

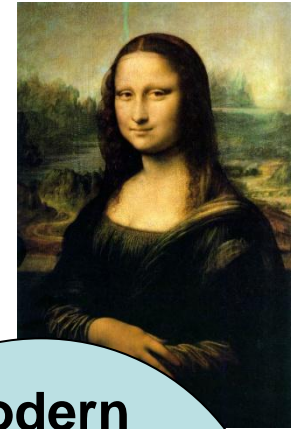
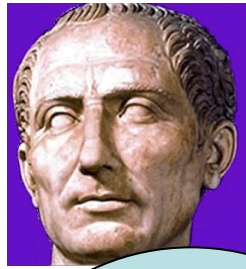
On a separate page in your notebooks:

- What are some concepts (words, terms, etc.) that you associate with the Middle Ages?
- What do you think of when you think of culture during the Middle Ages or the Medieval Period?
- What period of time is referred to as the “Middle Ages?”

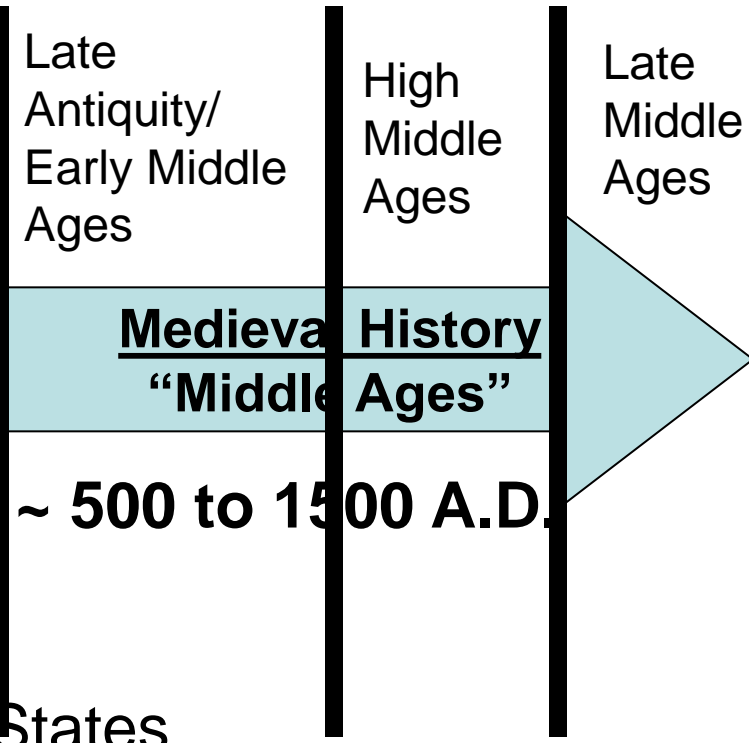
Guiding Questions

- How/why does Europe change with Germanic invasions and the fall of the Roman Empire?
 - Religion
 - Society
 - Government
- How does the Church become such a dominating religious (social) and political?
- How does the concept of “Rome” change during the Middle Ages?

Labels of Historical Periods



Ancient History
(Classical Civilization Greece & Rome)



Modern History
Renaissance
“Rebirth”
Classical Ideas

800 B.C.
1st Greek City States
to
400s A.D.

1500 A.D.
Reformation &
Rise of European
Trade & Exploration
to

Visigoths (Alaric) Sack Rome (410 A.D.)
Odoacer deposes Romulus Augustus (476 A.D.) **Present**

Changes after the Fall of the Roman Empire

- Disruption of Trade – lawlessness; economic centers abandoned
- Downfall of Cities – no longer centers of trade/political influence/ideas
 - Roman Empire – replaced by small kingdoms
 - People identify with local area/loyalty to local chieftain vs. loyal citizen of an empire
- Decline in Writing/Learning/Common Language
 - Germanic tribes – not literate (oral tradition)
 - Latin mixes with Germanic languages
 - Catholic Church – monasteries retain literacy/Latin

During and after the decline of the Roman Empire (after ~500 A.D.), how did Germanic political order differ from the political order of the Roman Empire?

A:

- Breakdown in central authority → localized/tribal authority
- Culturally: warlike, heroic valor, loyalty/kinship, self-governing, no sense of state/rule of law, trial by ordeal (hot/cold water, cross, ingestion)/battle
- Peasant communities brought under control of warring chieftains -- new class distinctions emerge
 - Fighters vs. Laborers

Proof of disorder: the change of roofing?!?!

<http://www.flowofhistory.com/units/birth/5/FC41-1>

(What we can learn about the collapse of central Roman authority from archaeological evidence...)

Localized vs. Centralized Power

Centralized
Rule

Localized
Rule

Some Centralization:
Papacy, Holy Roman Empire
(Eventually degenerates
into 192 kingdoms)



400 A.D.

Roman
Empire
(Antiquity)



Constantine III

500-600 A.D.

