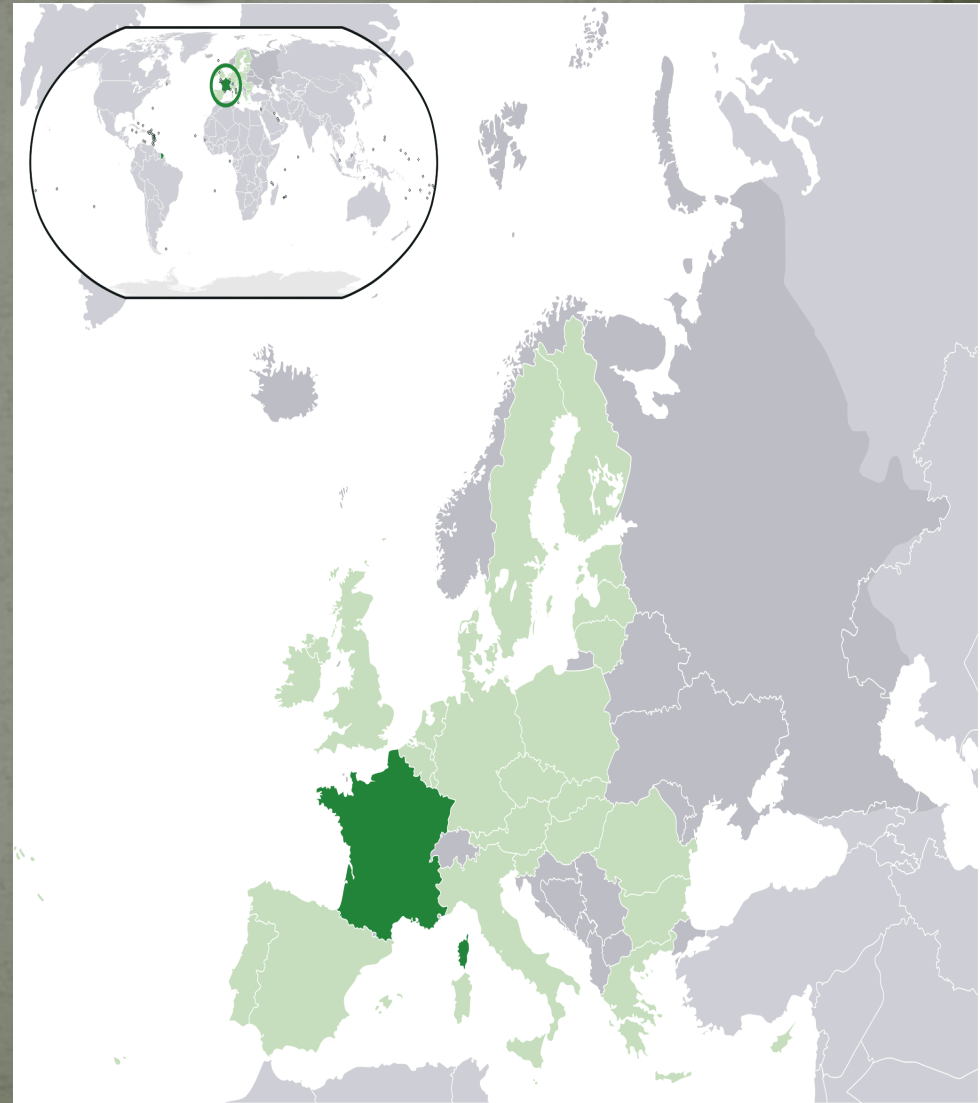
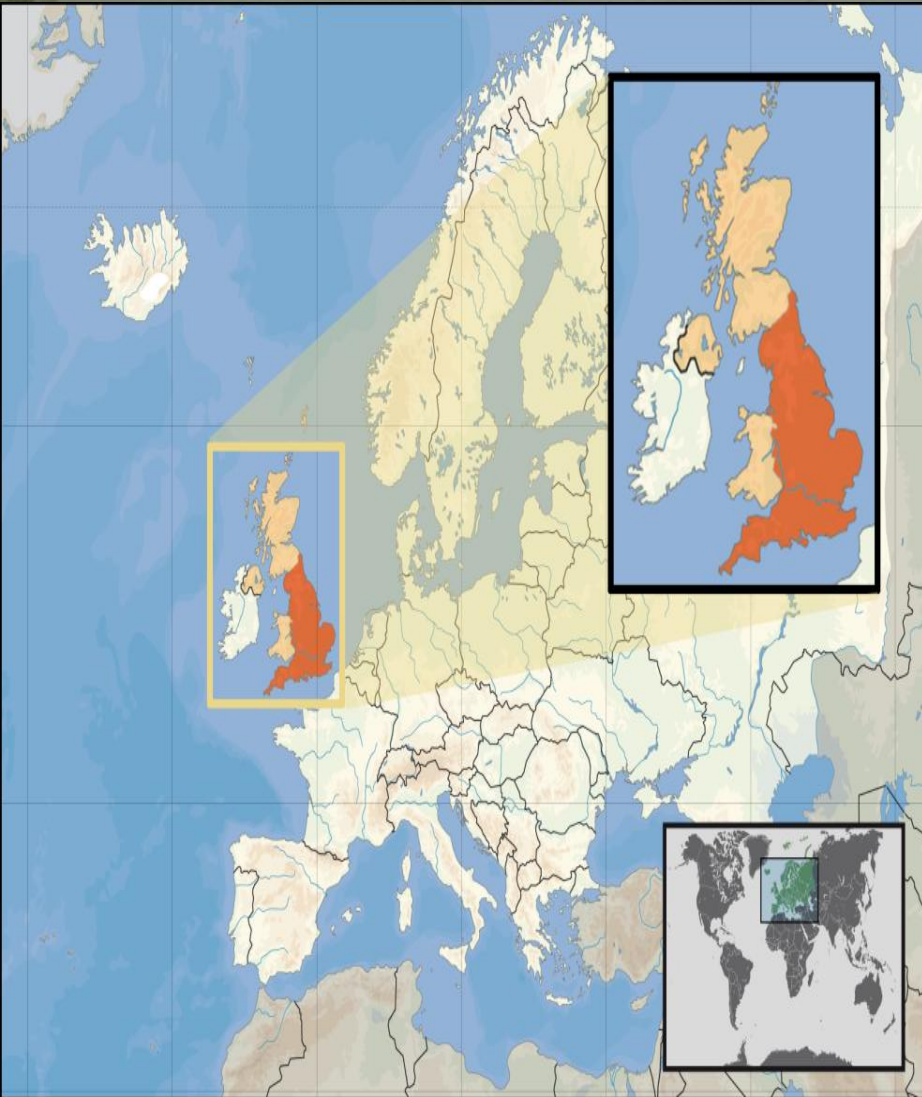


