

GLOBAL 10



Chapter 14: The Formation of Western Europe 800 AD – 1500 AD

Section 1: Church Reform and the Crusades

Section 2: Changes in Medieval Society

Section 3: England and France Develop

Section 4: The Hundred Years' War and the Plague

Crusade Results

- FIRST - was ill-prepared
Knew nothing about climate
Culture or geography
• Argue among themselves
only won narrow strip Edessa
to Jerusalem before Turks win back
- Second - Saladin (Kurd) Takes
Jerusalem
- Third - Philip I (Fr.) + Fred I (Ger)
+ Richard the Lionhearted (Eng)
• Fred I (Barbarossa) drowns, Philip I
argues w/ Richard + went home
• Richard fights Saladin + ends w/ truce
that allows unarmed Christians into Jerusalem
- FOURTH - Failed to reach Holy Land +
loots Constantinople instead (1204)

EFFECTS of ALL Crusades

- ① Pope's Power Declines, King's power Increases
 - ② Nobles + Knights lose power + Feudalism declines
 - ③ Serfs leave Manor + move to City to improve status
 - ④ Fall of Constantinople weakens Byzantine
 - ⑤ Legacy of Hatred between Jews, Christians, Mus.
- Inquisition used by Isabella + Ferdinand
to drive out Muslims + Jews with
charges of HERESY = death + Torture
 - Spanish Crusade or Reconquista
drives Moors (Muslims) out of Spain 1492
 - 1212 Children's Crusade
• 2 attempts Failed

The Age of Faith.

- Western Europe
500-1000 "Dark Ages"
- Magyars + Vikings
Raid + destroy Church
Monasteries (learning centers)
- 900's Dark Ages move to
spiritual Revival
- 910 Cluny, France New
Religious orders formed
- Popes Reform the Church +
expand + restore its power + Authority
- Church Problems during Age of Faith
① Illiterate, Married priests
② Simony
or Bishops selling Church offices,
③ Immoral popes + Corrupt Bishops
④ Lay Investiture or Kings appointing
Church bishops clashed with Church Power

Crusades Legacy

Church Reform and the Crusades

Causes for Crusades

- Religious Reason was to Reclaim Holyland
and Revivite Christians
- Political Reasons were to Stop Muslim
attacks on Constantinople, Kings rid
quarrelsome Knights + land
- Social Reasons were for Individuals
to gain land, status
- Economic Reasons Allow
merchants to profit from
Cash loans + leasing +
New Trade Routes

Cathedrals - Cities of God

- Large Churches Built in Cities
- Before (800-1100) Romanesque Style with
Round Arches + heavy Roof, Thick walls, pillars
- After (1100's) Gothic Style (Goths or German tribe)
Thrust upward, Huge Stained glass windows,
Ribbed vaults, Flying Buttresses, Pointed Arches,
Tall spires (Notre Dame, Paris France)

Reform + Church Organization -

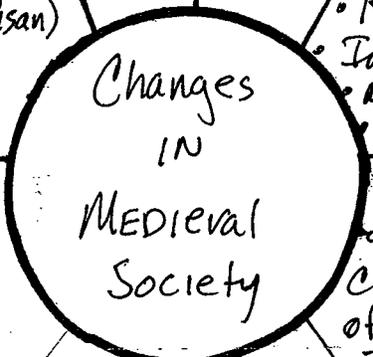
- Pope Leo IX + Gregory VII enforced
Church laws against Simony + Married priests
- 1100's + 1200's Church Restructured to
Resemble a Kingdom w/ Pope as head
- Papal Curia or Pope's advisors
develops Canon Law on marriage
divorce, Inheritance issues
- Tithes or 10% Tax on Income
For Social Services, Hospitals

New Religious Orders

- 1200's
- FRIARS Unlike Monks,
did not live in Monasteries
- FRIARS Travel + Beg
- DOMINIC (Spanish) Founded
DOMINICANS, earliest
order of FRIARS took
vows of Chastity + poverty,
Obedience + Stress Education
- ST. FRANCIS of Assisi (Italy) Founded
FRANCISCANS, + helps Found the
Poor Clares (1212) For Women
- Hildegard of Bingen (Germany) Found
Benedictines

The Crusades

- 1093 Byzantine Emperor Alexius Comnenus
asks for Help against Muslim Turks who
threaten to take Constantinople
- Pope URBAN II Calls for Crusade or "Holy War"
to gain control of The Holy Land (Palestine)
- 300 yrs of Crusades Launched



Scholars + Universities

- University or a group of scholars meeting wherever they could
- People made up Medieval Univ.
- Rise up in Paris + Bologna
- Most students' goal was a job in govt or the Church
- Took 12 yrs of study
- Most were writing in Latin but a few began using the vernacular or everyday language of their home land
- Such as: The Divine Comedy (Dante Alighieri)
- The Canterbury Tales (Geoffrey Chaucer)
- The Book of the City of Ladies (Christine de Pisan)

