

CHAPTER 9: THE HIGH MIDDLE AGES

Growth of Royal Power in England and France

- ▣ How did monarchs gain power over nobles and the Church?
- ▣ What traditions of government developed under John and later English monarchs?
- ▣ How did strong monarchs succeed in unifying France?

Monarchs, Nobles, and the Church

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.

In order to expand their power, monarchs

- set up royal courts
- organized government bureaucracies
- developed systems of taxation
- built standing armies
- strengthened ties with the middle class

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

Bell Work

- In what ways did monarchs seek to expand their power? Why did these things work?

Evolution of English Government

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1066

Norman Conquest = William of Normandy defeats Anglo-Saxons at Hastings.

1086

Domesday Book = William I uses this survey as a basis for taxation.

1160s–1180s

Common Law = Henry II lays foundation for English legal system.

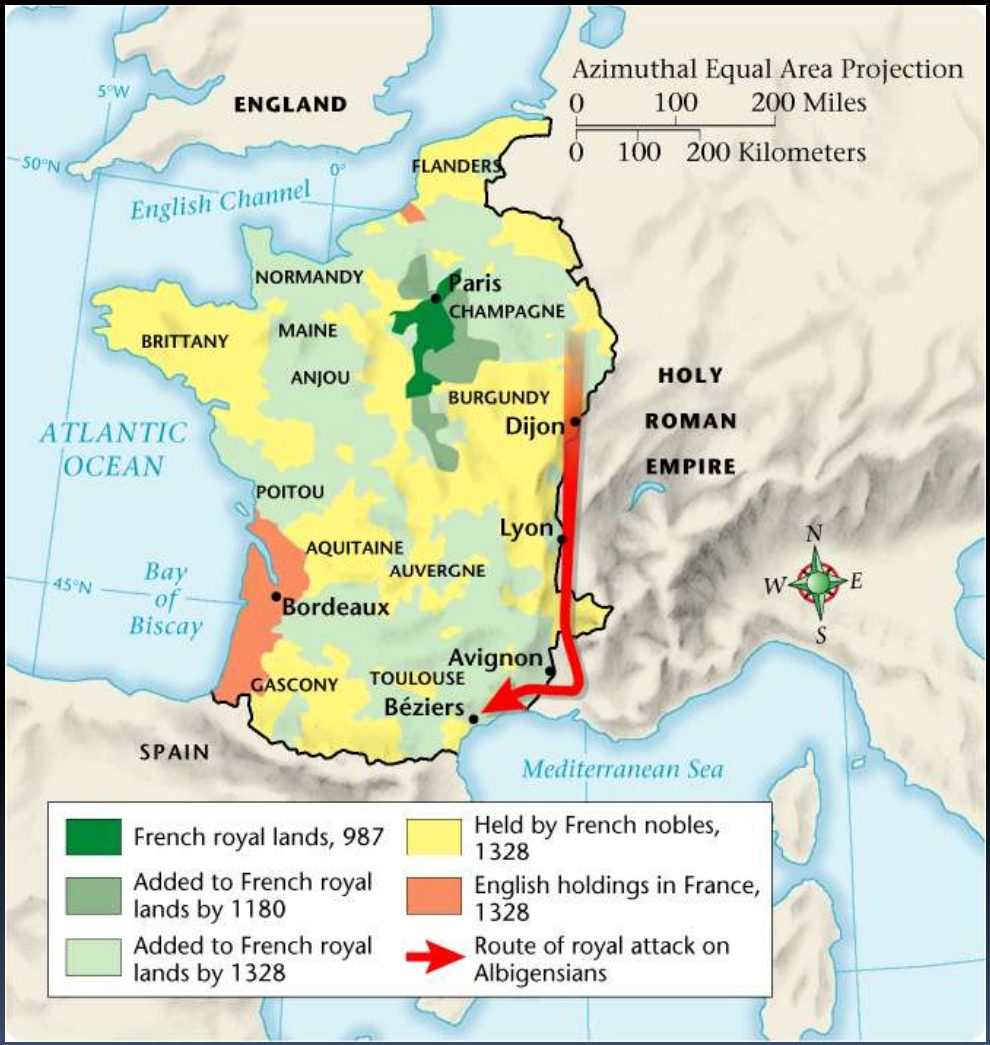
1215

Magna Carta = John signs this document limiting royal power and extending rights.

1295

Model Parliament = Edward I summons Parliament, which includes representatives of common people.

Royal Lands in France, 987-1328



Successful Monarchs in France

Monarchs in France did not rule over a unified kingdom. However, under strong Capetian kings, such as Philip II and Louis IX, they slowly increased royal power.