# The High and Late Middle Ages

## 1050 - 1450 AD

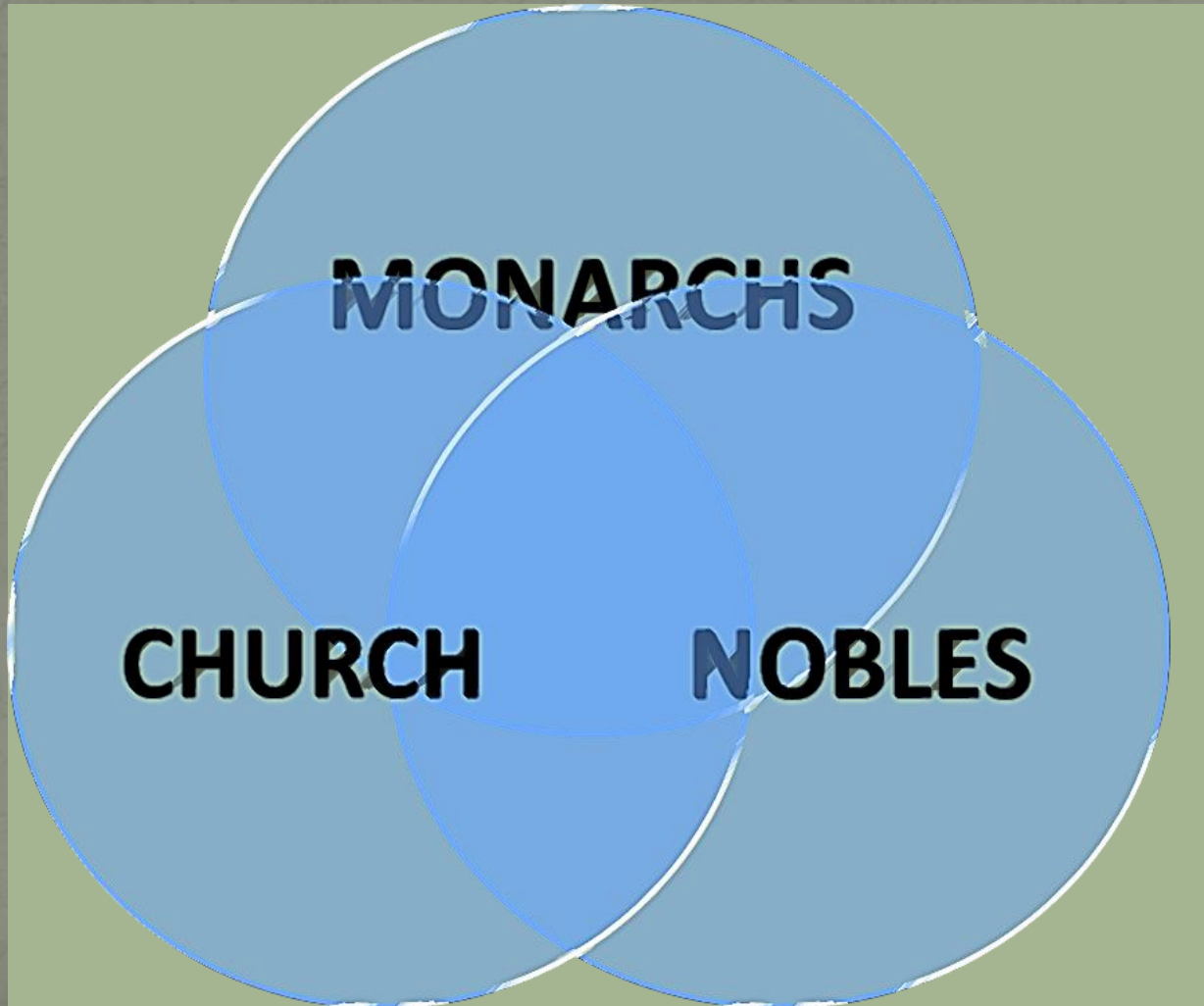


# Britain/England



# I. ROYAL POWER GROWS -pg. 244

## A. Monarch, Nobles & the Church



**Wanted more \$, power, land**  
**Own justice system**  
**Suck up to the middle class/towns**  
**More bureaucracy**

**MONARCHS**

**Tax \$**  
**Armies**  
**Courts**

**CHURCH**

**Canon Law**  
**Tithe \$**  
**Rent \$ from land**

**NOBLES**

**=Lords & Vassals**  
**Clung to Feudalism**  
**Power**



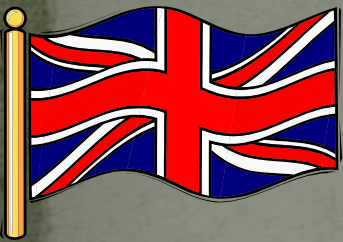
# B. English King Strengthens Power

## 1. William of Normandy\* Conquers England



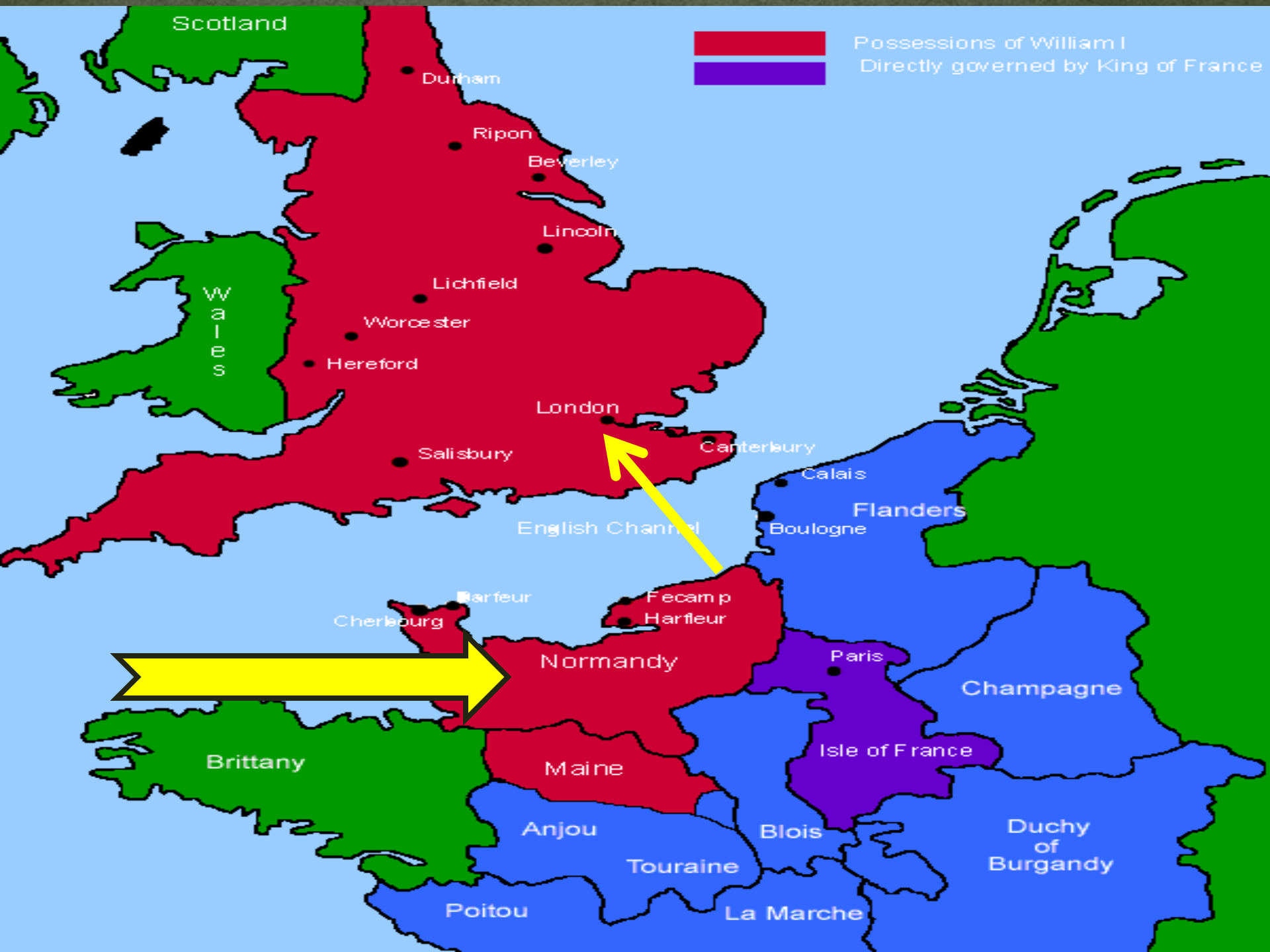
a. English King Edward died w/  
no heirs

b. =William (from modern-day  
France) invaded England on  
Christmas Day 1066AD  
Battle of Hastings\*



c. =blending of Norman French  
& Anglo- Saxon culture





## 2. Expanding Royal Power:

### a. William's Reforms:

1. Granted fiefs to Church & Norman lords (barons)
2. Kept large amounts of land for himself
3. Monitored who built castles & where





4. Required oath of loyalty by all vassals (=skipped Lord in Feudalism step)
5. Census in 1086AD → "Doomsday Book"
6. =Efficient tax collection

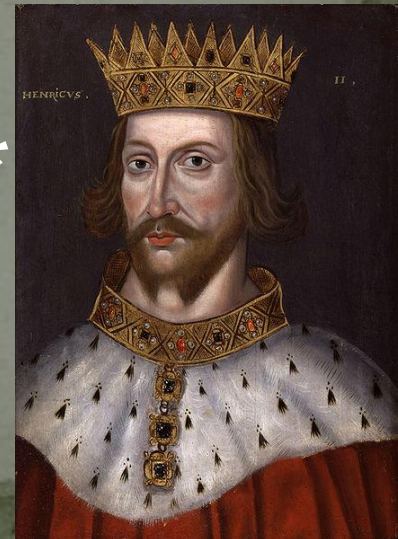
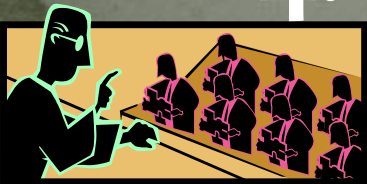