Tribal Rule /
Church gaining
Secular Power



Clovis I

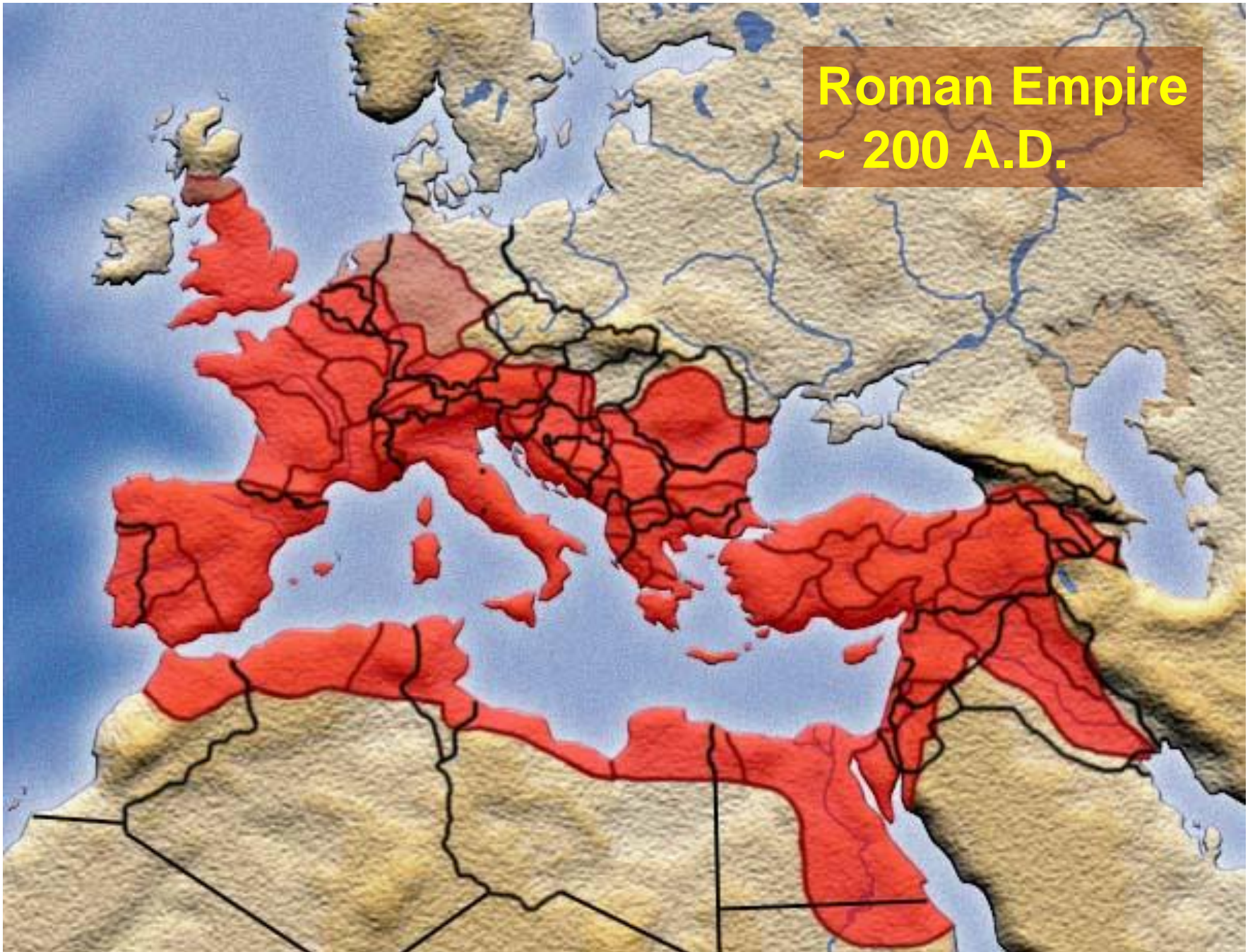
800 A.D.

Holy Roman
Empire



Charlemagne

**Roman Empire
~ 200 A.D.**





- Christian areas, c. 300
- Areas Christianized, 300-600
- Areas Christianized, 600-800
- Centers of Christian diffusion

Dates indicate period of conversion to Christianity

The Spread of Christianity

King of Kent
SE England
Converted
(597)

Battle of Tours
(Charles Martel)
Lays foundation
for Frankish
Rule (732)
Carolingian Dy.



Clovis/Franks
Convert in 496



St. Patrick
(Ireland) – mid
400s

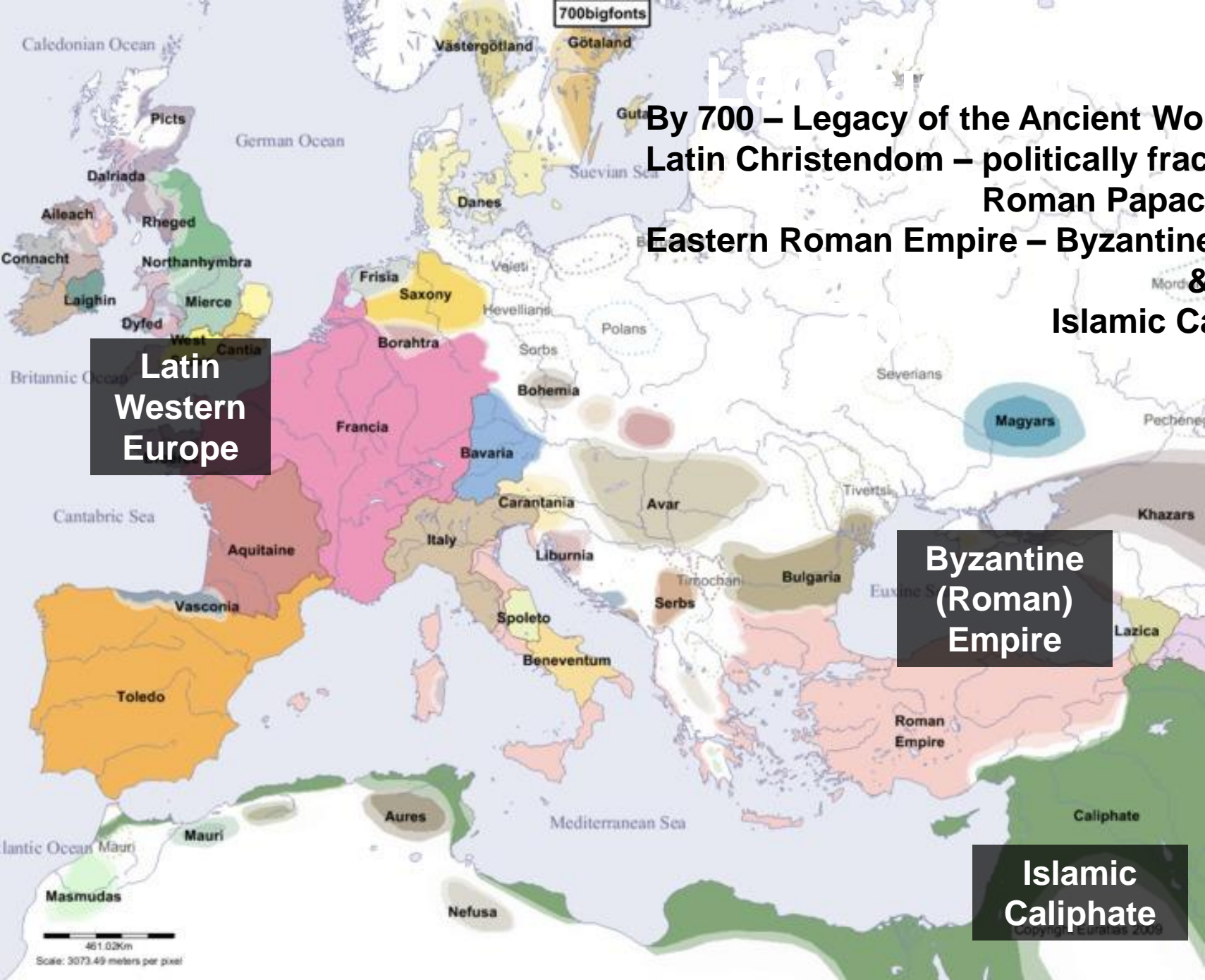
**Popes claim governance over Rome and position over secular rulers (Pope Gregory late 6th C. – secularization) – Caesaropapism / “Petrine Supremacy” / “Donation of Constantine”





