Chapter 8: The High and Late Middle Ages

Section 1: Royal Power Grows

- Main Idea #1: Kings, nobles, and the church fought for power
- Main Idea #2: The English and French Monarchy’s increased power
- Main Idea #3: The Magna Carta, and the creation of Parliament increased power for the nobles
Section 1: Royal Power Grows as monarchs struggled to exert power, and this was the framework for the European nation-states of today (regions that share a government and that are independent of other states)

Monarchs wanted to expand power, Nobles wanted to keep power, and the Church wanted to keep power
English Kings Strengthen Their Power which came from the Germanic tribes known as the Anglo-Saxons and eventually William (Duke of Normandy) of France claimed the throne

- William of Normandy *(William the Conqueror)* Conquers England at the Battle of Hastings, and eventually French nobles blended with Anglo-Saxon customs, languages, and traditions

- Expanding Royal Power through the *Doomsday Book*, which was a complete *census* taken in 1086, that eventually was used as an efficient system of tax collection

- Developing a Unified Legal System of *Common Law* was based on customs and court rulings

- Evolving Traditions of Government created a clash for power between the kings, nobles, and the Church

  - The *Magna Carta* … 1. giving nobles more rights 2. monarch / King John must obey the law
    - *Due Process* (protection of arrest for no reason) of Law, *Habeas Corpus* (must be charged to be held in prison), and the Great Council all came from the Magna Carta

  - The Development of *Parliament* began as the Great Council
Magna Carta Activity…

- Fill in the chart below with appropriate information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Magna Carta Aspect</th>
<th>What is the Effect?</th>
<th>Example in our society??</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Due Process</td>
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<td>2. Habeas Corpus</td>
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<td>3. Creation of Parliament</td>
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Successful Monarchs in **France** were limited, and the real power resided with nobles

- The **Capetian Kings** (900 – 1179) increased royal strength making the throne hereditary (dynasty lasted 300 yrs);

**Philip Augustus** (1179-1223) Extends French Power uniting all of present day France;

**Louis IX** led 2 crusades, expanded courts, and ended serfdom

- Forming the **Estates General** created 3 estates, and was a legislative body but never had power
French & English Power Shifts Activity…

Directions: Fill in the Venn diagram showing similarities & differences in shifts in power in France & England
Main Idea #1: German and Italian monarchs struggled to gain power
Main Idea #2: Pope Gregory VII v. Henry IV = Both lost power, nothing accomplished
Main Idea #3: The Church reaches its height
Section 2: The Holy Roman Empire vs. the Church / pope was a long and destructive struggle

The Holy Roman Empire broke up following Charlemagne, and Duke Otto I of was King of Germany

The Feud Between Pope Gregory VII and Emperor Henry IV, king of Germany erupted

- Gregory VII Causes Controversy with the banning of lay investiture (emperor “invested” or presented bishops with the ring and staff that symbolized their office and power)
- The Struggle Intensifies as Henry was excommunicated, then repented and given his position back, and led an army to Rome forcing the pope into exile
- A Compromise: The Concordat of Worms was a treaty giving the Church the sole power to elect and invest bishops with spiritual authority, however the emperor still invested them with fiefs

Church Power Reaches Its Height as Gregory VII claimed the right to depose kings / emperors
Feud Between Pope Gregory VII vs. Emperor Henry IV

Give 3 Thoughts…
1. _______________________
2. _______________________
3. _______________________

Give 2 Questions…
1. _______________________
2. _______________________

Give 1 Analogy…
1. _______________________

Chapter 8: The High and Late Middle Ages
Section 3: The Crusades and The Wider World

- Main Idea #1: Crusades were wars over Holy Land between Christians and Muslims
- Main Idea #2: Crusades were negative for peasants
- Main Idea #3: Crusades were positive for the Church, kings, and the economy
- Main Idea #4: Spain implements the reconquest (exiling/ killing 150,000 Muslims and Jews)
Section 3: The Crusades and the Wider World began in 1096 and was over control of the Middle East.

The Crusades started as the Byzantine emperor Alexius I urged Pope Urban II for help to fight the Muslims to regain the Holy Land (present day Israel).