Philip II	Capetians	Louis IX
Granted charters to new towns Introduced a standing army Filled government positions with loyal middle-class officials Introduced new national tax Quadrupled land holdings	made the throne hereditary added to their lands by playing rival nobles against each other won the support of the Church built an effective bureaucracy	Checked up on local officials Expanded royal courts Outlawed private wars. Ended serfdom in his lands Left France an efficient, centralized monarchy

Section 1 Assessment

How was the *Domesday Book* used?

- a) Monarchs used it as a basis for taxation.
- b) Royal officials used it to keep track of deaths in the empire. c)
- Monarchs used it to keep track of their vassals. d)
- The Church used it to list the names of citizens who had been excommunicated.

Which French monarch ended serfdom in his lands?

- Philip II a)
- Hugh Capet b)
- Louis IX c)
- Philip IV d)

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Bell work

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The Holy Roman Empire and the Church



- ▣ Why did Holy Roman emperors fail to build a unified state in Germany?
- ▣ How did power struggles and rivalry in Italy affect popes and emperors?
- ▣ What powers did the Church have at its height?



The Holy Roman Empire



With secular and religious rulers advancing rival claims to power, explosive conflicts erupted between monarchs and the Church.

- After the death of Charlemagne, the Holy Roman Empire dissolved into a number of separate states.
- 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.



The Struggle Over Investiture



The Holy Roman emperors and other monarchs often appointed the Church officials within their realm. This practice was known as **lay investiture**.

Popes, such as Gregory VII, tried to end lay investiture, which they saw as outside interference from secular rulers.

The struggle over investiture dragged on for almost 50 years.

Finally, in 1122, both sides accepted a treaty known as the Concordat of Worms. It stated that only the Church could appoint bishops, but that the emperor had the right to invest them with fiefs.



German Emperors in Italy



During the 1100s and 1200s, ambitious German emperors struggled with powerful popes as they tried to gain control of Italy.

While the emperors were involved in Italy, German nobles grew more independent. As a result, Germany did not achieve unity for another 600 years.

In Italy, the popes asked the French to help them overthrow the German emperors. Power struggles in Italy and Sicily led to 200 years of chaos in that region.



The Height of Church Power



“The pope stands between God and man, lower than God, but higher than men, who judges all and is judged by no one.”

—Pope Innocent III

- Pope Innocent III claimed supremacy over all other rulers. He used the tools of excommunication and interdict to punish monarchs who challenged his power.
- After Innocent’s death, popes continued to press their claims for supremacy. However, English and French monarchies were becoming stronger. The papacy soon entered a period of decline.



Section 2 Assessment



The Concordat of Worms established that

- a) only emperors could appoint Church officials.
- b) only popes could appoint Church officials.
- c) both emperors and popes could appoint Church officials.
- d) only popes could invest bishops with fiefs.

While German emperors were involved in Italy,

- a) German nobles lost most of their power.
- b) Germany quickly achieved unity.
- c) German nobles grew more independent.
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Bell work

- ▣ Why did Holy Roman emperors fail to build a unified state in Germany? What powers did the Church have at its height?

Europeans Look Outward



- What advanced civilizations flourished around the world in 1050?
- What were the causes and effects of the Crusades?
- How did Christians in Spain carry out the Reconquista?



The World in 1050



As Western Europe was just emerging from a period of isolation, civilizations were thriving elsewhere.

ISLAMIC EMPIRE	INDIA	CHINA
<p>Islamic civilization spread from Spain to India.</p> <p>Islamic traders went as far as West Africa.</p>	<p>Cities thrived, despite political division.</p> <p>Hinduism and Buddhism flourished.</p>	<p>Culture flourished under Tang and Song dynasties.</p> <p>Chinese made advances in technology.</p>
WEST AFRICA	AMERICAS	BYZANTINE EMPIRE
<p>The Soninke people built the great trading empire of Ghana.</p> <p>Merchants traded gold all over the world.</p>	<p>Mayas cleared rain forests to build cities.</p> <p>Native Americans in Peru built empires.</p>	<p>Scholars studied Greek and Roman writings.</p> <p>Merchants mingled with traders from the Italian states.</p>