Handing the Keys to St. Peter (Matthew xvi, 18-19) - Cappella Sistina, Vatican





**By 700 – Legacy of the Ancient World:
Latin Christendom – politically fractured w/
Roman Papacy
Eastern Roman Empire – Byzantine Empire
&
Islamic Caliphate**

**Latin
Western
Europe**

**Byzantine
(Roman)
Empire**

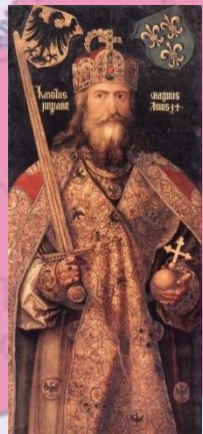
**Islamic
Caliphate**

461.02km
Scale: 3073.49 meters per pixel

800bigfont



- Charlemagne Crowned HRE in 800
- Consolidated Power
- Control over bishoprics in HRE – Legitimized papal rule in Rome
- Fractured Empire in 2 generations



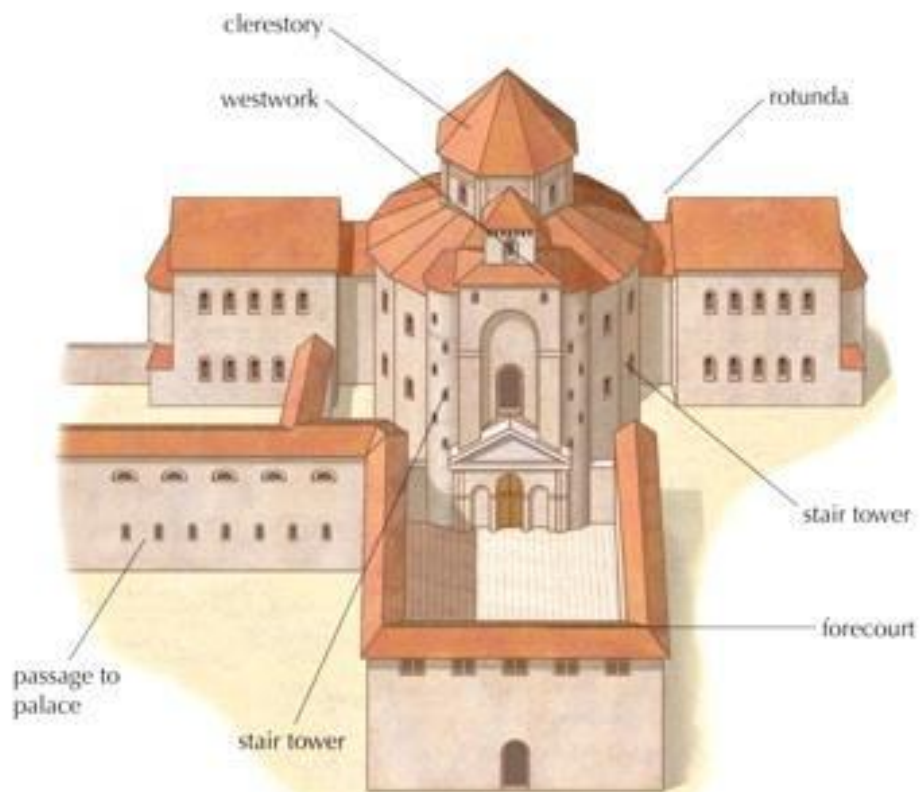




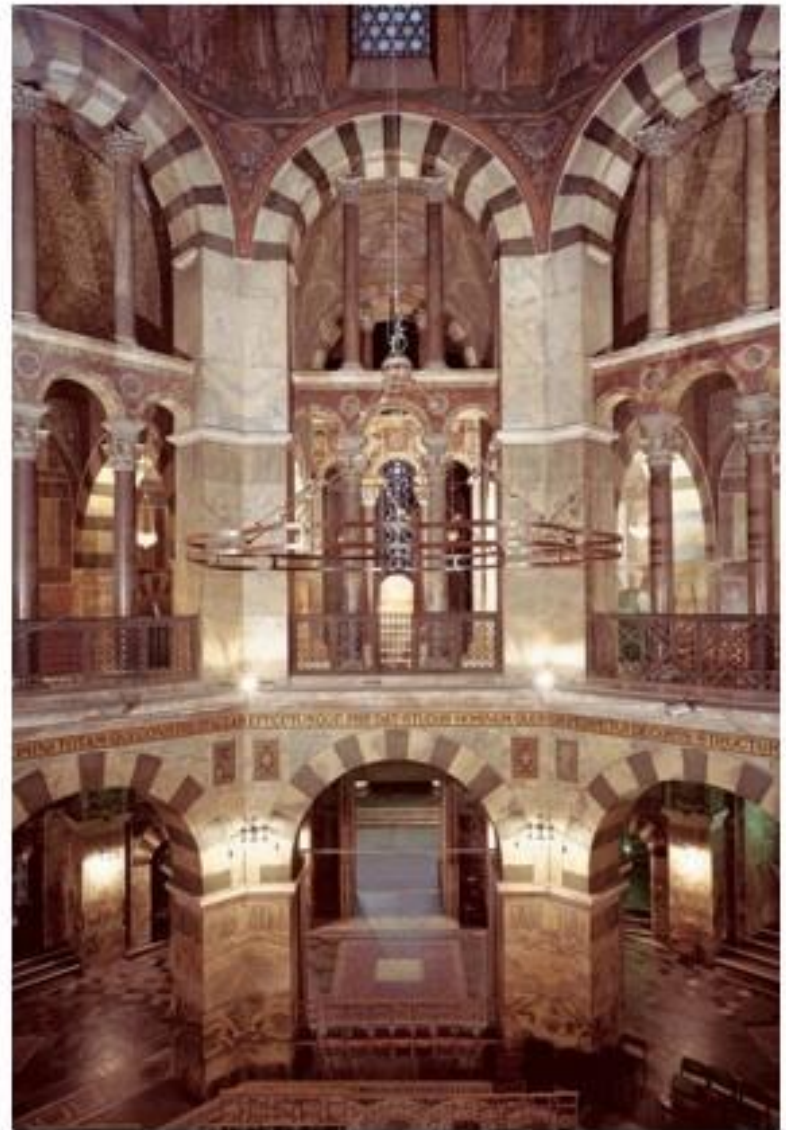
*The
Coronation
of
Charlemagne*

**Raphael
1516 –
1517**





Aix la Chapelle

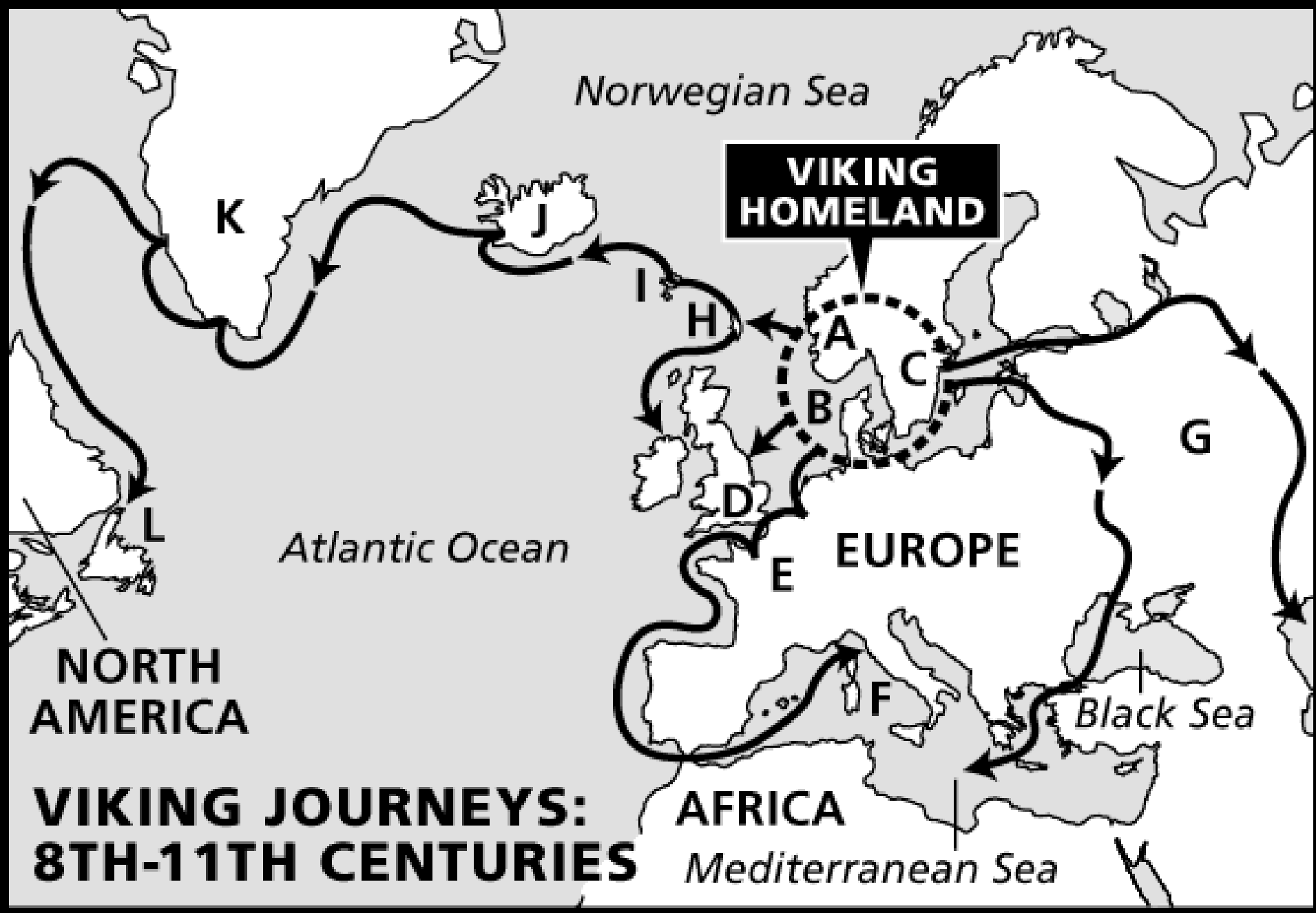






Invasions of the 9th – 11th Centuries





Norwegian Sea

**VIKING
HOMELAND**

K

J

I

H

A

C

B

G

Atlantic Ocean

EUROPE

E

**NORTH
AMERICA**

L