- Called to War, people had many different reasons for going (adventure, wealth, religious reasons).
- Fighting a Losing Battle lasted for 200 years, but Christians came closest to achieving their goals during the First Crusade (Christians took Jerusalem, and created 4 small states called crusader states), the Second & Third Crusade saw the Christians lose again, and the Fourth Crusade saw crusaders turn on other Christians (looted and captured Constantinople).
The **Impact of the Crusades** helped to unify unorganized Muslim groups, Crusaders took frustrations out on Jews, and the fighting helped to quicken the pace of changes that were already underway

- **European Economies Expand** as crusaders brought even more fabrics, spices, and perfumes from the Middle East, merchants built larger ships to carry crusaders to the Holy Land and brought back goods, and the Crusades encouraged the growth of a money economy

- **Effects on Monarchs and the Church were all positive** as governments could raise taxes and gained prestige as kings led armies into the Crusades, and the Church was the motivation behind the Crusades (did get into a power struggle with kings)

- **A Wider Worldview Evolves** as Europeans travel to China and India to see what is out there (Marco Polo went to China), which led Europeans to a new age of exploration
Reconquista or “reconquest” involved small Christian kingdoms in northern Spain driving out the Moors (North African Muslims who conquered most of Spain)

- Spain Expels Non-Christians in an effort to gain unity; society went from freedom of religion to the inquisition (force people to convert to Christianity); 150,000 Muslims and Jews exiled / killed
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Section 4: Learning and Culture Flourish

- Main Idea #1: Universities were started by the Church
- Main Idea #2: Medieval Literature began to be written in vernacular languages (everyday language)
- Main Idea #3: Art & Architecture were developed by and for the use of the Church
Section 4: Learning and Culture Flourish through medieval universities

Medieval Universities Emerge as food supply and trade increased

- The Need for Educated People Grows: Church and Royal officials
  - Universities came from schools in cathedrals and were organized by guilds (Examples: Salerno in Italy, Bologna, Paris, Oxford)

- Student Life: a typical day was 5am (beginning with morning prayers)-10pm; classes held in rented rooms, sat on hard benches, teacher dictated and explained Latin texts (students expected to memorize); studied arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, music, grammar, rhetoric, and logic
  - Had upper level programs for law, medicine, and theology

Other interesting points:
- Students enrolled at age 14
- They would study out of one book (law, medicine, or liberal arts (which included math, sciences, music theory, astronomy)
- After 6 years they earned a “bachelor”
- Could continue on and earn a “master” or “doctor”
Europeans Acquire “New” Learning most came from ancient Greece

- **Muslim** Scholarship Advances Knowledge because Muslim scholars translated the works of Greek thinkers (which eventually was translated into Latin and distributed throughout western Europe)
Medieval Literature began to be published in the vernacular languages (Italian, German, French)

- **Dante**’s *Divine Comedy* written by Dante Alighieri (describes hell and purgatory, where the soul waits for forgiveness, and in the third section Dante describes a vision of heaven)

- **Chaucer**’s *Canterbury Tales* describe a band of pilgrims traveling to Saint Thomas Becket’s tomb, and each tells a tale (funny, romantic, or bawdy)
Main Idea #1: The Black Death (Bubonic Plague) was a global epidemic, and 1 in 3 died.

Main Idea #2: Upheaval in the Church came from challenges by the educational community.

Main Idea #3: The Hundred Years’ War was between the French and English (French won).
Section 5: A Time of Crisis came as there were crop failures, plague, and war (end of the Middle Ages)

The Black Death: A Global Epidemic in 1347 (lasted about 4 years) came from fleas traveling on ships from Caffa sailing to Messina, and within months Black Death was raging through Italy, then to Spain, then to France, and on to the rest of Europe (1 in 3 died)

- The Plague (bubonic plague) Spreads Asia by the Mongols through trade (land & sea) as infected fleas living rats (were transported from Asia to the Middle East to Europe)
- Normal Life Breaks Down as people turned to magic / witchcraft for cures, others saw the plague as God’s judgment, people fled the cities, and some blamed the Jews
Causes of the Black Death

The Black Death in Europe

Effects of the Black Death

Recovery of European population following the plagues of 1347 was only two hundred years—an insignificant moment in the evolutionary time scale. (After Langer 1964; author)
The **Hundred Years’ War** occurred between 1337 and 1453 between England and France

- French and English Rivalry Grows and erupted over economic rivalry, national pride, Norman lands held by England, and control over the **English Channel**
- The English Win Early Victories due to the **longbow**
- **Joan of Arc** Fights for France as she believed she was chosen by God, and Charles VII (uncrowned king of France) gave her an army; Joan inspired the troops and won several battles; Joan was taken captive by allies of the English and turned over to her enemies for trial, convicted of witchcraft, and **burned at the stake** (later on she would be declared a saint)
- **Impact of the Hundred Years’ War** brought strength to the French, England turns its sights to trade overseas, and gave the power of the purse to Parliament
Section Activity: Cause & Effects of the Black Death

**Causes** of the Black Death
1. _______________
2. _______________

The Black Death in Europe

**Effects** of the Black Death
1. _______________
2. _______________