it took a French archer to shoot one.**



France at War

- 1. Knight's armor was too heavy... soldiers had trouble moving**
- 2. The new developed cannon helped the French to capture English held castles and defeat England's armies**
- 3. Suffered from low morale**
- 4. Inspired by Joan of Arc to not give up!**

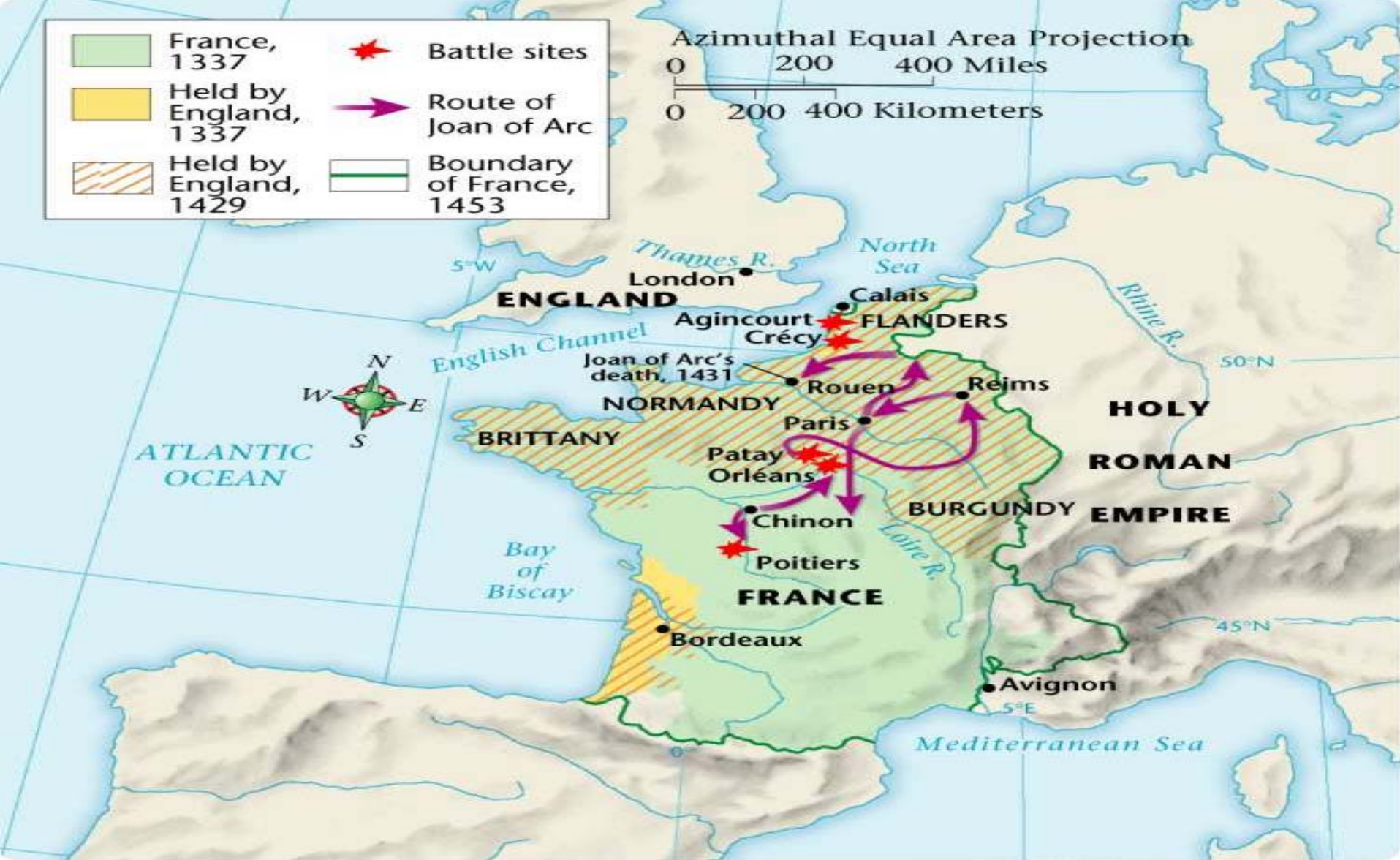


Joan of Arc Saves France!