**VIKING JOURNEYS:
8TH-11TH CENTURIES**

AFRICA

F

Black Sea

Mediterranean Sea

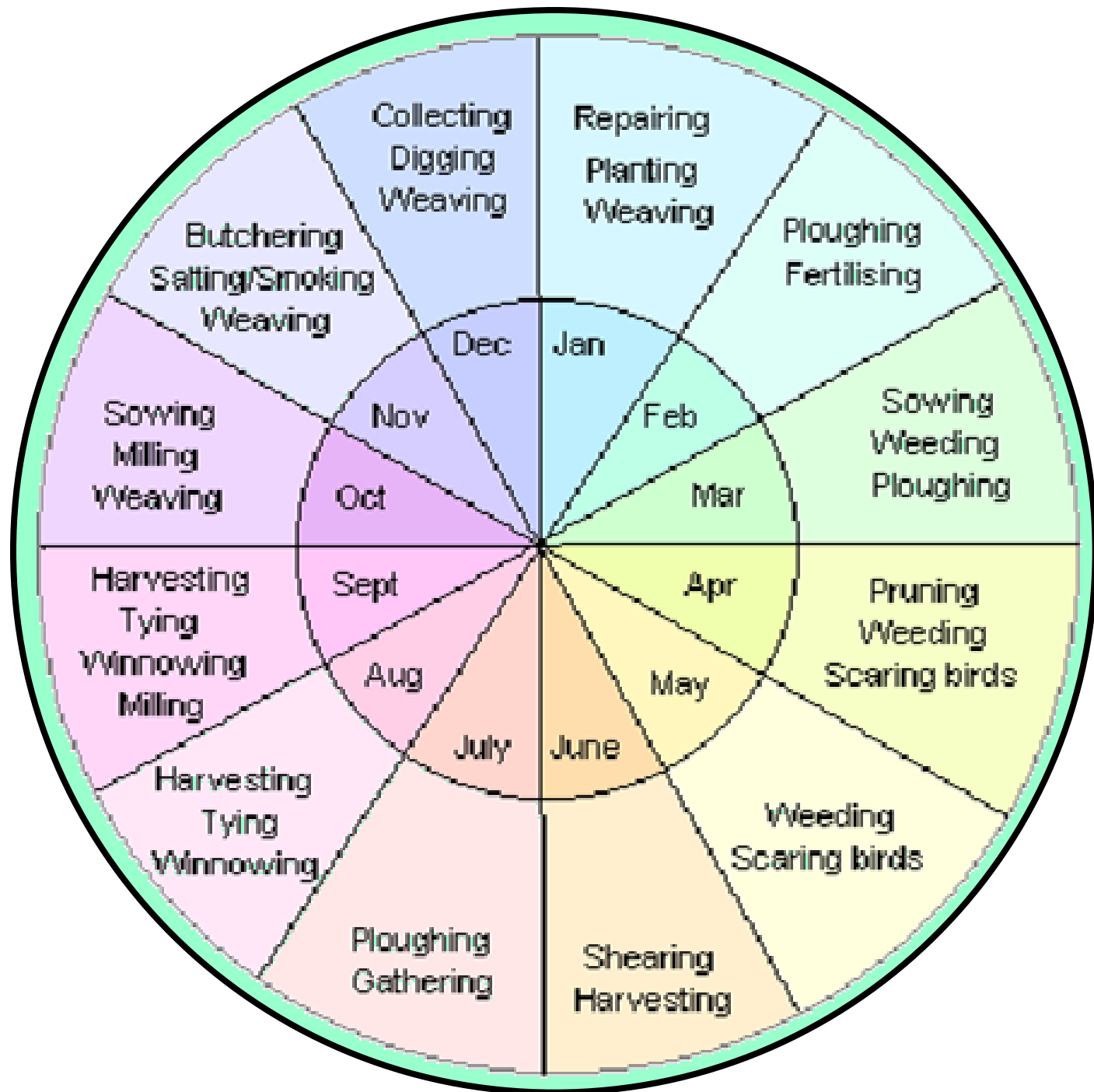












Feudalism

The stirrup and the high-backed
Saddle:

<http://www.flowofhistory.com/node/743>

Feudal Orders:



“Those Who Fight”

– The Nobility

- Barons: Counts, Dukes
- Castellans
- Knights
- Illiterate
- Associated with rights/privileges
 - Beheading
 - Tax exemptions (fighting)
 - Collect payments/labor
 - Render Justice
- Patronymics/Patraliny
- Violence