- Their Teachings + Thinking began to develop democratic institutions + traditions
- Scholastics or schoolmen were those who gathered @ universities
- "Summa Theologicae" combined Greek + Christian thought by Aquinas
- Argued most basic religious truths could be proved by logical argument
- Use Aristotle's logical approach + still be faithful to the Bible

Thomas Aquinas
mid 1200's

Advances in Agriculture

- New advances after Crusades due to growing pop. + Cultural Diffusion
- Inc Food Supply due to Horse Power instead of ox power along with better harness speeds up Cultivation + Harvesting
- 3 FIELD SYSTEM = 2 fields were planted + 1 lay fallow for yr. Instead of 2 Field System (1100-1300)
- As Surplus Increases so does Pop.
- Inc Surplus Brings Increased Trade
- Rise of guilds or organized businesses
- Included skilled artisans in Craft Guilds
- Merchants control prices + provide security
- SET STANDARDS FOR WORK + gain political power

Commercial Revolution

- Expansion of Trade + Business changes Europe with new ways of doing business = Commercial Revolution
- Fairs + TRADE HELD several times during religious festivals.
- Cloth most common trade item along with Bacon, Salt, Honey, Dyes.
- Trade Routes spread across Europe as local mkt's shift to global mkt's
- Business + Banking develop as cash + credit develop.
- USURY WAS SIN of the lending of money @ an interest forbidden by Church
- Jews became merchants + bankers
- Credit, Bills of Exchange
- Single Currency

URBAN Life Grows

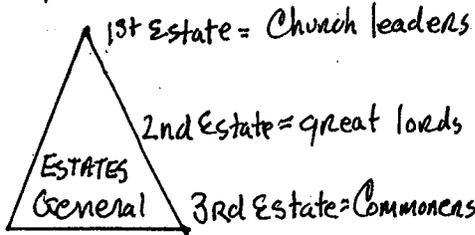
- Revival of Learning
- Crusades brought contact with Byzantines + Muslims
- Sparked new interest in learning
- Interest in Greek scholars
- 1100's Christian scholars visit Muslim libraries in Spain
- Jewish scholars living in Spain translated Arabic versions of Greeks into Latin.

- Decline of Feudalism allowed serfs to migrate to new cities
- 1000-1150 Pop. Inc 30 million to 40 million
- SERFS IN SEARCH of Social Mobility.
- URBAN problems = poor sanitation, overcrowded, fire hazards, unclean water, disease
- Serfs gain freedom after 1 yr + 1 day living in city.
- Merchants shift social order + become burghers or merchant class town dwellers who rebel against feudal lords
- They organize + demand more power to govern + use force to gain power over lords

Philip's Heirs

- Louis IX (His grandson)
- 1226-1270 Louis was Pious + Saintly + Ideal King
- Church makes him Saint.
- Strengthens France's Central govt with Appeals Court
- Philip IV 1302 Quarrels w/ Pope
- Pope Refuses to allow priests to pay taxes to King
- Philip calls meeting of both lords + Bishops and Commons to win support for his policies + wider support against the pope

• 2nd Estate would play key role overthrowing French monarchy during French Revolution.

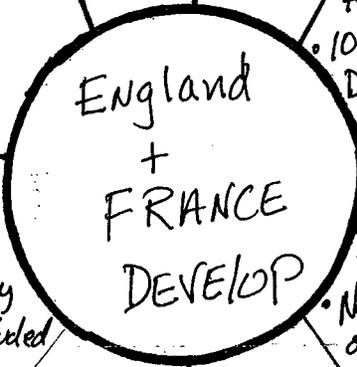


- There were 3 Estates
- Estates General in France was name of Philip's meeting

Beginnings of Democracy

GROWTH of Centralized Govts

- By Early 800's Britain made up of Small Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms
- 900's Decline of Europe's Carolingian Empire + Feudalism
- Followed by Commercial Revolution + growth of Cities + Central govt.
- France + England are earliest nations
- England absorbs waves of Invaders
- Angles + Saxons stay + create Culture
- 800's Danish Vikings defeated by Alfred the Great who unites England
- "871-899" "Land of Angles" = England
- 1016 Canute (Danish King) conquers England + unites Vikings + Anglo Saxons into ONE.
- 1042 Edward the Confessor (Alfred's Ancestor) Dies w/out Heir to Throne = Struggle for power



Capetian Dynasty Rules France

- By 1000 France divided into 47 Feudal States
- 987 Louis the Stupid dies (last of Carolingian family) and is succeeded by Hugh Capet (Duke) rule area that included Paris + starts Capetian Dynasty (987-1328)
- Control important Trade Routes in Northern France that unites Kingdom
- Philip II Expands his power OR Philip Augustus 1180-1223 takes Normandy from King John (1204)
- Uses Bailiffs or royal officials to collect taxes
- Expands his Kingdom by 3X.
- Henry II created Common Law + Juries
- He sends judges on yearly visits to Kingdom to collect taxes, settle lawsuits + punish crimes + introduced Jury Concept
- Common law or a unified body of law becomes basis of law
- Henry II succeeded by Richard the Lionhearted hero of Third Crusade then by John (1199-1216) "Softsword"
- His Nobles revolt because of his cruel Rule
- John forced to sign Magna Carta to limit King's power.

