



## The Formation of Western Europe, 800-1500

Europeans embark on the Crusades, develop new commercial and political systems, and suffer through bubonic plague and the Hundred Years' War.



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## The Formation of Western Europe, 800-1500

- 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



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## Chapter 14

### Section-1

## Church Reform and the Crusades

The Catholic Church undergoes reform and launches Crusades against Muslims.



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## Chapter 14

### Section-1

## Church Reform and the Crusades

### The Age of Faith

#### Spiritual Revival

- Starting in 900s, monasteries help bring about a spiritual revival
- Reformers help restore and expand Church power

#### Problems in the Church

- Some Church officials marry even though the Church objects
- Some officials practice **simony**—selling religious offices
- Kings use lay investiture to appoint bishops
- Reformers believe only the Church should appoint bishops



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## The Age of Faith *{continued}*

### Reform and Church Organization

- Starting in 1100s, popes reorganize Church like a kingdom
- Pope's advisors make Church laws; diplomats travel throughout Europe
- Church collects tithes; uses money to care for sick, poor

### New Religious Orders

- Dominican and Franciscan orders form
- Friars in these orders vow poverty; travel and preach to the poor
- Some new orders for women are founded



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## Cathedrals—Cities of God

### Early Cathedrals

- Between 800–1100, churches are built in Romanesque style
- Style includes thick walls and pillars, small windows, round arches

### A New Style of Church Architecture

- **Gothic** style evolves around 1100; term from Germanic tribe, Goths
- Gothic style has large, tall windows for more light; pointed arches
- Churches have stained glass windows, many sculptures
- About 500 Gothic churches are built from 1170 to 1270
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lwKg4ESvYG4>



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## The Crusades <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X0zudTQelzI&index=15&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9>

### The Beginning of the Crusades

- In 1093, Byzantine emperor asks for help fighting the Turks
- **Pope Urban II** issues a call for a **Crusade**—a “holy war”

### Goals of the Crusades

- Pope wants to reclaim Jerusalem and reunite Christianity
- Kings use the Crusades to send away knights who cause trouble
- Younger sons hope to earn land or win glory by fighting
- Later, merchants join Crusades to try to gain wealth through trade



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## The Crusades *{continued}*

### The First and Second Crusades

- Pope promises Crusaders who die a place in heaven
- First Crusade: three armies gather at Constantinople in 1097
- Crusaders capture Jerusalem in 1099
- Captured lands along coast divided into four Crusader states
- Muslims take back Edessa in 1144; Second Crusade fails to retake it
- In 1187 **Saladin**—Muslim leader and Kurdish warrior—retakes Jerusalem



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## The Crusades *{continued}*

### The Third Crusade

- Third Crusade led by three powerful rulers
- One is **Richard the Lion-Hearted**—king of England
- Phillip II of France abandons Crusade after arguing with Richard
- Frederick I of Germany drowns during the journey
- In 1192 Richard and Saladin make peace after many battles
- Saladin keeps Jerusalem but allows Christian pilgrims to enter city



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## The Crusading Spirit Dwindles

### Later Crusades

- Fourth Crusade: Crusaders loot Constantinople in 1204
- Two other Crusades strike Egypt, but fail to weaken Muslims

### The Children's Crusade

- In 1212 thousands of children die or are enslaved in failed crusade

### A Spanish Crusade

- Most of Spain controlled by Moors, a Muslim people
- Christians fight **Reconquista**—drive Muslims from Spain, 1100 to 1492
- Spain has **Inquisition**—court to suppress heresy; expels non-Christians



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## The Effects of the Crusades

### The Crusades Change Life

- Crusades show power of Church in convincing thousands to fight
- Women who stay home manage the estate and business affairs
- Merchants expand trade, bring back many goods from Southwest Asia
- Failure of later crusades weakens pope and nobles, strengthens kings
- Crusades create lasting bitterness between Muslims and Christians



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## Chapter 14

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## Changes in Medieval Society

The feudal system declines as agriculture, trade, finance, towns, and universities develop.