“Those Who Pray” – The Clergy



- Bishops
- Abbots
- Parish Priests

“ “Those Who Work/Toil” – The Peasantry – The Townspeople



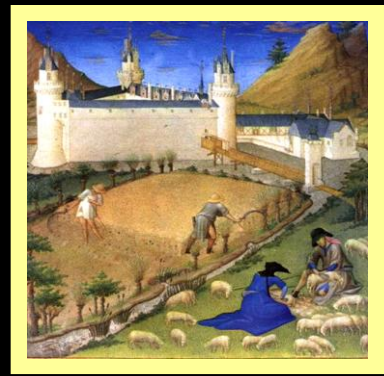
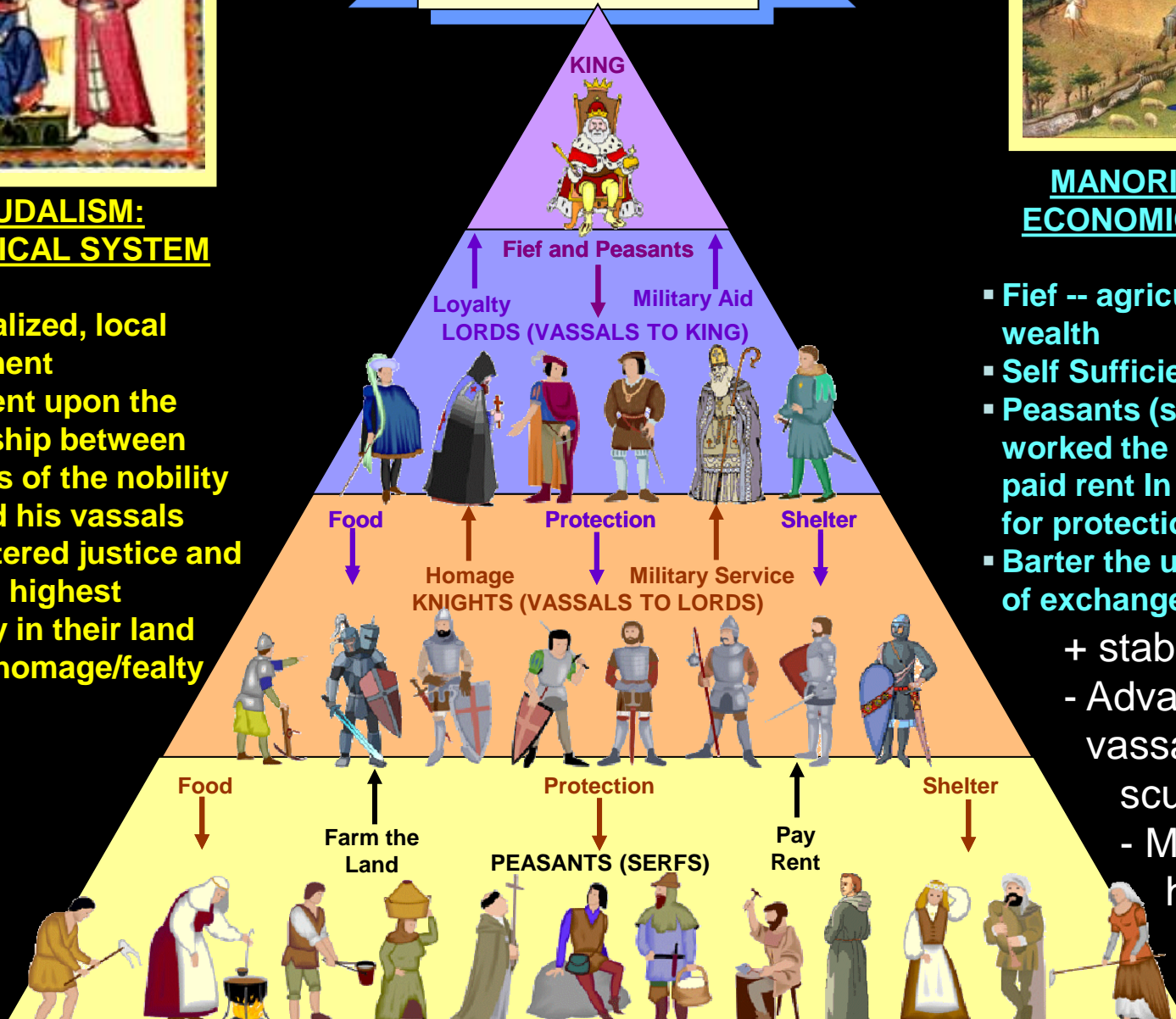
- Peasantry/Serfdom
 - Free/Unfree
- Paternalism: part of lord’s family, Christian responsibility, whippings, restrictions on movement
- Obligations: unpaid labor, arbitrary justice, taxation
Tallage (Arbitrary), Banalities (Lord’s monopoly), Other (daughter marries, inheritance, house burns, public adultery)
- TOWN – populo grosso/populo minuto, limits imposed on excesses, communal movements, aspirations to nobility – towns – German states vs. England



**FEUDALISM:
POLITICAL SYSTEM**

- Decentralized, local government
- Dependent upon the relationship between members of the nobility
- Lord and his vassals administered justice and were the highest authority in their land
- Oath of homage/fealty

Cooperation and Mutual Obligations



**MANORIALISM:
ECONOMIC SYSTEM**

- Fief -- agriculture = wealth
- Self Sufficiency
- Peasants (serfs) worked the land and paid rent In exchange for protection
- Barter the usual form of exchange
- + stable
- Advantage to vassals (eviction, scutage)
- Multiplicity of homage (liege homage)