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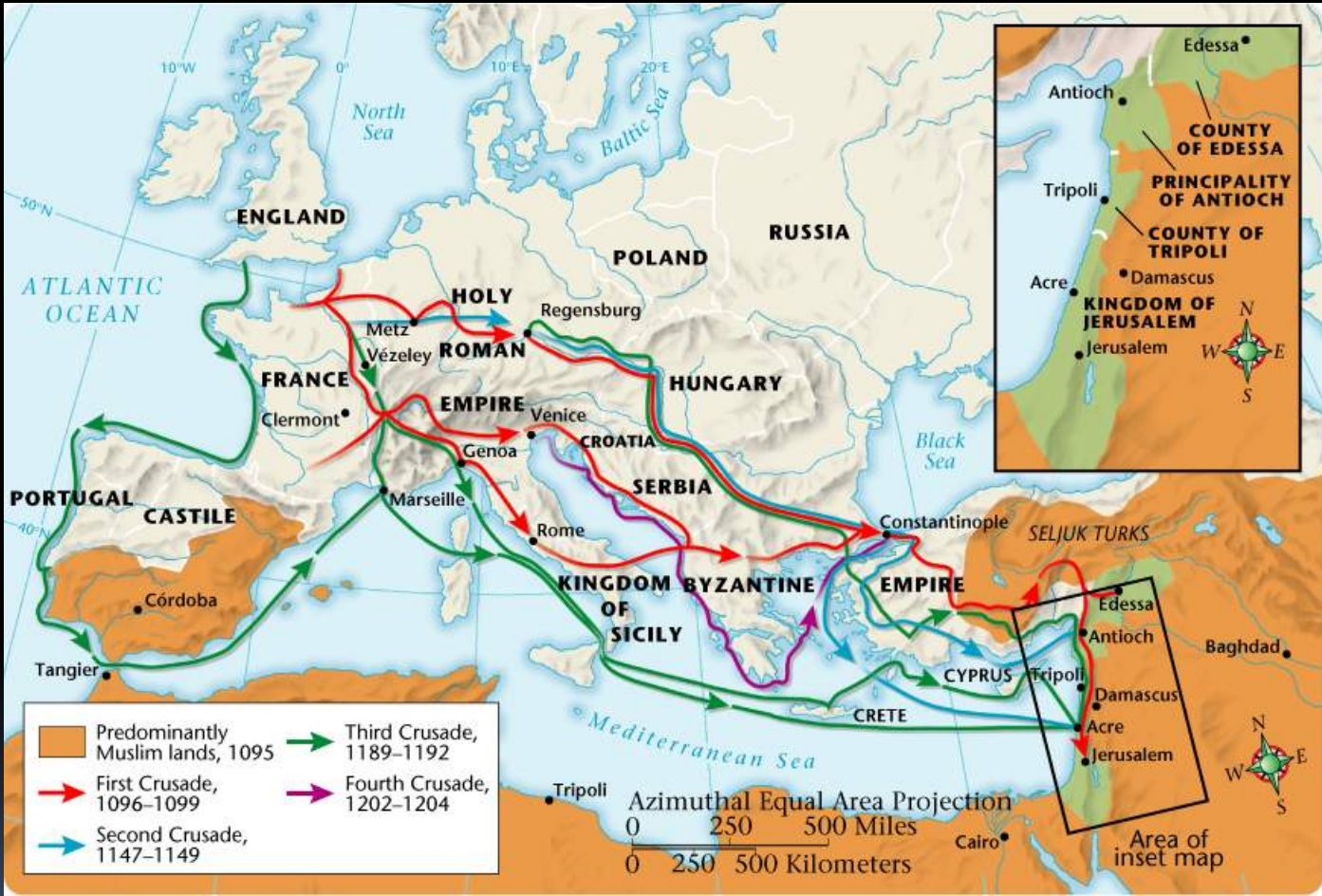
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Crusades, 1096-1204



The Crusades



CAUSES	EFFECTS
<p>Turks invade Palestine and attack Christian pilgrims.</p> <p>Crusaders were motivated by religious zeal and the desire to win wealth and land.</p> <p>Pope Urban hopes to heal the schism, or split, between Roman and Byzantine churches and increase papal power.</p>	<p>Religious hatred grows.</p> <p>Trade increases.</p> <p>Europe develops a money economy, which helps undermine serfdom.</p> <p>Power of feudal monarchs increases.</p> <p>Europeans become curious about the world.</p>



Western Europe Emerges From Isolation



Immediate Effects	Long-Term Effects
<p>Population growth</p> <p>End of feudalism</p> <p>Centralized monarchies</p> <p>Growth of Italian trading centers</p> <p>Increased productivity</p>	<p>Renaissance</p> <p>Age of Exploration</p> <p>Scientific Revolution</p> <p>Western European colonies in Asia, Africa, and the Americas</p>



The Reconquista



The campaign to drive the Muslims from Spain became known as the Reconquista, or “reconquest.”