The NORMAN CONQUEST

- William, Duke of Normandy becomes William THE CONQUEROR of North France
- North France conquered by Vikings or Northmen or Normans with French Culture + language
- As King Edward's cousin, William claims English Crown + Invades w/ Norman Army
- William's Rival Harold Godwinson an Anglo Saxon at Battle of Hastings (1066)
- William Wins + keeps 1/2 land + gives rest to Norman Lords
- Creates foundation for centralized govt in England

England's Evolving Govt.

- Goals of English Kings was to hold + add to their French lands + strengthen their power over Nobles + Church
- Eng Henry II marries Eleanor of Aquitaine, France for French lands
- Adds Aquitaine to Normandy land + Rules from 1154-1189 Eleanor has 2 sons - Richard the Lionhearted + John
- John also married Louis VII

Model Parliament

- Magna Carta limited King's power by: guaranteed Rights including No Taxation w/out Representation, Jury Trial + protection of the Law = Basic US legal Rights
- Next English King Edward I calls Model Parliament to raise taxes

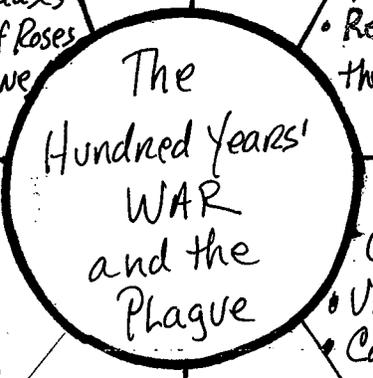
The Hundred Years War.

- 1300's Eng vs France on French Soil for 100 YRS
- MARKS END to Medieval Europe
- The last Capetian King died w/out Successor
- Edward III (Eng) (Philip IV's grandson) Claims Right to French Throne
- 1337 to 1453 Victories go to both
- Finally between 1421 + 1453 the French rallied + Drove English out of France except for port City of Calais with following Effects
 - Feeling of Nationalism for Both Nations
 - Power + Prestige of French King Increases
 - England Suffers Internal Turmoil = War of Roses as 2 noble Houses fight for Eng Throne

- The Burgundians (Eng Allies) hand her over to Eng then Eng hands her over to Church who burns her at stake
- Joan helps win French Crown for Charles VII after Battle of ORLEANS But later captured 1430
- Joan of Arc 1429 French Peasant girl (13) moved by God to Rescue France from Eng after 1420 Treaty Turned France over to Eng
- Battles of Crecy, Outnumbered English Bowmen defeat French
- Long Bow (Eng) Introduced
- End of Chivalry
- 100 yrs War Brought New style of warfare + weapons

A Divided Church

- 1300's filled w/ disasters that will affect Church's power
- Pope + King fight for Power as Philip IV battles Pope Boniface VIII
- Philip asserted his authority over French Bishops + Boniface orders Philip to Obey Pope
- Philip arrests Pope who escapes before trial but dies 1 month later
- Brings End to Pope's power over King
- 1305 Philip persuades College of Cardinals to elect French archbishop Clement V newly elected pope + moves him from Rome to Avignon, France
- REFORMERS TRIED TO MOVE IT BACK, Pope lives there for Next 69 YRS + Weakens Church



Bubonic Plague Symptoms + Effect

Symptoms = Painful Swelling Called Bubo in the Lymph Nodes

- High Fever, Chills, Delirium

Effects: 25 million dead in Europe

- Plague Returned every few yrs But Not as Severe as 1st Time
- All attacks Reduced pop.
- Today's Diseases = Influenza, Small pox, AIDS

Bubonic Plague Causes

- 1300's Strikes World - 1/3 pop dies
- Divided People + Caused fear
- Known as "Black Death" purple, black spots on skin
- Started in Italy spreads through trade Routes in 4 yrs
- Black Rats Carried Fleas Infested a Bacillus called YERSINIA PESTIS + Spread because people did not bath + lived in cities with poor Sanitation

The Great Schism

- 1378 Pope Gregory XI dies visiting Rome
- Cardinals elect new Pope - URBAN VI (Italian)
- URBAN is arrogant and a Reformer
- Cardinals Regret Choice + Elect 2nd pope Clement VII (French) who lives in Avignon
- Both Popes Excommunicate Each other
- A Schism or Split in Church Power
- 1414 Council of Constance attempts to end split by choosing single Pope But makes 3 popes instead
- 1417 Holy Roman Emperor ends Schism By forcing all 3 to Resign + Elects Martin V

Jan Hus

- A professor in Bohemia (Czech)
- Believed the Authority of Bible was higher than that of Pope
- 1412 He was Excommunicated + in 1414 seized by Church leaders + Tried as a Heretic and Burned at the stake in 1415

Scholars Challenge Church

- John Wycliffe (English) preaches Jesus Not Pope True Head of Church
- Also believed Bible was final authority + Clergy should reject wealth + Inspires English Translation of New Testament to spread Bible globally