Charles VII of France

- England's victories created low morale in France
- The “**dauphin (the king's son),**” Charles VII was frightened to have his coronation
- Enters...Joan, a peasant girl who has heard voices from God telling her to fight the English and that France will win!
- Seemingly impossible, but...



Hundred Years' War, 1337–1453



Joan of Arc

Reading: “Joan of Arc.”

From 1429 to 1431, Joan’s successes in battle rallied the French forces to victory.

- French armies continued to win even after she was executed by the English for heresy.

- Her mother and brother will have her name cleared and she was made saint by the Catholic Church.

- Joan’s role in the war was a major turning point for France



Joan Ballad

Country Girl

Effects of the Hundred Years' War

- 1. In France, national feeling grew and kings expanded their power.**
- 2. In England, Parliament gained the “power of the purse,” and kings began looking at trading ventures overseas.**
- 3. The longbow and cannon made soldiers more important and knights less valuable.**
- 4. Castles and knights became obsolete.**

A Revival of Learning and Culture

- The height of the Middle Ages-1100-1300
- A time of cultural richness in Europe
- A revival of learning, a new interest in science, literature, religious art and architecture



Medieval Education Advances

As economic and political conditions improved, the need for education expanded.

- By the 1100s, schools to train the clergy had sprung up around the great cathedrals.
- The first universities were in Salerno and Bologna in Italy, and then in Oxford and Paris.
- The curriculum covered the seven liberal arts: arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, music, grammar, rhetoric, and logic.
- Women were not allowed to attend the universities.



Major Change in Literature!

New writings in the **vernacular**, or language of everyday people, captured the spirit of the times.

The epic *Song of Roland* (France)

Dante's *Divine Comedy* (Italy)

Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* (England)

ARCHITECTURE

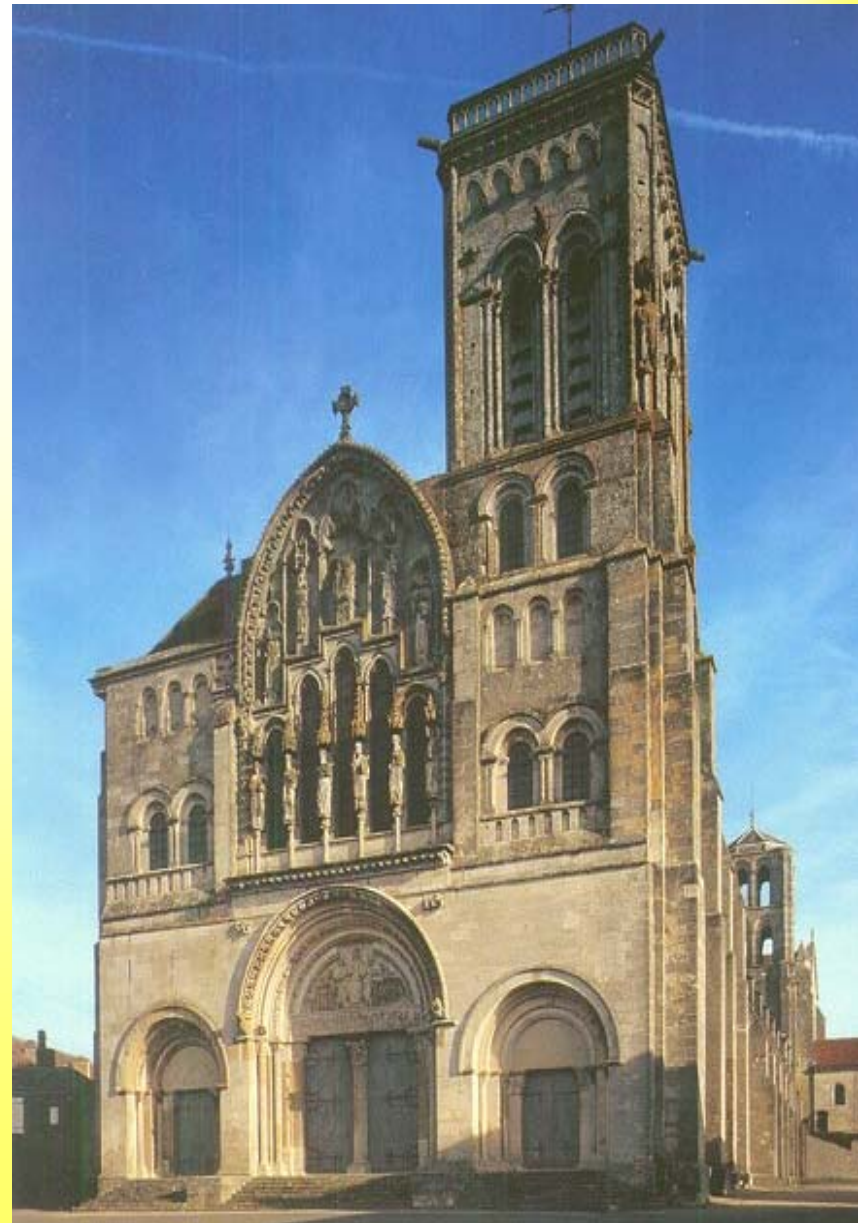
Towering stone cathedrals symbolized wealth & religious devotion.
There were two styles the Romanesque and the Gothic.