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## Chapter 14

### Section-1

## Changes in Medieval Society

### A Growing Food Supply

#### Changes in Agriculture

- From 800 to 1200 the climate warms, opening more land to farming
- Changes in technology result in more food production

#### Switch to Horsepower

- Harnessed horses replace oxen in pulling plows and wagons
- Horses plow three times as much a day, increasing food supply

#### The Three-Field System

- Around 800 **three-field system used**—plant two fields, let one rest
- This produces more food and leads to population increase



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## The Guilds

### Development of Guilds

- **Guilds** develop—organization of people in the same occupation
- Merchant guilds begin first; they keep prices up, provide security
- Skilled artisans, men and women, form craft guilds
- Guilds set standards for quality, prices, wages, working conditions
- Guilds supervise training of new members of their craft
- The wealth of guilds influences government and economy



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## Commercial Revolution

### Fairs and Trade

- Europe sees **Commercial Revolution**—changes in business and trade
- Trade fairs are held several times a year in towns
- Trade routes open to Asia, North Africa, and Byzantine ports

### Business and Banking

- Merchants develop credit to avoid carrying large sums of money
- Merchants take out loans to purchase goods, and banking grows

### Society Changes

- Economic changes lead to the growth of cities and of paying jobs



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## Urban Life Flourishes

### 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



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## The Revival of Learning

### The Muslim Connection

- Christian scholars read translations of Greek works made by Muslims
- Crusaders return with Muslim knowledge of navigation, ships, weapons

### Scholars and the University

- Groups of scholars gather to teach and learn; form universities
- Written works not in Latin but in **vernacular**—everyday language

### Aquinas and Medieval Philosophy

- **Thomas Aquinas**, a religious scholar, mixes Greek and Christian thought
- He is a **scholastic**—university man; debates issues to increase knowledge



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## Chapter 14

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## England and France Develop

As the kingdoms of England and France begin to develop into nations, certain democratic traditions evolve.



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## Chapter 14

### Section-3

## England and France Develop

### England Absorbs Waves of Invaders

#### Early Invasions

- Danish Vikings invade England throughout the 800s
- Alfred the Great and his successors gradually unite England
- Danish king Canute invades in 1016, uniting Vikings and Anglo-Saxons

#### The Norman Conquest

- In 1066, England is invaded for last time by **William the Conqueror**
- He defeats his rival for English crown, becomes king
- William keeps one-fifth of land; hands out rest to supporters



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## England's Evolving Government

### King and Vassal

- English rulers' goal: to control lands in both England and France
- **Henry II**—king of England—gains more French land through marriage
- Henry is king in England and a vassal in France

### Juries and Common Law

- Henry sends judges to all parts of England and institutes juries
- The judges' decisions form English **common law**—unified body of laws
- Common law forms the basis of law in many
- English-speaking countries



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## England's Evolving Government *{continued}*

### The Magna Carta

- In 1215 English nobles force King John to sign Magna Carta
- **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



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## Capetian Dynasty Rules France

### The End of the Carolingians

- New French dynasty founded by **Hugh Capet**—a duke from central France
- The Capetians rule France from Paris from 987–1328

### France Becomes a Separate Kingdom

- Early Capetians are weak rulers; gradually kings become stronger

### Philip II Expands His Power

- **Philip II**—a powerful Capetian, rules 1180–1223
- Philip expands land controlled by French king
- He establishes bailiffs to collect taxes and run courts



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## Capetian Dynasty Rules France *{continued}*

### The Magna Carta

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### Philip II's Heirs

- 1226 to 1270 grandson Louis IX strengthens the central government
- 1285 to 1314 Philip IV rules; questions pope's authority in France
- Philip calls meeting of lords and bishops to support his policies
- He decides to include commoners in the meeting



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## Capetian Dynasty Rules France *{continued}*

### Estates-General

- The meeting is called the **Estates-General**
- Participants in the council come from France's three Estates
  - First Estate—Church leaders
  - Second Estate—lords
  - Third Estate—commoners, landholders, merchants

### 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
- Commoners included in decision making



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## Chapter 14

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## The Hundred Years' War and the Plague

In the 1300s, Europe was torn apart by religious strife, the bubonic plague, and the Hundred Years' War.