# 3. Developing A Unified Legal System



## a. Reforms of King Henry II (1154AD)

1. Made some customs into law
2. Sent out traveling judges to enforce laws
- 3.=English Common Law\*
4. Jury\* system





# William of Normandy

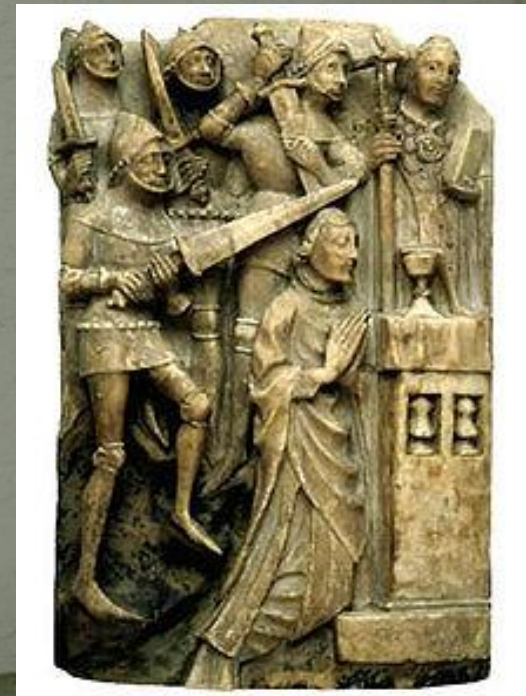
# 4. Conflict w/ the Church

a. King Henry II v. Archbishop Beckett

-claimed right to  
put clergy on trial

-opposed putting  
clergy on trial

b. =murder of Beckett (became a martyr &  
a saint)



# C. Evolving Traditions of Govt

## 1. King John I Makes Powerful Enemies

a. Son of Henry II

b. John's enemies:

1. King Philip II of France—  
war over land in France,  
Philip/France won



## 2. Pope Innocent III—battle over Bishop of Canterbury

i. Excommunicated John

ii. Put England under the  
interdict\* =forbid services in  
England=all England damned

iii.=John gave in

=England became a papal fief, tax  
to Pope



**VS**

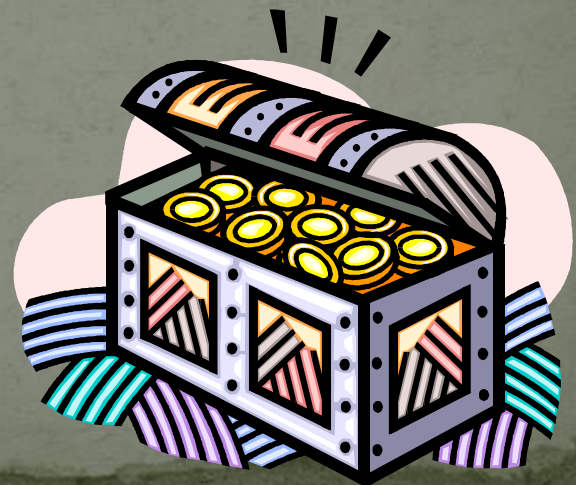
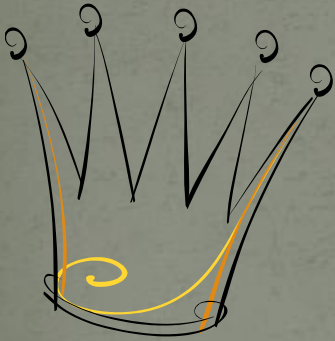


## 2. The Magna Carta\*

(Great Charter) 1215AD

a. Asserted rights of nobles

b. Monarchs must obey the law

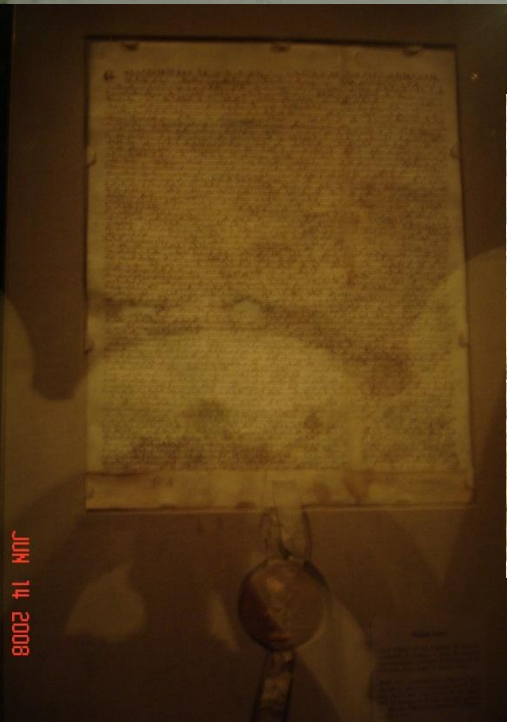
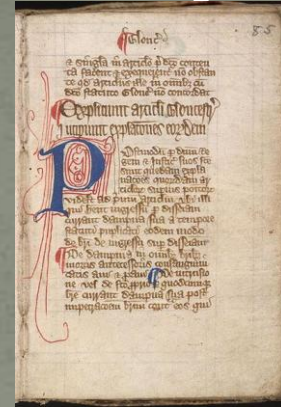


c. Recognized rights of townspeople & Church

d. "Due process of law"\*

e. Habeas Corpus\*

f. No new taxes w/out consultation





# ***THE MAGNA CARTA AND THE BILL OF RIGHTS***

=Magna Carta establishes that the King does not have absolute power  
This is a **PRIMARY SOURCE**\*\*--a document that was written during the  
time being studied.= the **Root of OUR Rights!**

<u><b>Citizens' Rights</b></u>	<u><b>Magna Carta</b></u>	<u><b>Bill of Rights</b></u>
Trial by Jury	✓	✓
Due Process of Law	✓	✓
Rights of Private Property	✓	✓
Protection from Unreasonable Search and Seizure		✓
Protection from Cruel Punishment		✓
No excessive Bail or Fines		✓
Right to Bear Arms		✓
Right to Petition		✓
Freedom of Speech		✓
Freedom of the Press		✓
Freedom of Religion		✓



Discovery  
EDUCATION

# The Magna Carta

# 3. Development of Parliament\*

- a. =England's legislature  
=unified England
- b. 2 House System  
(controlled budget & \$)