700s – Muslims conquered most of Spain.

Christians began efforts to drive the Muslims out

1085 – Christians recaptured the city of Toledo.

1300 – Christians gained control of the entire Iberian peninsula, with the exception of Grenada.

1469 – Isabella of Castile married Ferdinand of Aragon, uniting two powerful kingdoms.

1492 – Christians, under Isabella and Ferdinand, recaptured Grenada. The Reconquista was complete.

After 1492 – Isabella ended the tradition of **religious toleration** established by the Muslims and launched a brutal crusade against Jews and Muslims.

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Classwork/homework

- Read pages 215-218. Write two articles reporting on the First Crusade: one from the point of view of a Christian knight, and another from the view of a Muslim living in Jerusalem.

Section 3 Assessment



Which of the following was *not* an effect of the Crusades on Europe?

- a) increased religious tolerance
- b) growth of a money economy
- c) curiosity about the world
- d) an increase in the power of feudal monarchs

After the Reconquista, Jews and Muslims in Spain

- a) won important government positions.
- b) were persecuted.
- c) were forced to convert to Christianity.
- d) were allowed to continue to worship as they pleased.

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Bell work

- What were the causes and effects of the Crusades?

Learning, Literature, and the Arts



- How did medieval universities advance learning?
- How did “new” learning affect medieval thought?
- What styles of literature, architecture, and art developed in the High Middle Ages?



Medieval Universities



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. Some of these cathedral schools evolved into the first universities.
- 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.

“New Learning” and Medieval Thought

An explosion of knowledge reached Europe in the High Middle Ages. Many of the new ideas were based on logic and reason, and posed a challenge to Christian thought, which was based on faith.

Christian scholars, known as scholastics, tried to resolve the conflict between faith and reason. **Scholasticism** used logic to support Christian beliefs.

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.

Science made little progress in the Middle Ages because most scholars still believed that all true knowledge must fit with Church teachings.

Literature, Architecture, and Art



As economic and political conditions improved, Europeans made notable achievements in literature and the arts.

LITERATURE	ARCHITECTURE	ART
<p>New writings in the vernacular, or language of everyday people, captured the spirit of the times.</p> <p>The epic <i>Song of Roland</i> (France) Dante's <i>Divine Comedy</i> (Italy) Chaucer's <i>Canterbury Tales</i> (England)</p>	<p>Towering stone cathedrals symbolized wealth and religious devotion.</p> <p>The Romanesque style reflected Roman influences.</p> <p>The Gothic Style was characterized by flying buttresses, or stone supports that stood outside the church.</p>	<p>Sculptors portrayed religious themes.</p> <p>Stained-glass windows added to the splendor of Gothic churches.</p> <p>The Gothic style was applied to painting and illumination, the artistic decoration of books.</p>



Section 4 Assessment



What did the scholastics believe?

- a) that logic and faith could co-exist
- b) that logic and faith could never co-exist
- c) that logic should win out over faith
- d) that faith should win out over logic

What were the two main architectural styles of the High Middle Ages?

- a) Romanesque and scholastic
- b) Romanesque and Gothic
- c) Gothic and illuminated
- d) Gothic and vernacular

