

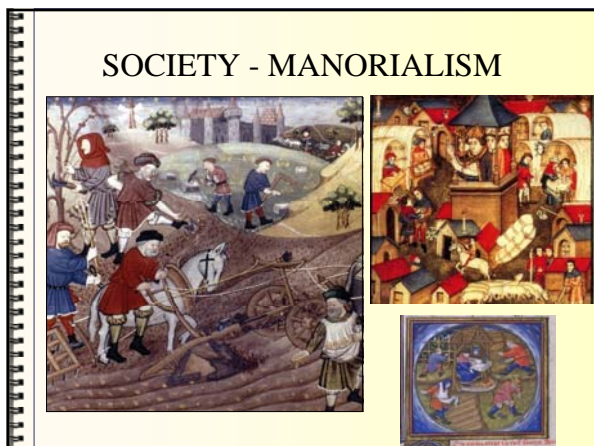
## SOCIETY - FEUDALISM

**Feudalism Structures Society into three groups:**

- those who fight: nobles and knights
- those who pray: monks, nuns, leaders of the Church
- those who work: peasants

- Social class is usually inherited; majority of people are peasants
- Most peasants are **serfs**—people lawfully bound to place of birth
- Serfs aren't slaves, but what they produce belongs to their lord
- **KING** highest ranking Lord.
- Strongest and owned most lands.
- Gives **fiefs** (land grants) to **vassals** (lesser lords/nobles) in exchange for Loyalty, Military Service, and Ransom if needed.

**What was feudalism? What is its economic counter part?**



## SOCIETY- MANORIALISM

**ECONOMIC SYSTEM**, whereby each manor produced most of its needs.

**MANOR** – The Lord's house, village, church, pastures

- Lords give housing, farmland, protection from bandits
- Peasants farmed, repaired roads, and give grain.

**Peasant Life**

- pay taxes to use mill and bakery; pay a **tithe** to priest
- **Crowded cottages** with dirt floors, straw for beds
- Permission to leave the estate; get married
- Poor diet, illness, malnutrition make life expectancy 35 years
- Serfs generally accept their lives as part of God's plan

**Life of the Nobility**

- Castles – the fortified home of a lord.
- Supervised his lands; dispensed justices.
- Hunt, participate in tournaments.
- Marriage seen as a way to advance one's fortunes.

## GOVERNMENT – Early Democracy



Richard the Lionhearted



King John signs the Magna Carta (1215) At Runnymede.



Edward I

Anglo-Saxon Ordeals

## GOVERNMENT – Early Democracy

**Richard I** – Crusades and need to be ransomed placed undue debt on the country and led to high taxes

**John I** – wanted glory like his Brother, led a failing war with France,  
 - Dispute with Pope over the choice of the new archbishop of Canterbury led to his excommunication and interdiction  
 - John submitted to the Pope becoming his vassal and England the Pope's fief  
 --Loss of lands last straw.

### The Magna Carta

- In 1215 English nobles force **King John** to sign Magna Carta at Runnymede  
 - **Magna Carta** —limits king's power and guarantees basic political rights  
 - English people argue the rights are for all people, not just nobles

### The Model Parliament

- In 1295, Edward I summons wealthy townsmen and knights to raise taxes  
 - Together with bishops and lords, they form a **parliament** —legislative body  
 - Parliament has two houses: House of Lords, House of Commons

## GOVERNMENT – Early Democracy

### Beginnings of Democracy

- England and France begin to establish a democratic tradition
- A centralized government is created to rule widespread lands
- Common law and court system support a central government

### QUESTIONS:

- Does the Magna Carta protect basic rights or special privileges? Was there a sense of fairness in the past? How are the terms of the Magna Carta reflected in today's society?

## HUNDRED YEARS WAR



Edward III pays homage to his feudal lord Philip VI of France.

## HUNDRED YEARS WAR

**Hundred Years' War** —lasts from 1337–1453, between England and France

- English king Edward III claims French throne (Philip VI of France)
- In 1346 Battle of Crecy, English army with longbows beats much larger French army
- In 1347 – Truce for the Black Plague
- In 1356 – Battle of Poitiers - The English win again.
- John II of France captured = power to the French Parliament or Estates-General-Seek limits to king's power.
- 1360 Peace of Bretigny ransoms King John II at 3 million livres, ends feudal relationship, and 1415 (Agincourt)
- Victory of longbows signals end of reliance on knights and chivalry

## HUNDRED YEARS WAR



Joan of Arc (d.1431)



Charles VII



## HUNDRED YEARS WAR

**Joan of Arc** — Peasant girl inspires French resistance

- Victory at Orléans; **Charles VII** crowned king
- Captured by the Burgundians, 1430
- The Church condemns Joan as a witch and heretic
- On May 30, 1431, she is burned at the stake

**The Impact of the Hundred Years' War**

- Hundred Years' War ends in 1453
- Rise in nationalistic feelings; king becomes national leader
- Power and prestige of French monarch increases
- Religious devotion and the code of chivalry crumbles

Chart 1

## BLACK DEATH



*All Spread of the Black Death. Spread by merchants and travelers, the plague killed more than a third of Europe's population within five years.*