# British Parliament



## House of Lords

-Lords only  
elected  
& high clergy

## House of Commons

-commoners

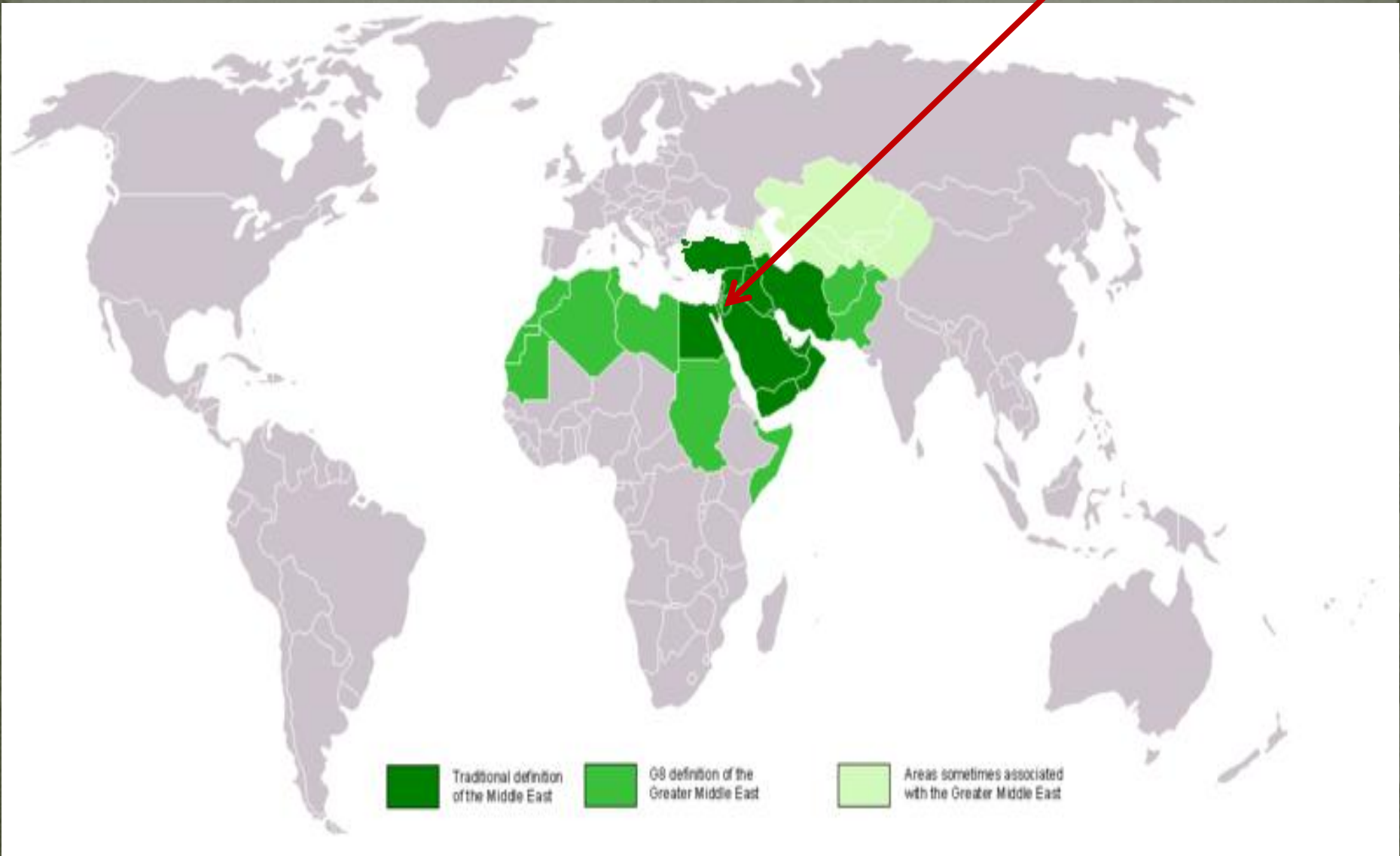
=knights, wealthy,  
some Middle class

***=NOW LIMITS ON KING'S POWERS***

# III. THE CRUSADES\* & THE WIDER WORLD 1099 – 1204 AD



# Palestine, the Holy Lands & Jerusalem



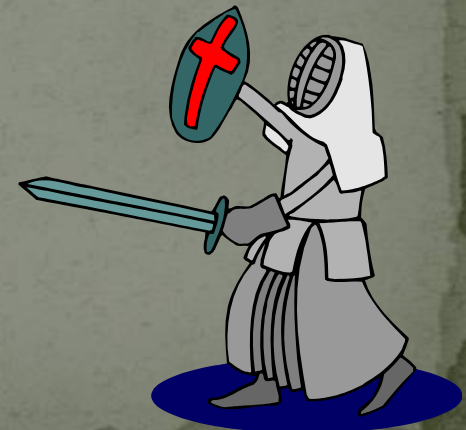
# A. Background

## 1. Christian v. Muslim

1096-1204 AD=battle for Holy Lands in Middle East

2. Europeans learned of the larger world

3. =accelerated rate of change in Europe



## B. The World in 1050 AD

1. Muslim Empire= Spain→India

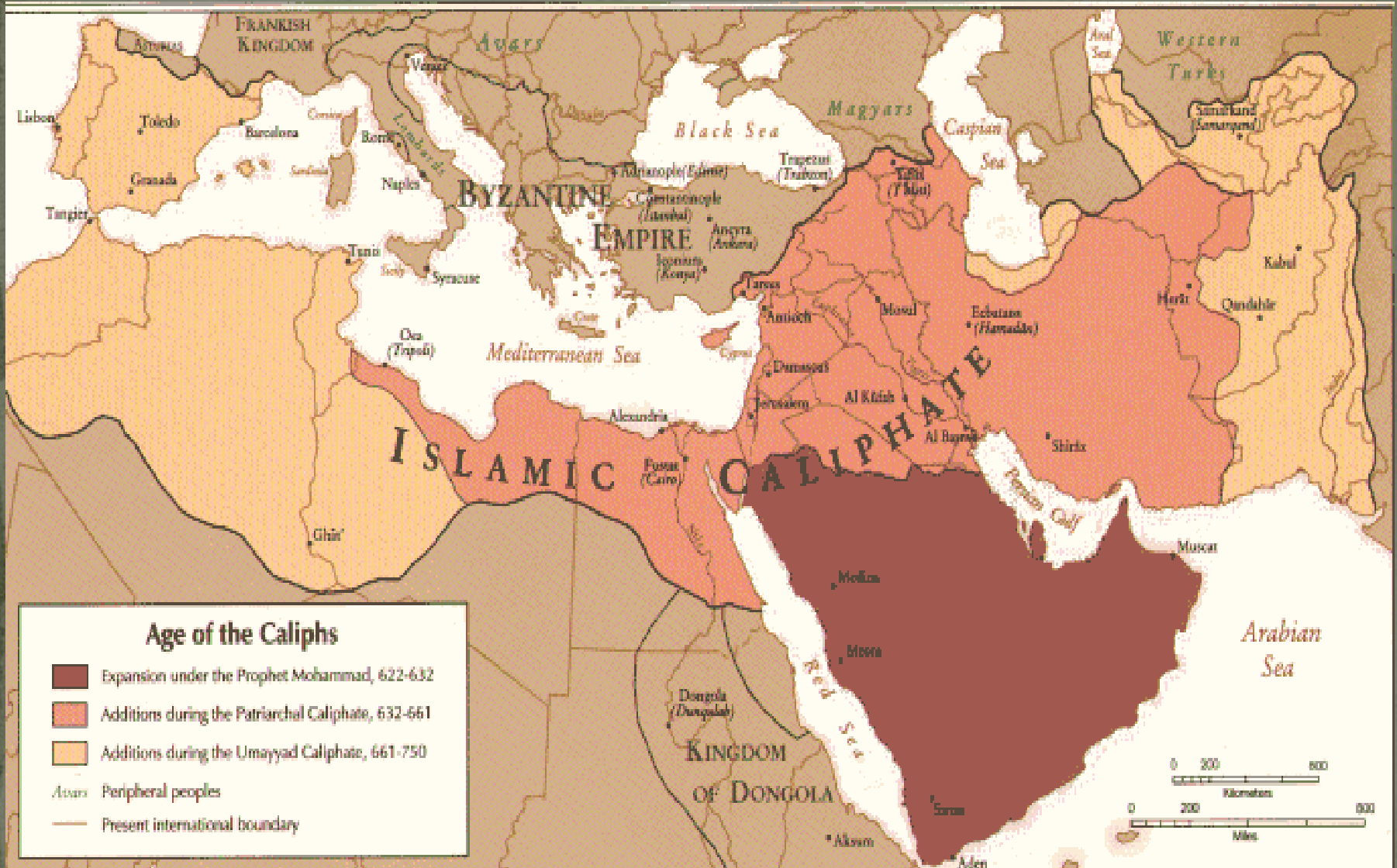
a. Trade networks=spread of ideas & technology

=Seljuk control of the Holy Lands\*

=Christian pilgrims could not go to the Holy Lands





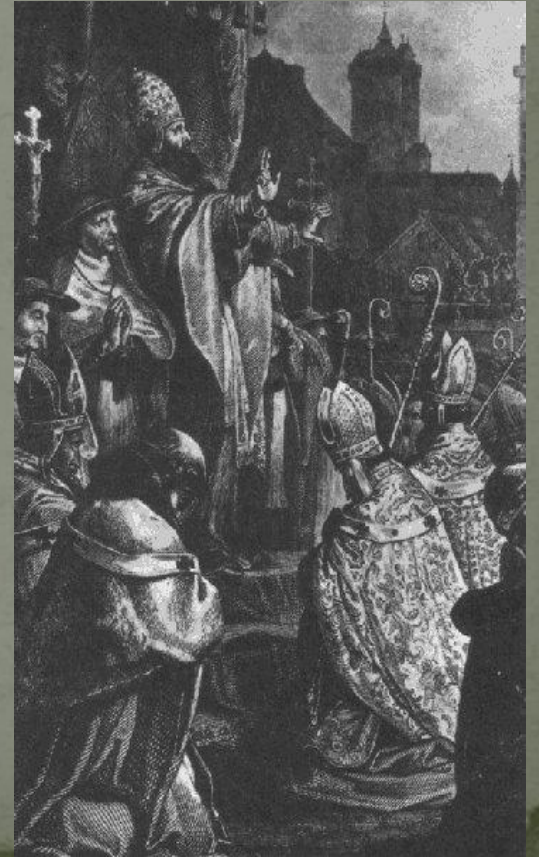


# C. The Crusades\* ( 4 total in all)

## 1. Called to War

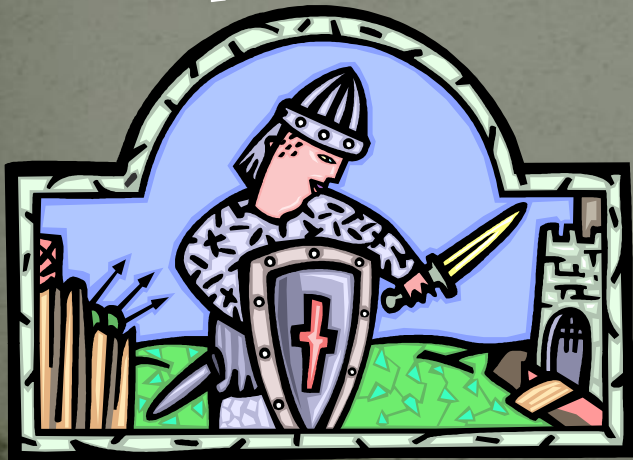


a. By Pope Urban II\* to fight Muslims & drive them out of Holy Lands



**b. Many joined the Crusades due to:**

- 1. Religious motivation**
- 2. Knights hoped to win wealth & land**
- 3. Escape trouble @ home (w/ law, debt)**
- 4. Adventure**



