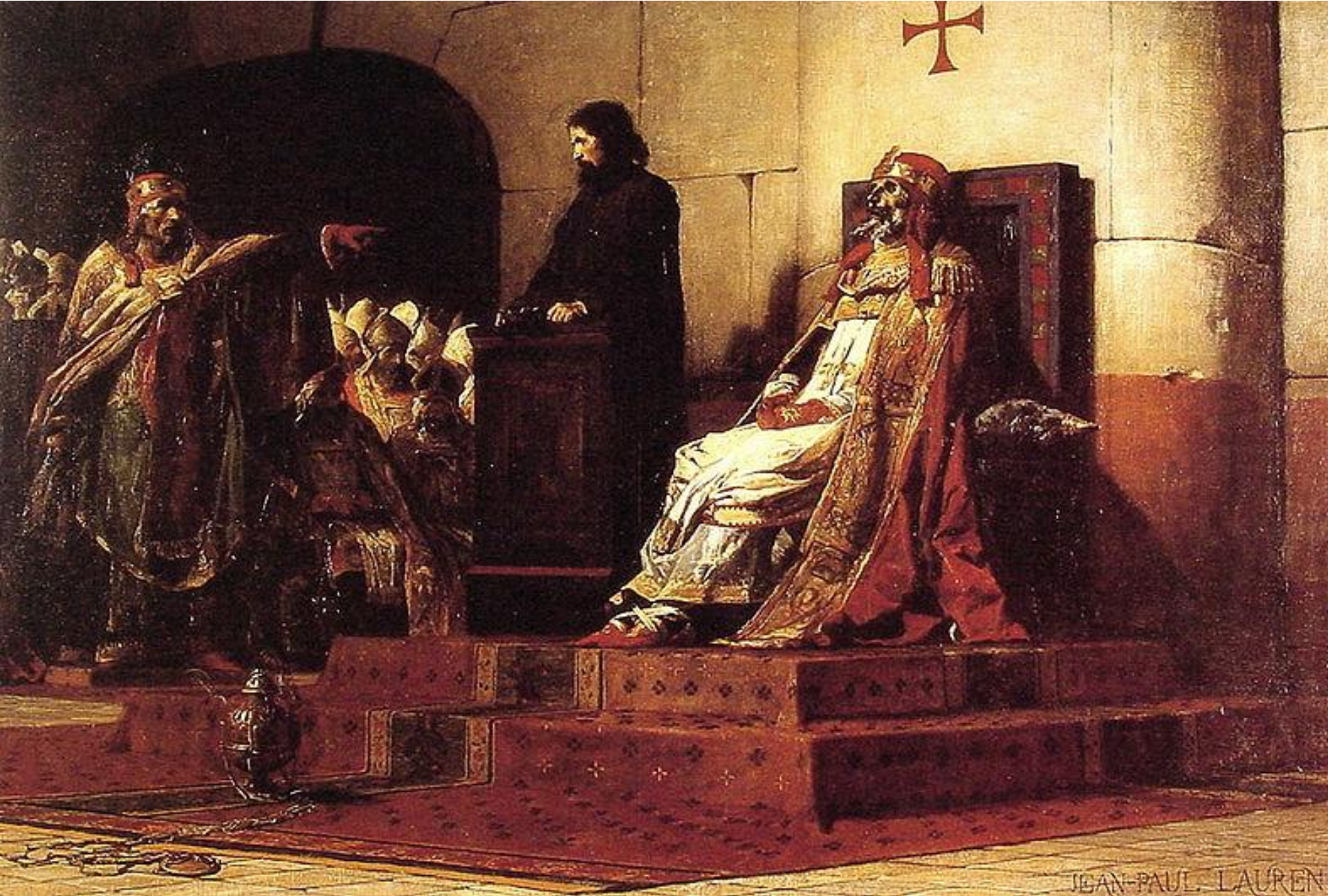


What is theocracy?

How do you know if you live in one?