The Feudal System

DOWN

- Land
- Protection

Kings



Lords/Nobles



Lesser Lords



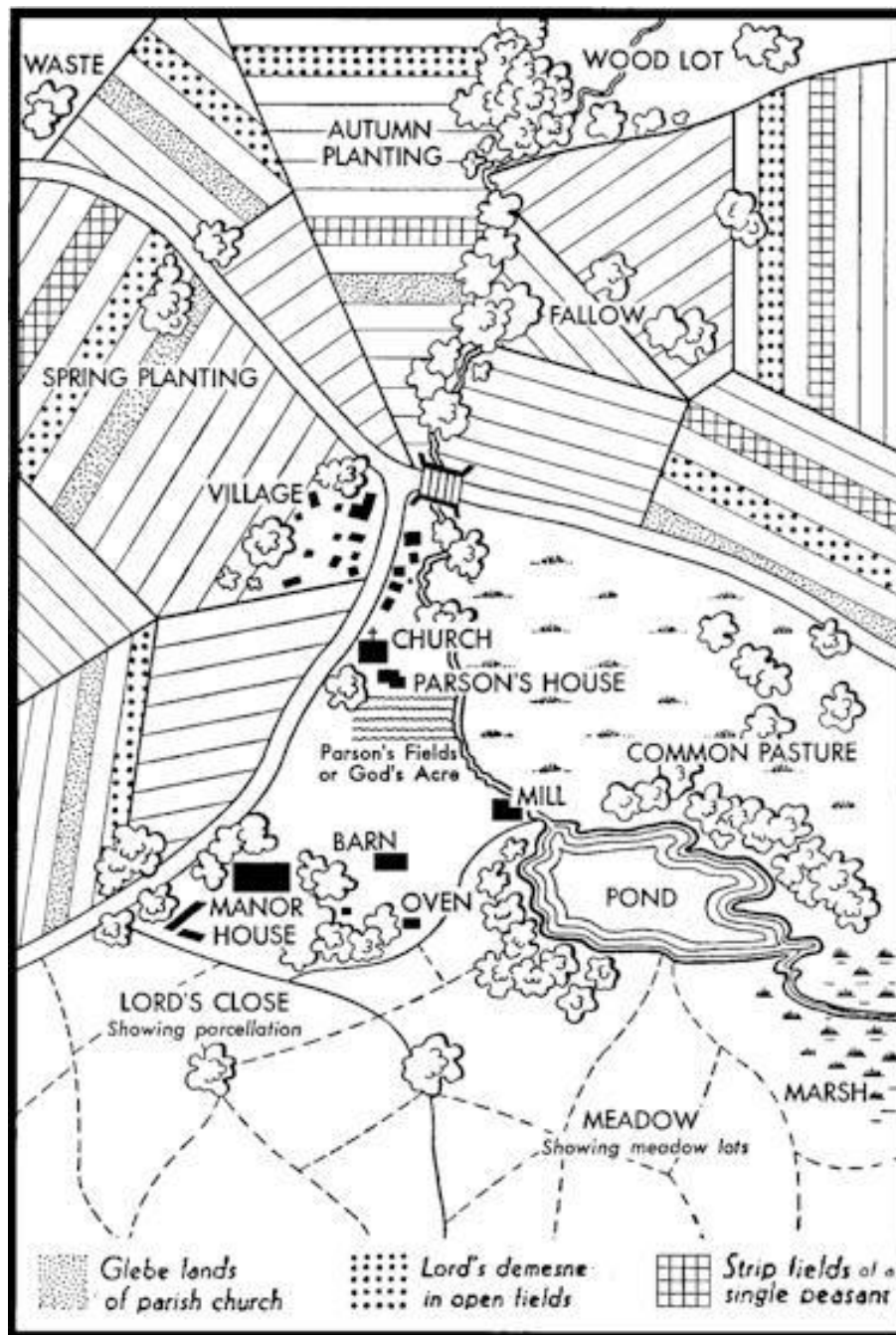
Knights



Peasants/Serfs

UP

- Labor
- Agr. Products
- Taxes









Burg Eltz
(Germany)
Dates to 9th C







“City of God”

“This race we have distributed into two parts, the one consisting of those who live according to man, the other of those who live according to God. And these we also mystically call the two cities, or the two communities of men, of which the one is predestined to reign eternally with God, and the other to suffer eternal punishment with the devil...”

“This heavenly city, then, while it sojourns on earth, calls citizens out of all nations, and gathers together a society of pilgrims of all languages, not scrupling about diversities in the manners, laws, and institutions whereby earthly peace is secured and maintained, but recognizing that, however various these are, they all tend to one and the same end of earthly peace.”

- St. Augustine of Hippo (5th C)

- <http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/source/aug-city1.html>
 - City of god
- <http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/medieval.html>

Characteristics of the Medieval Worldview?

- Higher spiritual world (perfection) vs. lower material world (just above hell)
- Nature of man – wicked, flawed
- Narrow/isolated experience
- Christianity/Superstition
- Emphasis on the afterlife – heaven/hell
- Defined social, economic roles - Hindered social advancement



**The Last Judgment
- Fra Angelico**

The Last Judgment

According to the Christian doctrine, the **Last Judgment** is the second coming of Christ, when *"The Lord shall judge the people"* (Book of Psalms 7:7-15). In the Gospel of Matthew (25:31-46) he renders the words of Jesus in the following way: *"When the Son of Man comes in his glory and all the angels with him, he will sit on his glorious throne, with all the nations gathered before him. He will separate people into two groups"(25:32) and the righteous He will bless, and they will enter eternal life; and the wicked He will curse and they will go away to eternal punishment."*

In another place in his Gospel Mathew wrote about the Last Judgment *"... at the end of time the angels will go out, and they will separate the wicked from the good, and throw them into the blazing furnace, where there will be wailing and grinding of teeth."* (Matthew 13:49-50).

Fra Angelico (15th C)





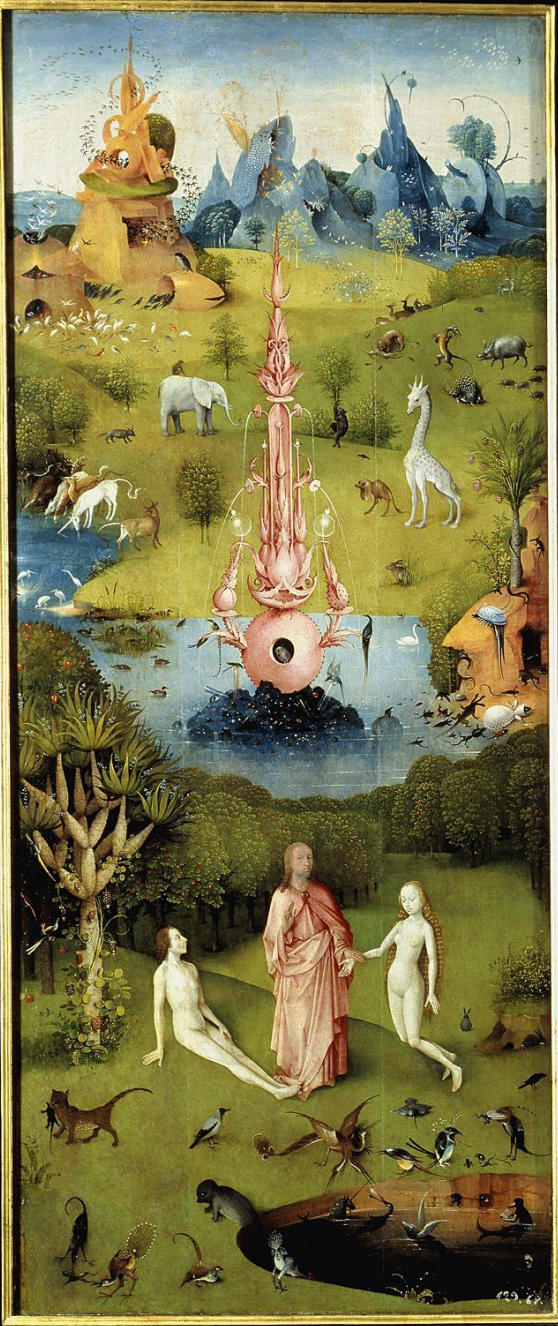








Garden of Earthly Delights
- Hieronymus Bosch (1450-1516)









2823
EL BOSCO
EL JARDIN DE LAS DELICIAS



Medieval Worldview

- God – creator of universe – active
- Universe (God and his creation) – described using the Great Chain of Being:
 - Celestial spheres – stars, planets, sun, moon
 - Earth at the center (hell in the center of the earth)