## c. Pope's motivation:

1. Increase power in Europe
2. Unite Roman & Byzantine Christians



## 2. Fighting a Losing Battle

### a. Christians captured Jerusalem in 1099AD

#### 1. Christians massacred Muslim & Jews in the city



b. More Crusades for next 200 years

1. 4 Crusader States=Christian captured lands in Middle East



c. 1187AD-Muslims recaptured  
Jerusalem

1. Saladin\* → Muslim leader

d. 1204AD-Muslims sacked  
Constantinople



# Map of the Crusades





# The Children's Crusade of 1212AD



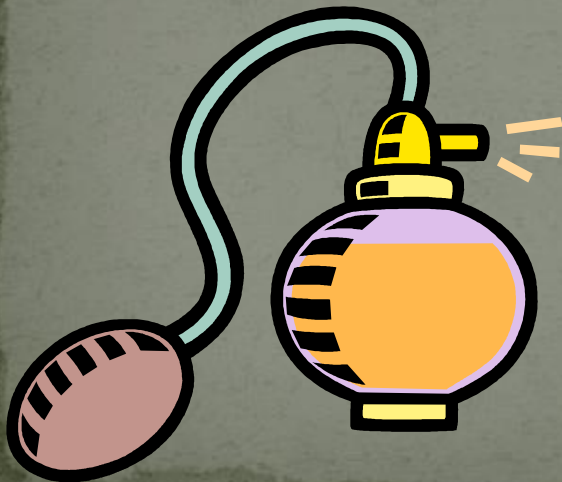
8000 children from Germany joined a Christian Crusade. They marched to Italy & were to board ships to the Holy Land sold into slavery.