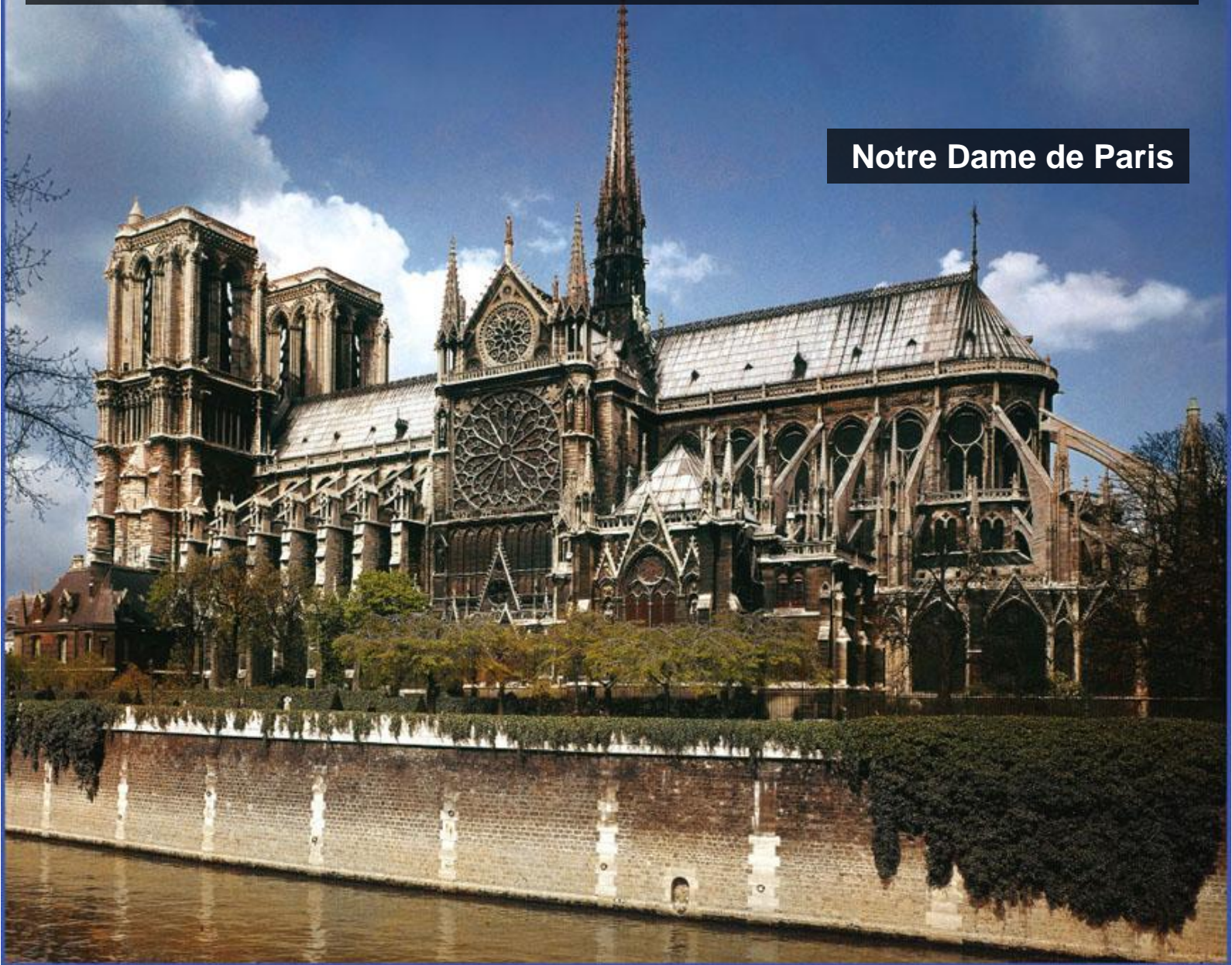
(What role does institutional religion play in our current society? What role should it play?)