The Great Chain of Being

God/Heaven

Angels/Saints

Humans

*social classes
(estates)
individuals*

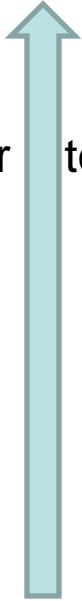
Animals

Plants

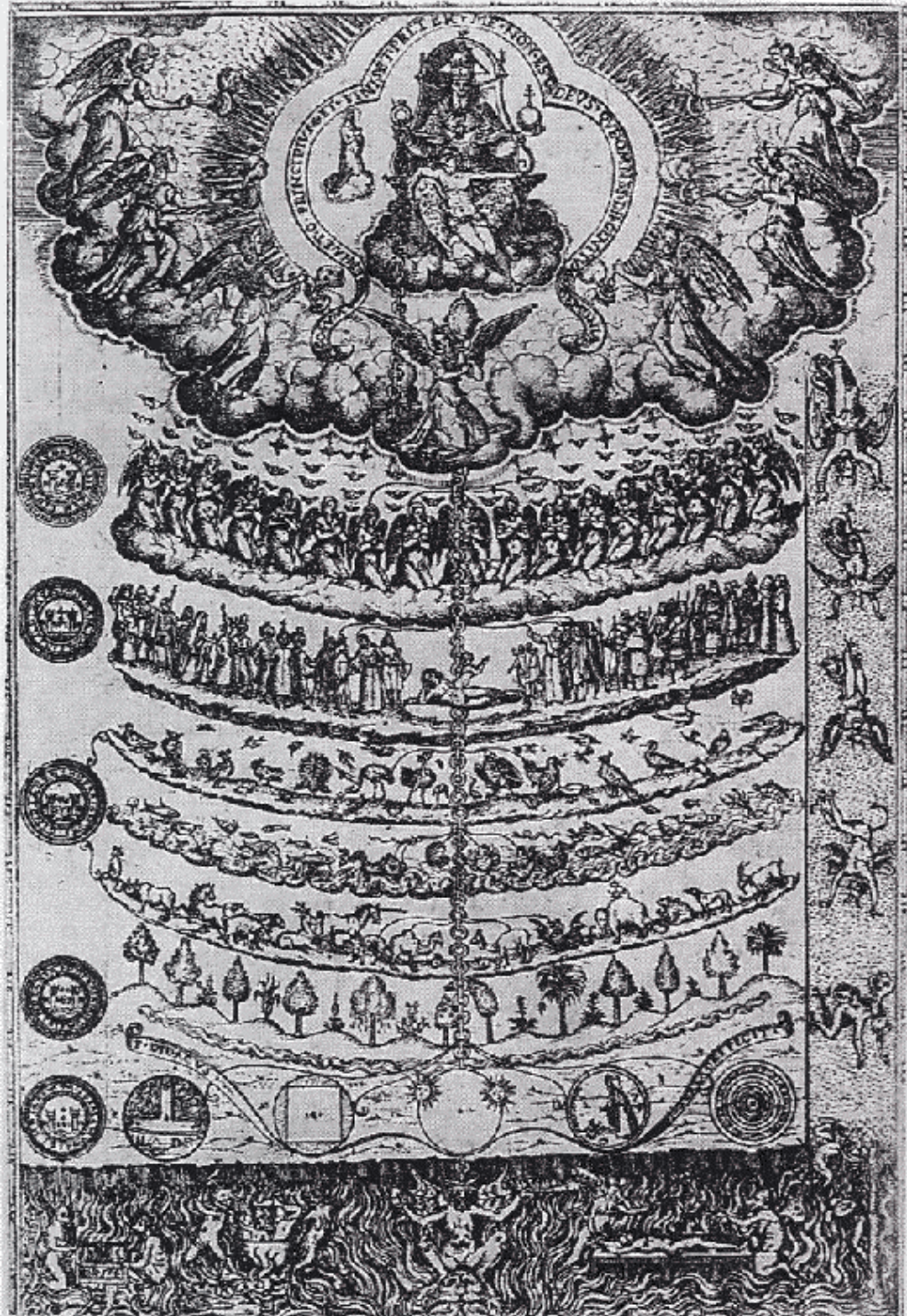
Rocks/
Earth

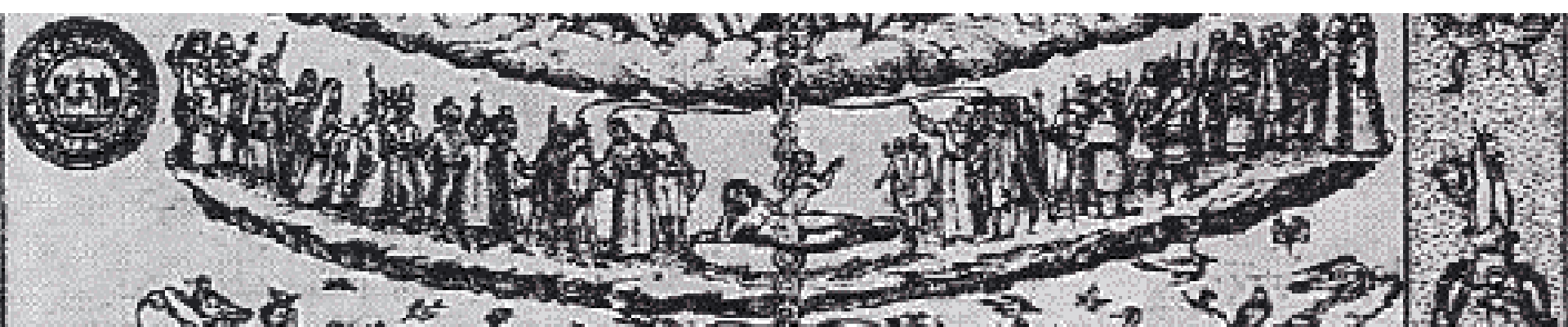
The Devil/Hell

Closer to God



- Obsession w/ order!
- Greatest Fear:
 - Disorder
 - Grave sin to disrupt the chain
- Did not value opportunity, originality, individuality





Humans

- Top three ranks of human chain < 10% pop.
 - 50% of the land//100% of power
- Why did 90% put up with it?
 - Drilled into people from the pulpit: God created ordered universe
 - Paternalism: upper end of the chain had the responsibility to look after those below
 - Deference – obedience expected from lower orders
- Reality: disruptions – new blood in nobility, rise of burgher class/cities/guilds/market economics, increase in lot of peasantry, religious temporal leadership conflicts, plague, peasant uprisings, Babylonian Captivity/Schism