# D. Impact of the Crusades

## 1. European Economies Expand

a. They wanted luxury goods from Byzantine empire

1. Ex. fabrics, spices, perfumes



b. Large fleets of ships for products

c. Growth of money economy

1. Money payments instead of barter



## 2. Effects on Monarchs & the Church

### a. More power to monarchs

#### 1. Fame → Richard the Lion Hearted

### b. Popes vs. Monarchs



**VS**







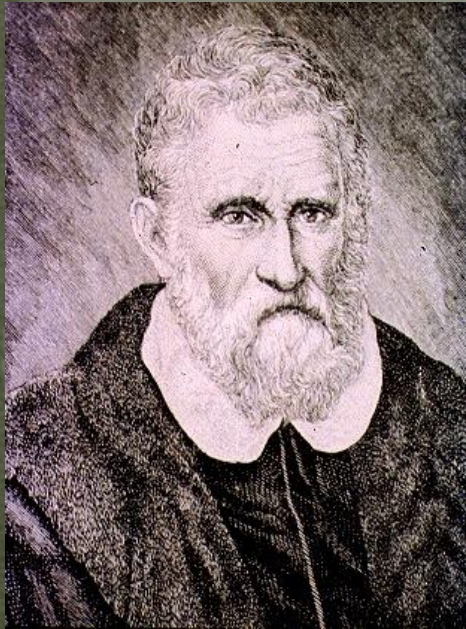
# The Crusades

### 3. Wider Worldview Evolves

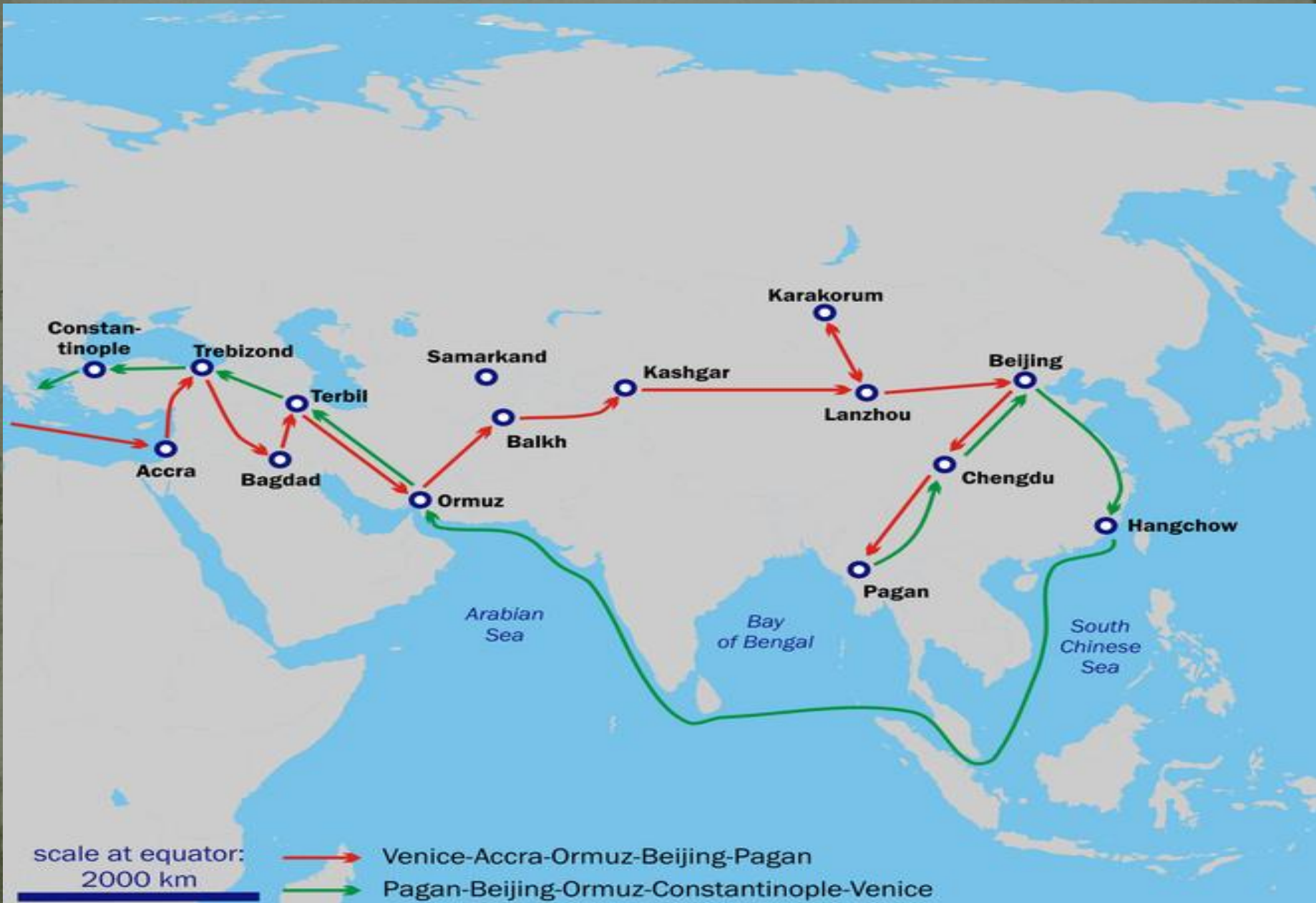
a. Marco Polo\* → Italy to China

1. Brought back Chinese products & ideas

a. Ex. Silk, porcelain, gunpowder



# Journeys of Marco Polo (not in the pool!)



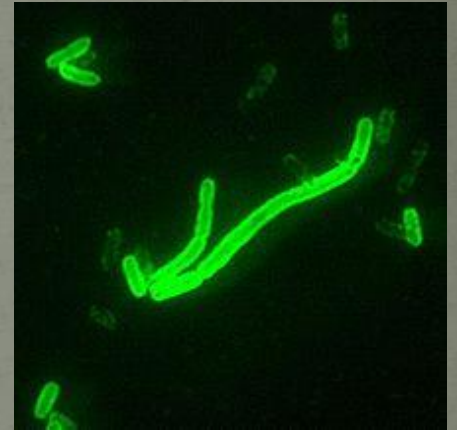


# V. A TIME OF CRISIS

## A. 14<sup>th</sup> Century (=1300s)

### Problems:

1. Black Death (plague)
2. Crop failures/economic decline
3. Wars in Europe

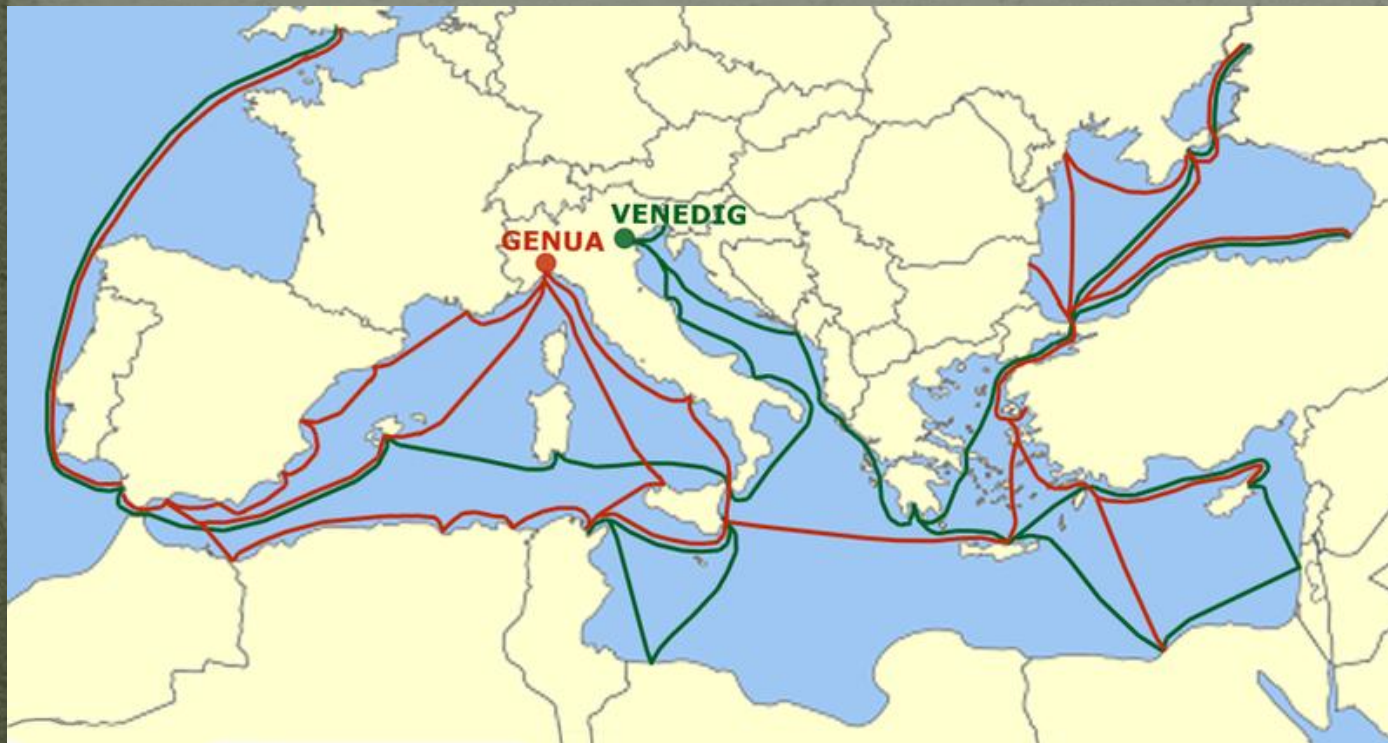


Yersinia pestis seen at 200x magnification. This bacterium, carried and spread by fleas, is generally thought to have been the cause of millions of deaths.

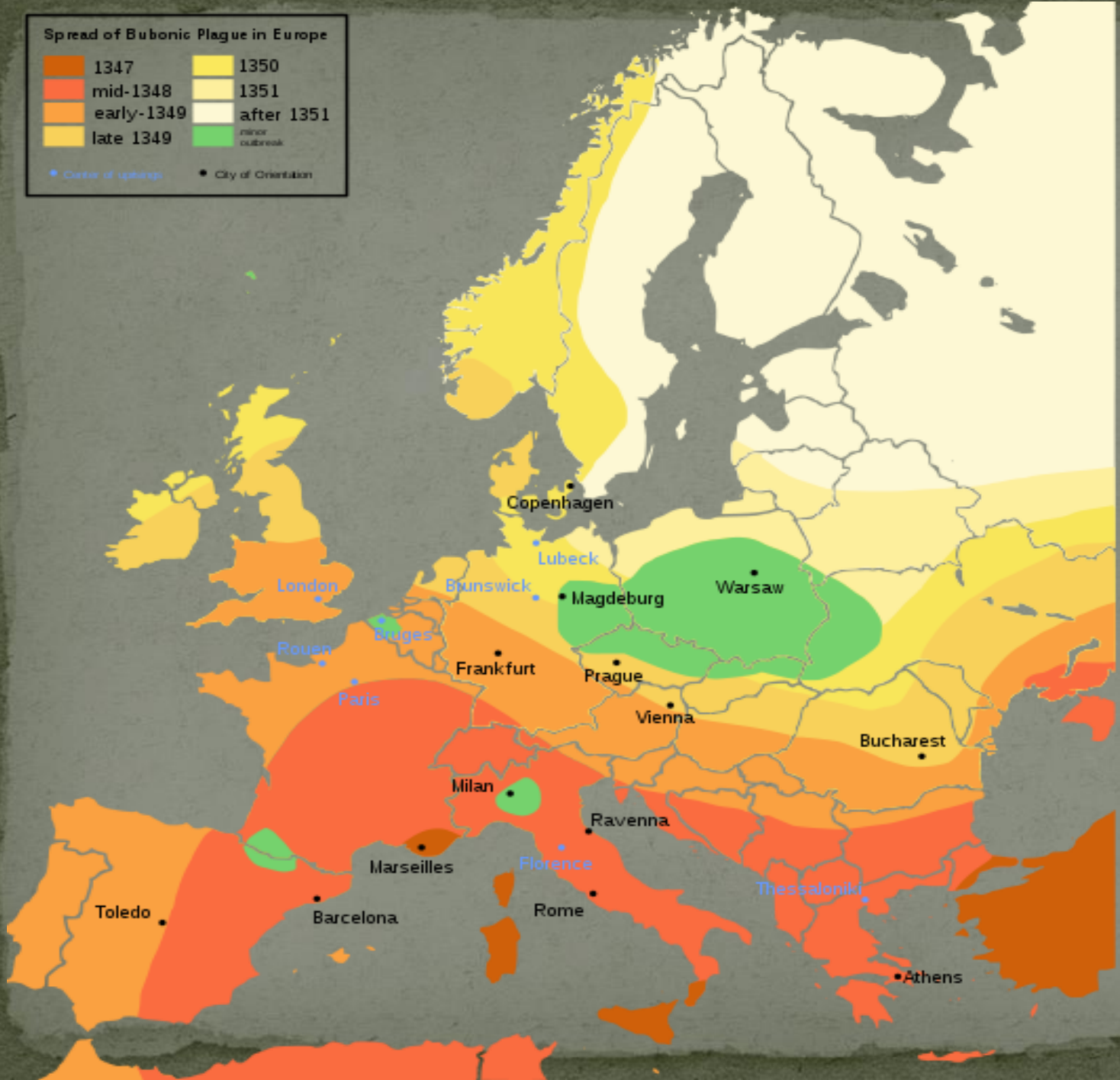
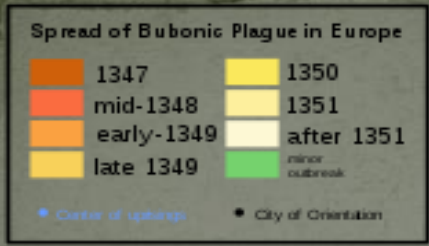
# B. The Black Death\*: A Global Epidemic