JEAN-PAUL LAUREN

The Church in the High Middle Ages

Notre Dame de Paris



Rise of the Power of the Church

- Weak central governments – gave rise to powerful church
(THEME: CLASH-CHURCH/STATE)

THEORY VS. REALITY

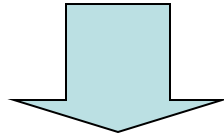
Theory: Gelasius – two-sword theory

- Holy Roman Emperor/King
 - Political matters
- Pope
 - Religious matters

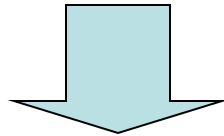
Reality: Constant clashes between church/state

Church Hierarchy

Pope



Bishops



Priests

(Served as link between God and people)

Contrasts in the Middle Ages

- **Feudalism/Manor system**

Source of DIVISION

- **Church**

Source of STABILITY

(shared beliefs, sense of community)

Source of STRUCTURE

Sacraments – baptism, confirmation

Canon Law – law of church
(marriage/religious practices)

* Violators – excommunication/interdict

Powerful Tools at the Pope's Disposal

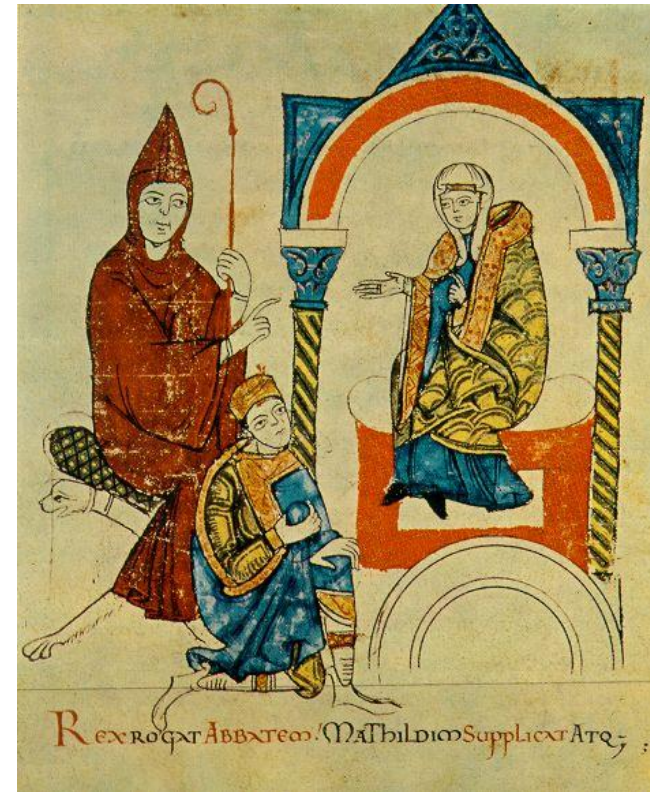
- Excommunication – pope banishes (kings) from Church
 - King – denied salvation
 - Freed king's vassals
- Interdict – no sacraments/religious services in king's lands

Church – Alignment with Holy Roman Empire

- Charlemagne crowned by Pope – Holy Roman Emperor
 - Close alliance w/ Church
 - Precedent
- Otto I (German) – used the power of the Church/bishops to limit nobles strength (threat of interdict)
 - Otto I – (in return) – invaded Italy on popes behalf
 - Pope crowned Otto emperor (Holy Roman Empire)
- Eventually Popes often chosen by Emperor
- Church & State Intertwined...

Conflicts Between Church & State

- Church resents control of Emperors/Kings and practice of **lay investiture** (appointment of Church officials)
 - Henry IV (German Emperor) – excommunicated (lay investiture issue)
 - 1077 - Henry IV travels across Alps into Italy
 - humbly begged for mercy (humiliation)
 - * symbolic power – reduce emperor to knees)
- Concordat of Worms (1122) – compromise
 - Church appoints bishops
 - Emperor – veto power
- Frederick I (Barbarossa) – aggressive military campaign in Italy (brutal)
 - Was resented by wealthy Italian Merchants
 - Lombard League (foot soldiers/crossbows) – defeats Frederick's army (feudal knights) (1176)