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## Chapter 14

### Section-4

## The Hundred Years' War and the Plague

### A Church Divided

#### Pope and King Collide

- In 1300, Pope Boniface VIII asserts authority over France's Philip IV
- Philip has him imprisoned; pope dies soon after

#### Avignon and the Great Schism

- In 1305, French pope is chosen; moves to **Avignon**—city in France
- In 1378, two popes chosen—one in Rome, one in Avignon
- Each declares the other false, causing split called **Great Schism**
- In 1417, Council of Constance ends schism, chooses Martin V as pope



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## A Church Divided *{continued}*

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



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## The Bubonic Plague Strikes

### Origins and Impact of the Plague

- In 1300s, Europe suffers **bubonic plague**—extremely deadly disease
- Begins in Asia; spreads to Italy and other countries over trade routes
- About one-third of Europe's population dies in the epidemic

### Effects of the Plague

- Town populations fall, trade declines, prices rise
- Some serfs leave manors for paying work
- Many Jews blamed and killed; Church suffers weakened stature



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## The Hundred Years' War <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AGn3QEEU6Nc>

### England and France

- **Hundred Years' War**—lasts from 1337–1453, between England and France
- English king Edward III claims French throne
- War marks the end of medieval society; change in style of warfare

### The Longbow Changes Warfare

- In 1346, English army with longbows beats much larger French army
- The English win other victories with longbows in 1356 and 1415
- Victory of longbows signals end of reliance on knights



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## The Hundred Years War *{continued}*

### Joan of Arc

- **Joan of Arc**—French peasant girl who believes in visions of saints
- She leads French army to victory at Orléans; Charles VII crowned king
- In 1430 England's allies, the Burgundians, capture Joan in battle
- The Church condemns Joan as a witch and heretic
- On May 30, 1431, she is burned at the stake



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## The Hundred Years War *{continued}*

### The Impact of the Hundred Years' War

- Hundred Years' War ends in 1453
- France and England experience major changes
  - rise in nationalistic feelings; king becomes national leader
  - power and prestige of French monarch increases
  - religious devotion and the code of chivalry crumbles
- England begins period of turmoil, War of the Roses



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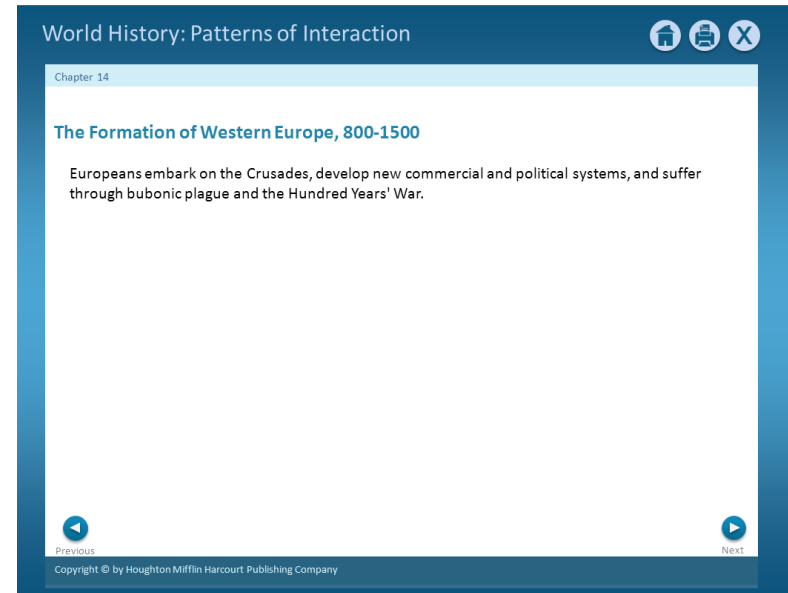


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