Chart 1

## BLACK DEATH

**Preconditions:**

- **90% rural population, over population- doubled, overworked, ill, famine weakened the people**

**Origins and Impact of the Plague**

In 1300s, Europe suffers **bubonic plague** extremely deadly disease  
About one-third of Europe's population dies in the epidemic

**Popular Remedies:**

- Caused by vapors of an earthquake – wear an aromatic pendant.
- Seclusion and flight (best)
- Immoral behavior / Party
- Flagellants – must atone for the sins and appease God's anger

Chart 1

## BLACK DEATH

**Effects of the Plague**

- Town populations fall, trade declines, prices rise
- Kills 1/3 of clergy
- Power of nobility weakened
- Some serfs leave manors for paying work- farm work / towns—towns rebound
- Many Jews blamed and killed; Church suffers weakened stature

## PEASANT REBELLIONS



English Peasant Revolt of 1381: Tyler Wat (left) is executed in the Presence of King Richard II of England. King Richard (right) encourages the peasants to end the rebellion.

## PEASANT REBELLIONS

**France: Jacquerie Rebellions 1358**

- Simple Jack or Jacques Bonhomme
- Peasants fed up with bullying to pay taxes, repayment for repairs after war

**England: Peasant revolts of 1381** against King Richard II

- High Taxes, burdens of war, etc

Craft Guilds Commercial Revolution

## SOCIETY – RISE OF TOWNS

Craft Guilds Commercial Revolution

## SOCIETY – RISE OF TOWNS

**Economic Revival around 1000 AD**

**Agriculture Advances**

- Climate warms between 800 – 1200 AD.
- Heavier plow, Collar Harness, 3-field Rotation

**Expansion of Trade**

- Banking – Money and Credit based Economy
- Trade fairs
- New trade routes

**MERCHANT / CRAFT GUILDS**

- Maintain monopoly of local market for members
- Restrict entry and control prices
- Masters, Apprentices (no pay), Journeyman (pay)

**MIDDLE CLASS** emerges in the towns and cities.

Craft Guilds Commercial Revolution

## SOCIETY – RISE OF TOWNS

**Growing Urban Population**

- 1000–1150, Europe’s population rises from 30 million to 42 million
- Most towns are small, but they help drive change

**Trade and Towns Grow Together**

- Towns are uncomfortable: crowded, dirty, full of fire hazards
- Serfs can become free by living in a town for a year and a day

**Merchant Class Shifts the Social Order**

- Feudal lords tax and govern towns, causing resentment
- Towns are taken over by **burghers** —town merchants

## TROUBLE IN THE CHURCH

Philip IV the Fair of France

John XXII

Pope Clement VI

Papal Palace in Avignon

## TROUBLE IN THE CHURCH

**Pope and King Collide**

- Philip IV is preparing for war with England, taxes extended to the clergy and Church
- In 1300, Pope Boniface VIII asserts authority over France’s Philip IV
- Issues the Unum Sanctum = Pope is over the King.
- Philip has him imprisoned; pope dies soon after.
- Popes less likely to threaten kings again

**Babylonian Captivity**

- 1305 – 1377 AD
- French Archbishop becomes Clement V
- Worldly, Secular, Need revenue – institutes practice of selling indulgences
- Moves Papal Court to Avignon France
- leads to national opposition

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## TROUBLE IN THE CHURCH



John Wycliffe (d. 1384)

### Scholars Challenge Church Authority

- Englishman **John Wycliffe** argues Jesus is head of the Church, not pope
- Wycliffe preaches against wealth and worldliness of clergy
- Wycliffe inspires English translation of New Testament

## TROUBLE IN THE CHURCH

**Jan Hus** —Bohemian professor—teaches that Bible is final authority  
Hus is excommunicated, tried as a heretic, burned at stake in 1415



John Huss Burning at the Stake (d. 1415)

## SOCIETY – SCHOOLS / UNIVERSITIES

**Prevailing Belief:** Truth already known, nothing new to discover.

### Scholars and the University

- Groups of scholars gather to teach and learn; form universities
- Written works not in Latin but in **vernacular** — everyday language
- **Thomas Aquinas**, a religious scholar, mixes Greek and Christian thought
- He is a **scholastic** — university man; debates issues to increase knowledge
- Number of Universities – up 250%



Thomas Aquinas - Scholasticism



## Trends

### TRENDS IN HIGH MEDIEVAL SOCIETY NEARING THE END OF THE MIDDLE AGES...

- Unprecedented Chaos:** Hundred Years War, Plague, and rural unrest led to heavy casualties and a preoccupation with death.
- Demographically:** Massive population loss begins to rebound...with urban areas growing.
- Politically:** Able monarchs and rulers imposing new political order, centralizing, and becoming stronger. Democratic traditions and rule of law beginning to take root.
- Religiously:** Issues caused by Schism, heresy, and calls for reforms will continue onward.
- Economically:** Agriculturally more productive, new trades/guilds/associations begin early forms of capitalism, education more readily available especially to lay people.
- EVENTS:** Magna Carta (1215), Black Death (1346-1351), Hundred Years War (1337-1453), War of the Roses (1455), Babylonian Captivity (1309-1377), The Great Schism (1378-1417)