1. Plague Spreads from Asia
  - a.=Bubonic Plague epidemic\*
    1. Spread by fleas from rats



*Genoese (red) and Venetian (green) maritime trade routes in the Mediterranean and Black Sea*



The Black Death spread rapidly along the major European sea and land trade routes

## 2. Normal Life Breaks Down

a. People left cities or hid from neighbors

b. Many Jews were blamed  
=slaughtered



A scene showing  
Jews being  
burned alive  
during the  
period of Black  
Death

1347

---

The Arrival  
of the  
Plague

THE BLACK DEATH

Imago mortis



THE 'BLACK DEATH'  
ENTERED ENGLAND IN 1348  
THROUGH THIS PORT,  
IT KILLED 30-50%  
OF THE COUNTRY'S  
TOTAL POPULATION



# Plague riot in Moscow



Pieter Bruegel's *The Triumph of Death* (c.1562) reflects the social upheaval and terror that followed the plague which devastated medieval Europe





### 3. Economy Suffers

a. Workers<sup>↑</sup> died=fewer goods produced=prices up=inflation\*  
(supply low=demand, prices up)

b. Many workers demanded

higher wages=END OF

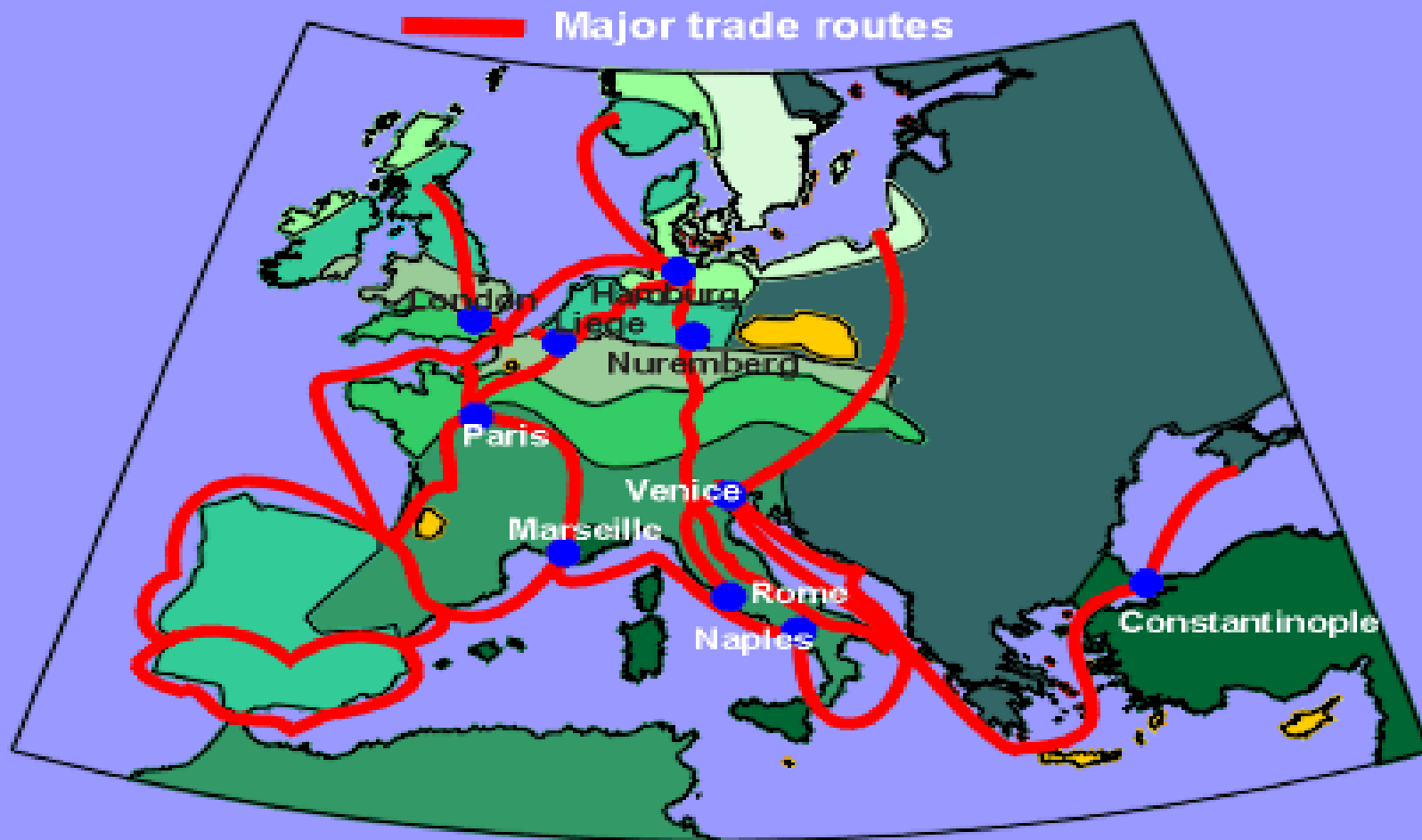
FEUDALISM

(so few peasants left to work)



# The Spread of the Black Death

December 1347	June 1349	December 1350
June 1348	December 1349	After 1351
December 1348	June 1350	Areas partially or totally spared



c. Landowners converted farm land to sheep herding=required less labor

1.=villagers forced off land, went to town=end of Feudalism

2. Guild membership increased

**25 MILLION DEAD FROM PLAGUE WITHIN 5 YEARS!!**



# Depopulation of Europe

# Ring Around the Rosies

*Ring around  
the rosey,*

*A pocketful of  
posies.*

*ashes, ashes.*

*We all fall  
down!*



## *Ring around the Rosy*

One of the first visible signs of infection were red rings surrounding a rosy bump, all over the victim's body.

## *Pocket full of Posy*

A common belief of the time was that the plague was borne on "foul air." The rationale was that people could protect themselves from the bad air by keeping their local air smelling sweet. That, and it also helped them deal with the smell of death...

On the other hand, another sign of infection was the foul stench that would begin to emanate from the victim's body as their lymph system began filling with blood. Those still mobile endeavored to mask their stench and avoid detection by carrying flowers on their person.

## *Ashes, Ashes,*

In the terminal phases of the disease, victims would be hemorrhaging internally, sometimes triggering sneezing as it irritated the breathing passages. "Ashes" is a child's approximation of a paroxysm of sneezing. In this weakened state, a victim could, and often did, sneeze their lungs out. Messy...

## *We all Fall Down*

By now, this one should need little explanation...

# The Hundred Years War (1337-1453)



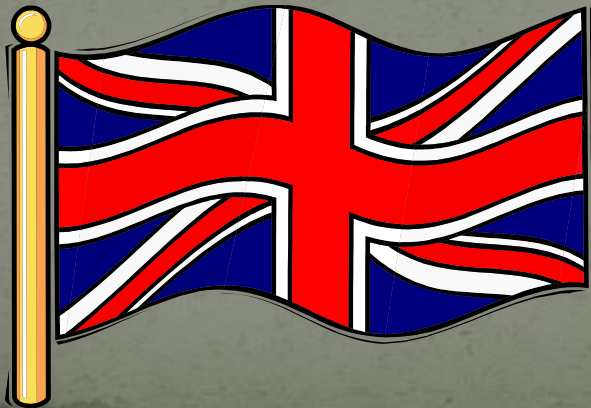
# C. The Hundred Years War (1337-1453)