WHAT IS A CATHEDRAL?



Romanesque, 1000-1150

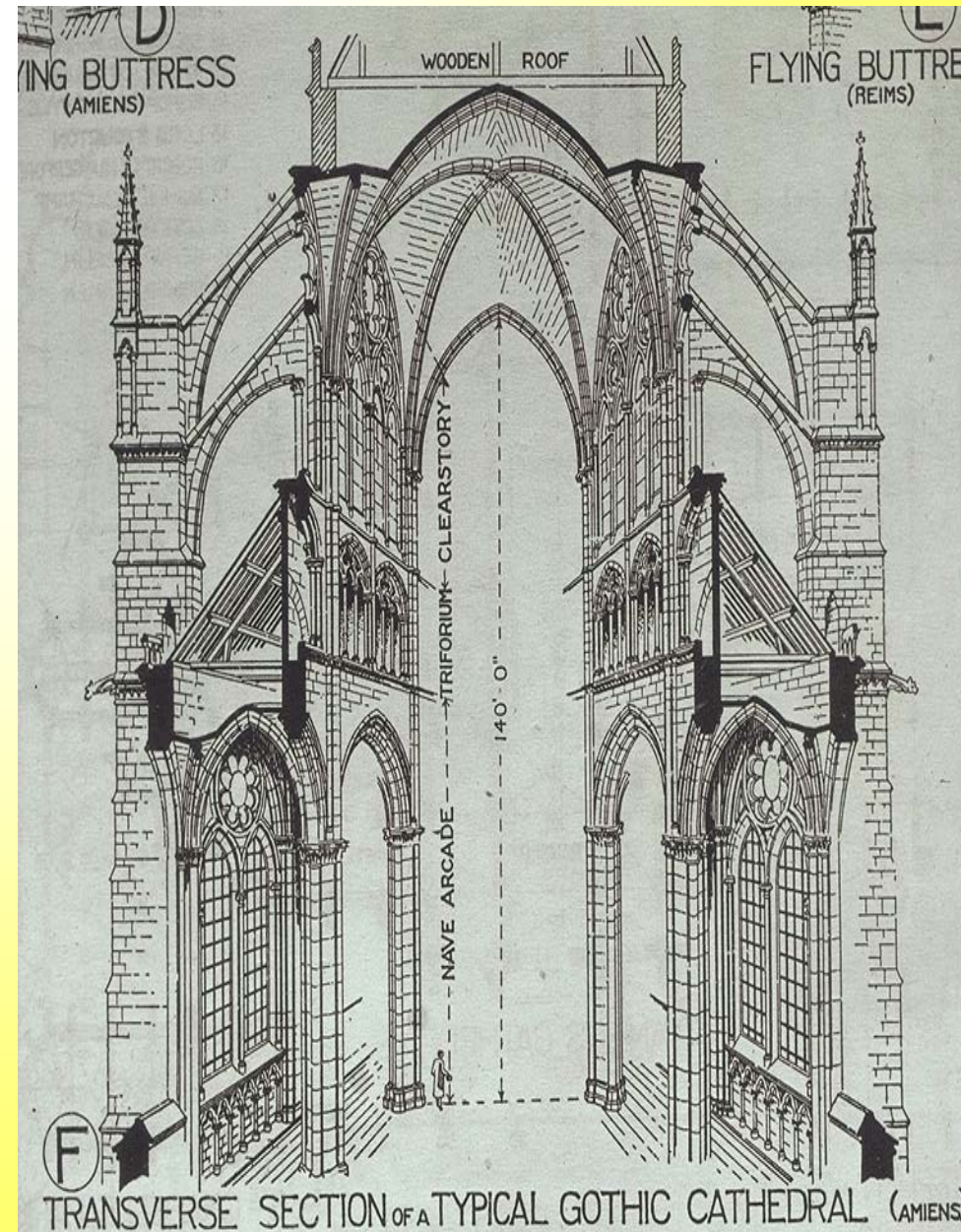
- 1. Called Romanesque for its Roman rounded archways.**
- 2. There were three doors by the entrance way which represented the Trinity: Father, Son & Holy Ghost.**
- 3. The Romanesque cathedrals had thick walls**
- 4. Early cathedrals had narrow windows**
- 5. Broad base to allow for high heaven reaching roofs.**