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Section 4 Assessment



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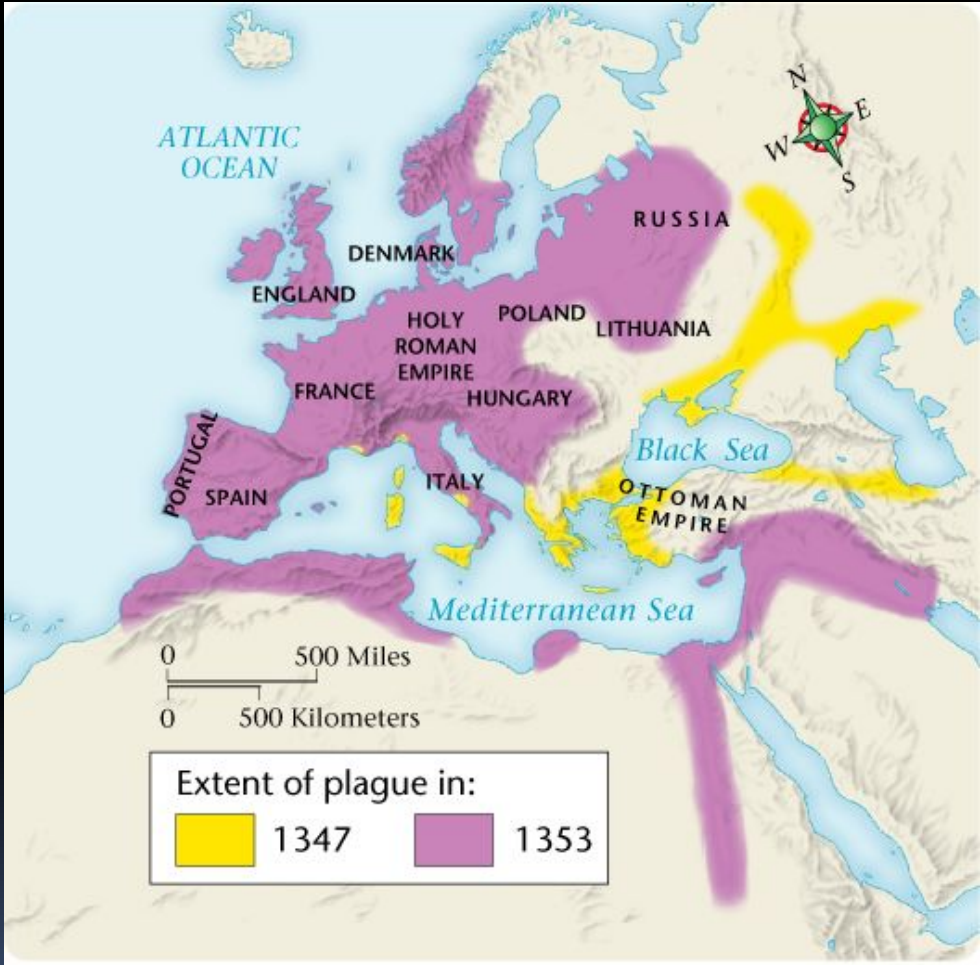
A Time of Crisis



- How did the Black Death cause social and economic decline?
- What problems afflicted the Church in the late Middle Ages?
- What were the causes, turning points, and effects of the Hundred Years' War?



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.





Social Effects	Economic Effects
<p>Some people turned to magic and witchcraft for cures.</p> <p>Others believed they were being punished by God.</p> <p>Some people turned to wild pleasure, believing the end was inevitable.</p> <p>Normal life broke down.</p> <p>Individuals turned away from neighbors and relatives to avoid contagion.</p> <p>Christians blamed and persecuted Jews.</p>	<p>As workers died, production declined.</p> <p>Surviving workers demanded higher wages. As the cost of labor soared, inflation, or rising prices, broke out.</p> <p>Landowners abandoned farming, forcing villagers to look for work in the towns.</p> <p>Unable to find work, peasants revolted.</p>



Upheaval in the Church



The late Middle Ages brought spiritual crisis, scandal, and division to the Roman Catholic Church.

- Many priests and monks died during the plague.
- Plague survivors questioned why God had spared some and killed others.
- The Church could not provide strong leadership in desperate times.
- The papal court was moved to Avignon, during a period known as the Babylonian Captivity.
- Popes lived in luxury.
- Popular preachers challenged the power of the Church.



Hundred Years' War, 1337-1453



The Hundred Years' War



Between 1337 and 1453, England and France fought a series of conflicts, known as the Hundred Years' War.

CAUSES	EFFECTS
<p>English rulers wanted to keep the French lands of their Norman ancestors.</p> <p>French kings wanted to extend their own power in France.</p> <p>In 1337, Edward III claimed the French crown.</p> <p>Once fighting started, economic rivalry and a growing sense of national pride made it difficult for either side to give up.</p>	<p>In France, national feeling grew and kings expanded their power.</p> <p>In England, Parliament gained the "power of the purse," and kings began looking at trading ventures overseas.</p> <p>The longbow and cannon made soldiers more important and knights less valuable.</p> <p>Castles and knights became obsolete.</p>

Monarchs came to need large armies instead of feudal vassals.



Turning Points of the Hundred Years' War



Longbow	Joan of Arc	Cannon
<p>During the early years of the war, English armies equipped with the longbow overpowered their French counterparts equipped with the crossbow. An English archer could shoot three arrows in the time it took a French archer to shoot one.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The cannon helped the French to capture English-held castles and defeat England's armies. French cannons were instrumental in defeating English forces in Normandy.</p>



Section 5 Assessment



How many Europeans died from the Black Death?

- a) one in three
- b) one in fifty
- c) one in one thousand
- d) one in one hundred

Which was *not* an effect of the Hundred Years' War?

- a) Knights and castles became more important.
- b) Knights and castles became obsolete.
- c) The English Parliament gained "power of the purse."
- d) French kings expanded their power.

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