## 1. French & English Rivalry Grows

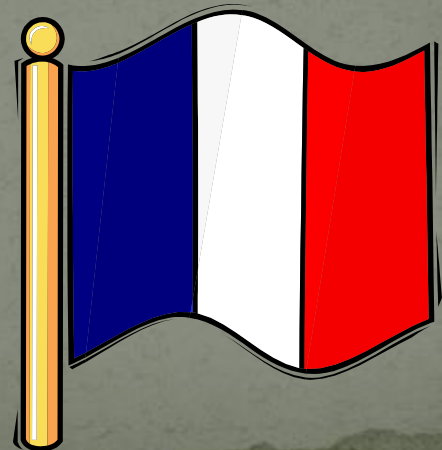
a. English King Edward III  
claimed French territory → his  
mother was a French princess

b. Control of English Channel

c. Control of trade in the region

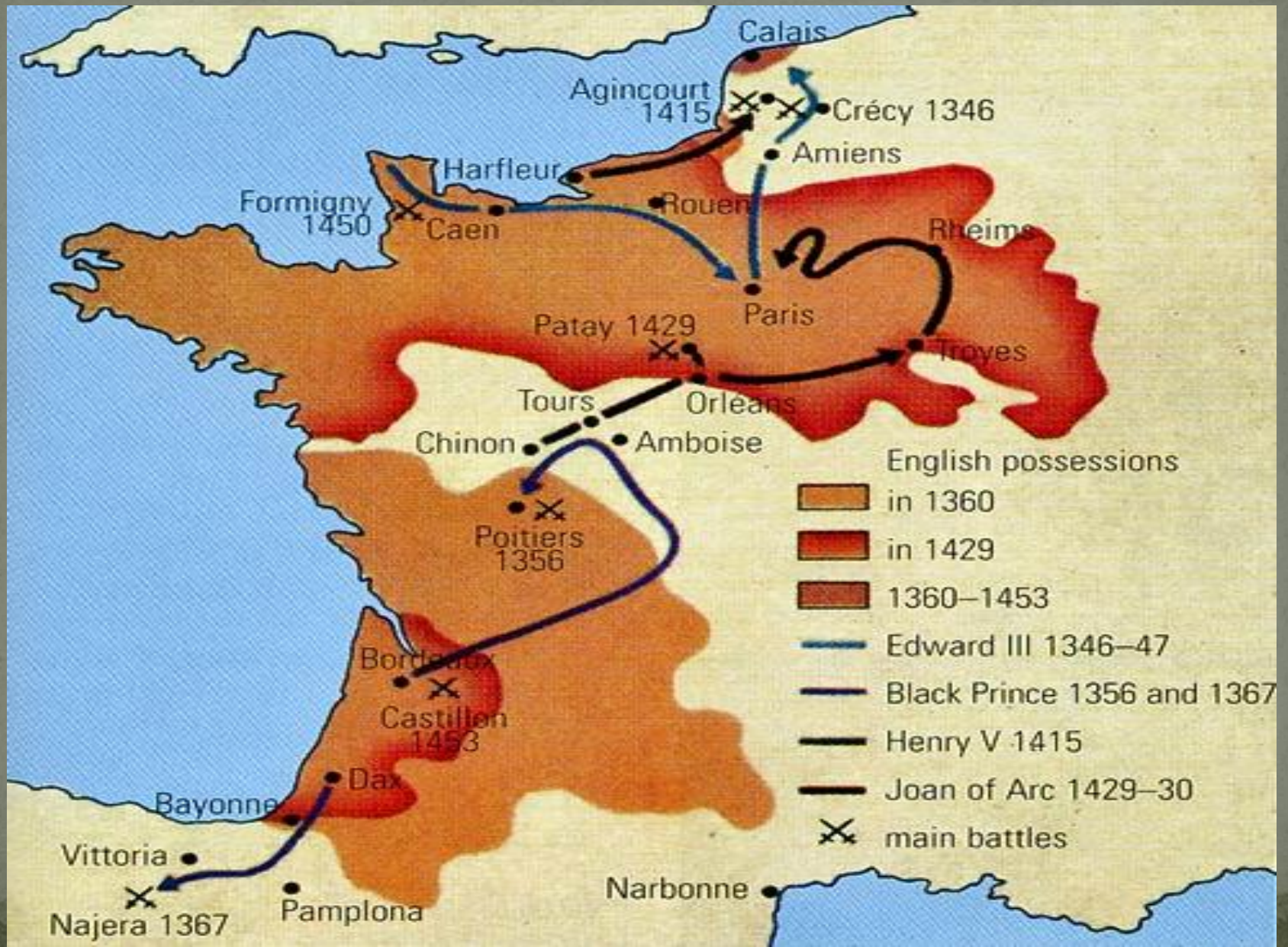


**VS**





# The Hundred Years War (1337-1453)



## 2. English Win Early Victories

a. Due to longbow of the English:

1. Could shoot more arrows quicker  
(3 to 1 over the crossbow)
2. Could pierce armor



# b. French cannon:

1. to penetrate castle walls



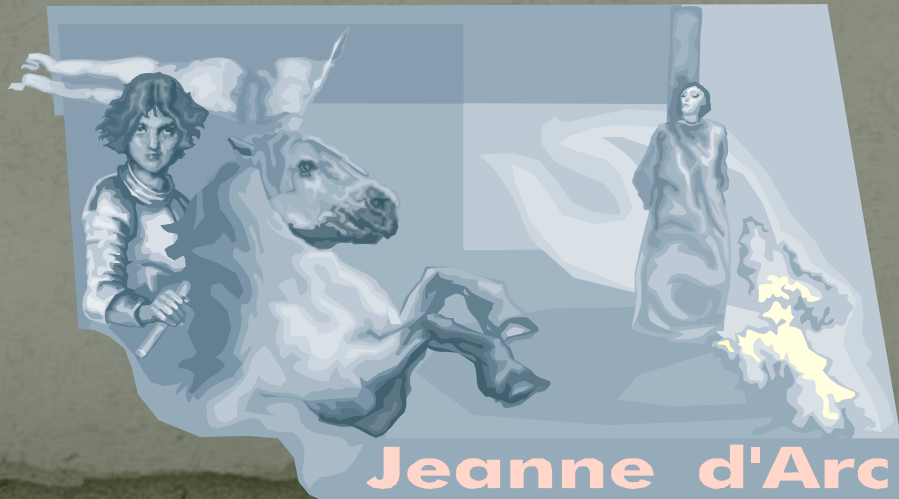
### 3. Joan of Arc\* Fights for France

a. 17 yr.old peasant, Joan led the French army to many victories

1. said she was sent by God to save France

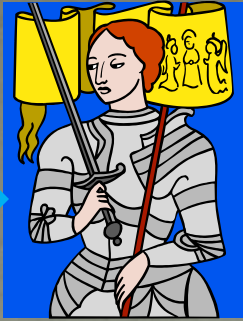
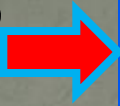
b. Captured & executed by British

1. She was accused of witchcraft

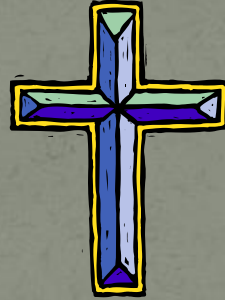


Jeanne d'Arc

# Joan of Arc



Johanne



c. Church declared her a saint

d. Results of Joan's death:

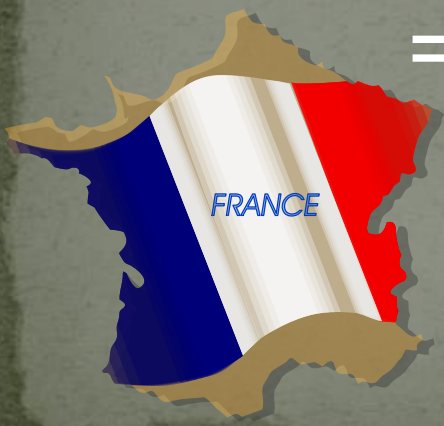
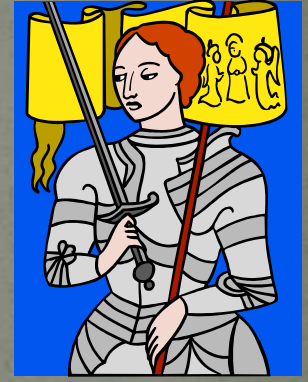
1. Rallied the French

a. They saw Joan as a  
Christian martyr

2. French took the offensive

3. Use of the French cannon

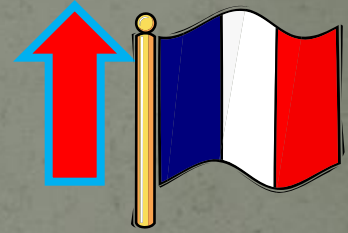
=castles useless



# 4. Impact of the Hundred Years War

a. Growing Nationalism\*

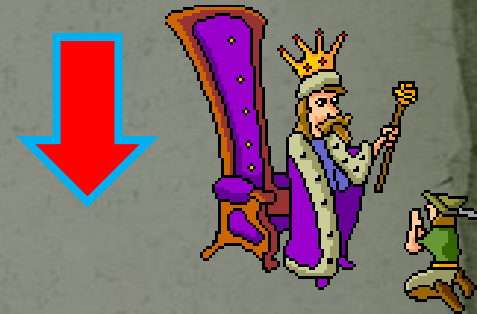
b. More power to French monarchs



c. Less power to English monarchs:

1. More to Parliament

(control of \$)





# d. Decline of castles & armored knights

1. Due to new weapons



# e. Society

1. Decline of Feudalism

a. Fewer workers



# f. Growth of Manufacturing

1. Guilds ↑ trade ↑

2. Italy as a capital of trade