Gothic Style, **1150-1300**

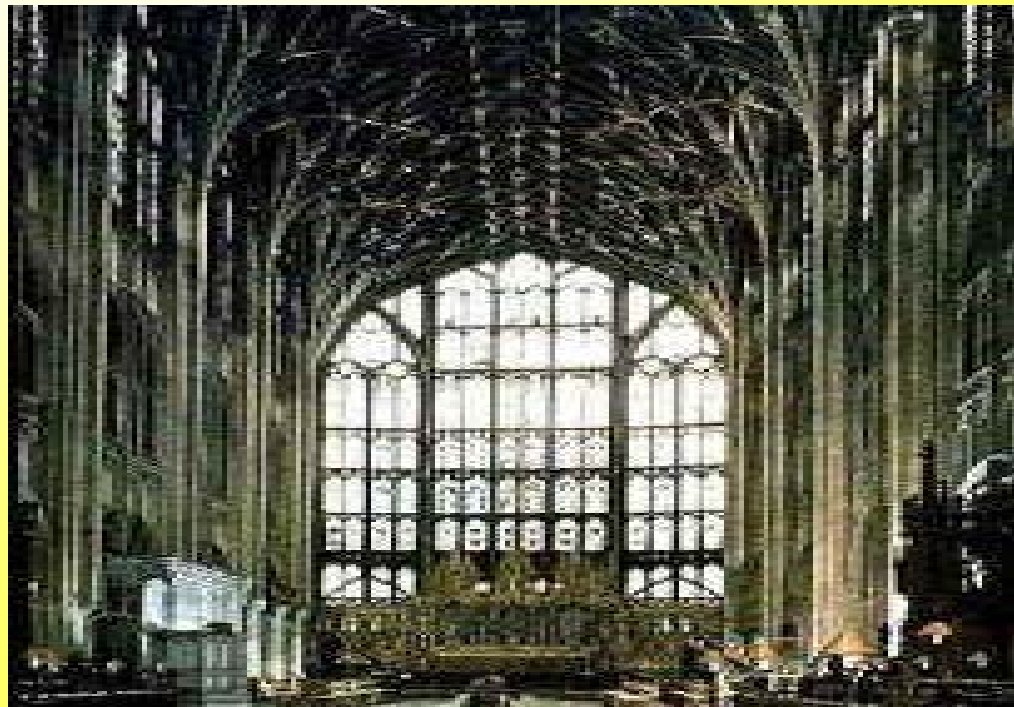
The Gothic Style characteristics:

- 1. flying
buttresses or
stone supports
that stood
outside the
church**

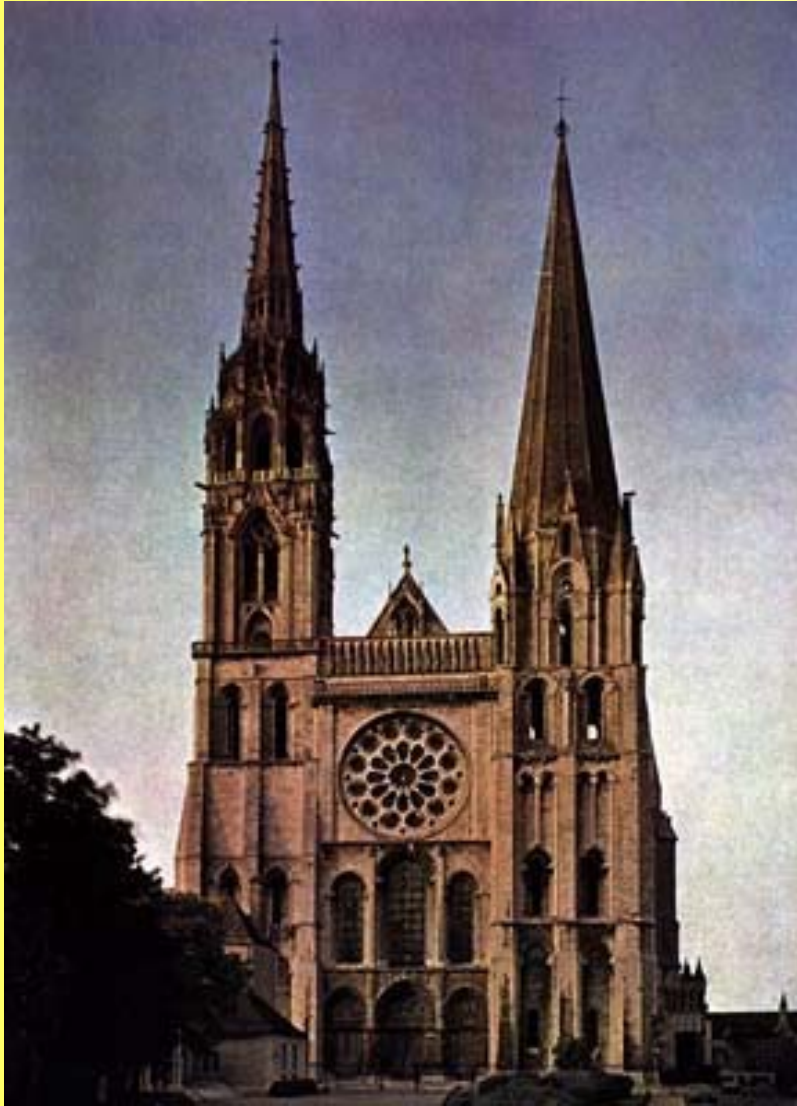


Gothic Style,
1150-1300

- 1. large
stain
glass
windows**
- 2. complex,
lacey,
rich
structure**

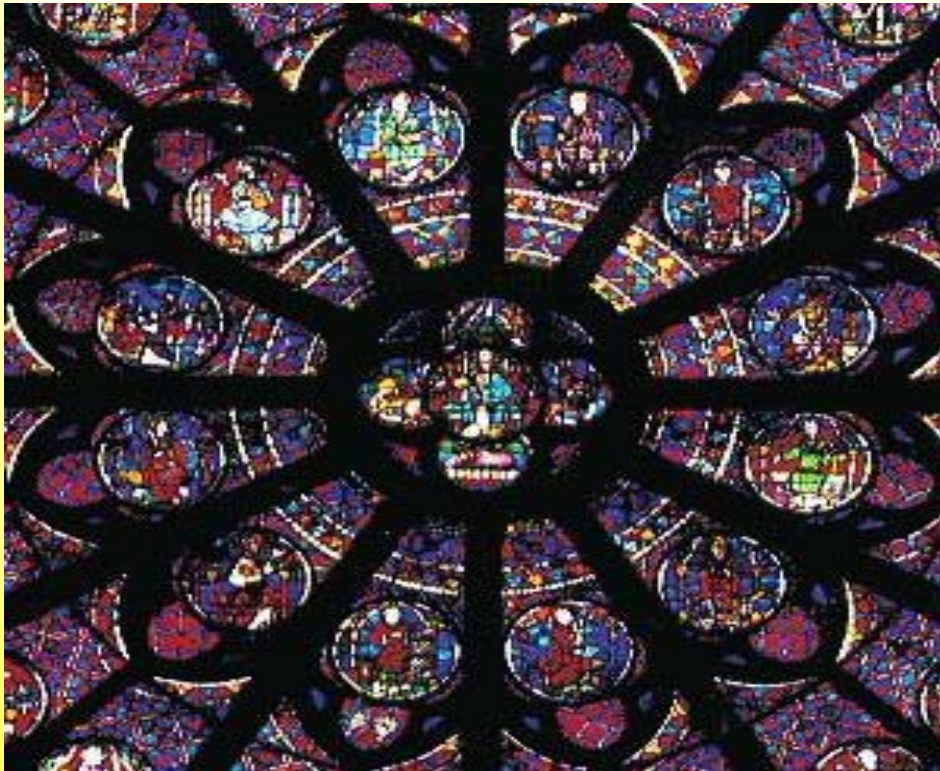


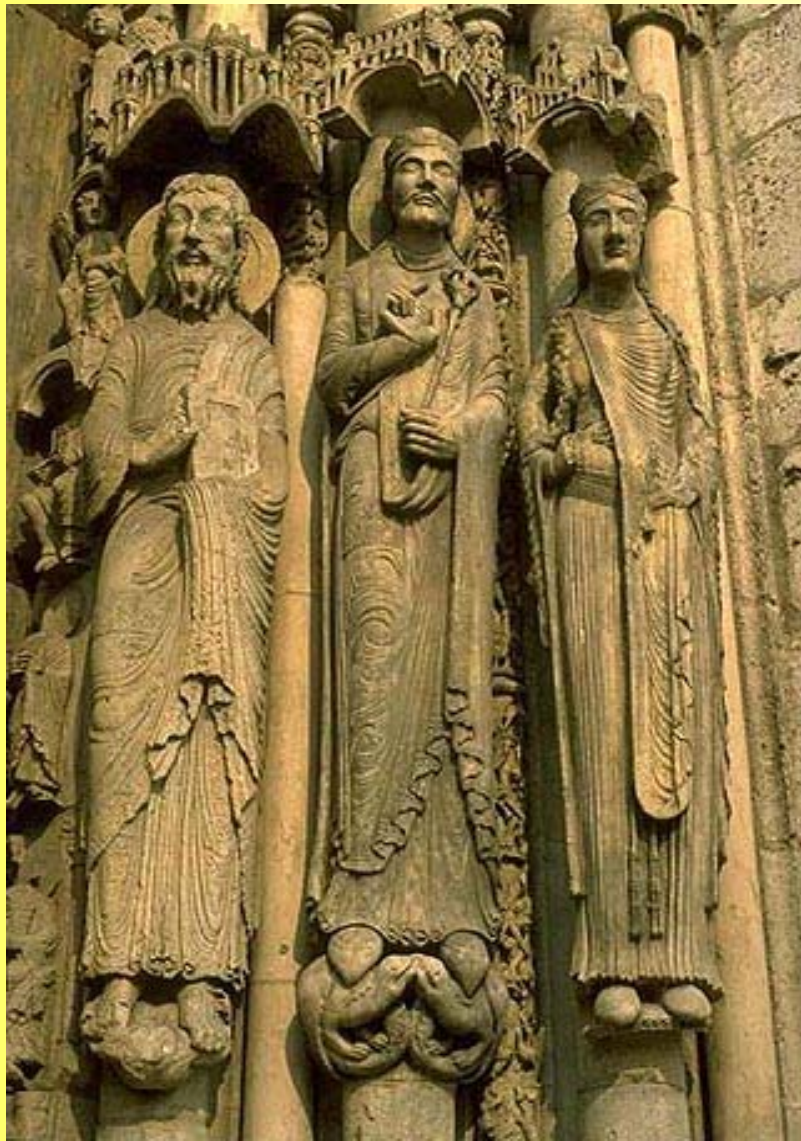
Chartes Cathedral



Medieval Arts

**Stained-glass
Windows added to
the splendor of
Gothic churches.**





Gothic Art

**Gothic sculpture,
like the stained
glass primarily
focused on
religious themes
and adorned the
Gothic cathedrals.**

Gothic sculpture

“New Learning” and Medieval Thought Creates Problems For???

An explosion of knowledge reached Europe in the High Middle Ages:

- 1. Many of the new ideas were based on logic and reason, and posed a challenge to Christian thought, which was based on faith.**
- 2. Christian scholars, known as scholastics, tried to resolve the conflict between faith and reason. Scholasticism used logic to support Christian beliefs.**
- 3. The scholastic Thomas Aquinas concluded that faith and reason existed in harmony. Both led to the same truth, that God ruled over an orderly universe.**
- 4. Science made little progress in the Middle Ages because most scholars still believed that all true knowledge must fit with Church teachings.**

Fine Arts Activity



1. **Reading: “Geography & History: Gothic Cathedrals”**
2. **Answer reading questions.**
3. **Using the Internet, locate and print two examples of Romanesque cathedrals and two Gothic cathedrals.**
4. **Label the pictures with the names, locations of the cathedrals and the date the cathedral was built.**

“The End of the World:” Facing the Black Death

Directions:

- 1. Each student is required to read an excerpt from “The Decameron,” it will take 5-7 minutes.**
- 2. Each “family” will consist of 3 or 4 roles. Students will choose their roles from the list provided by the teacher.**
- 3. The “family” has only 20 minutes to consider their options and decide what to do: stay in the city, flee to their country villa or??**
- 4. Groups should try to decide on a single response, but individual members may disagree and go their own way. Servants have a choice, but the family can exert pressure on them.**

4. At the end of the discussion time, each family member must announce their decision to stay or flee the city, explaining why. A written description of the family's decision will be handed into the teacher.
5. Each family will answer the “Questions to Think About” at the end of the “Decameron” reading and hand it in as a group. Be sure to put all the group members names on the reading and your period number.



“The End of the World...”

Siena, Italy - 1348

Characters:

- 1. Giancarlo Triana, age 53, wealthy merchant and government official**
- 2. Alberto Triana, age 60, a priest**
- 3. Massimo and Isabella, Giancarlo's daughter and son-in-law, newly weds in their 20s.**
- 4. Gemella, Age 40, Triana family's housekeeper, all her children live in Siena**
- 5. Maria and Mario Triana, twin children of Giancarlo, Age 12**
- 6. Christina Triana, second wife of Giancarlo, age 35**

Bibliography

1. <http://www.ced.appstate.edu/intercollege/3850/studwork/medieval/guide/time.htm>
2. Perry, Marvin and et.al. *The History of the World*. McDougal-Little. Pages 212-216. 1995.
3. <http://radiantworks.com/middleages/manor.htm>
4. <http://www.catholic-forum.com/saints/sainth05.htm>
5. http://www.ucalgary.ca/applied_history/tutor/endmiddle/bluedot/manor.html
6. http://www.ucalgary.ca/applied_history/tutor/endmiddle/bluedot/chivalry.html
7. http://radiantworks.com/middleages/feudal_system.htm
8. <http://www.getmedievalonline.com/class.html>
9. <http://www.getmedievalonline.com/knights.html>
10. <http://www.pleasanthill.k12.or.us/Schools/Junior/morton2000/Pat/index.html>
11. <http://www.klvx.org/streaming/>
12. <http://www.yesnet.yk.ca/schools/projects/middleages/hundredwar/hundredwar.html>
13. <http://www.pro.gov.uk/virtualmuseum/millennium/treaty/prince/default.htm>
14. <http://www.alientravelguide.com/art/architct/cathedrl/roman.htm>
15. Ellis, Elizabeth and Esler, Anthony. *World History: Connections to Today*. Saddle River, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 2003.
16. *Presentation Pro-World History: Connections to Today*. Saddle River, New Jersey. Prentice Hall, 2003.