Henry IV at Canossa

MAIN IDEAS

- Strains in the relationship between Pope and Kings
 - Varying power to nobles/princes
 - Weaker the King – stronger the nobles/princes
- Holy Roman Empire – weakening of central authority
- Stronger central authority (kings) in France/England

The Church in the High Middle Ages

Notre Dame de Paris

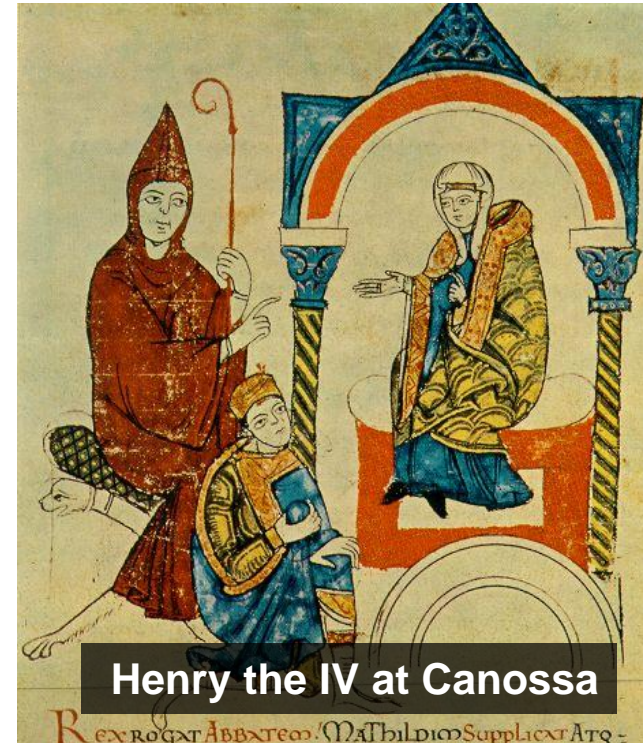
- Omnipresent – religion part of political/social life
- Feudal obligations – religious oaths
- Royalty – sanctified by bishops
- Towns w/ bishops – Cathedrals erected

Medieval Church and Papacy – Before 1000

- Fragmented/localized
- Clergy only literate class – many could not read/write
- Beliefs – mix of pagan and superstition
 - limited knowledge of theology
- Priests - concubines and wives and children - inheritance
- Pope – seen as remote
- Reform efforts – purify, remove corruption, political pressures

Growth of Papal Authority after 1000

- Reform – election of pope by cardinals – removed from Italian/German politics
- Gregory VII – papal supremacy over secular rulers – Henry IV at Canossa
(appointment of bishops/taxing the church)
- Innocent III (1198-1216) – Height of Papacy – monarchical marriages, archbishop appointments



Henry the IV at Canossa



Pope Innocent III

JOURNAL...

What is God?

Where is God?

What is the Christian concept of time?

What is God's relationship with man/God's world?

What do Christians' believe about the soul?

THE

MEDIAEVAL

WORLD



INNOCENTIVS EPS SERVVS SERVORV DNI OILECTIS FIIVS... PRIORI ET FRIB IUXTA
 SPECV BEATI BENEDICTI REGARE VITA SERVANTIBVS IN PAP. 10. INTER HOLOCAVSTA
 VIRTVTV NULLV MAGIS EST MEDVLLATV QVA TD OPEFIVR ALTISSIMO DE PINGVEDINE
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 VRE IV BEATV BENEDICT SVE CONVERSIONIS PRIMORDIO CONSECRAVIT ET IVENISSE VOS IBI SECVDI
 INSTITVTIONE IPVS LAVDABILITER DNO EAMVLANTES. NE PROTROPALIS SVBSTITVTIONIS
 SPIRITVALIS OBSERVANTIE DISCIPLINA TORPERET. APOSTOLICV VOBIS SVBSIDIIV VIXIMVS
 IMPENDENDV. SPERANTES TD IDE BEATISSIM BENEDICT NRE DEVOTIONIS APPECTV. VBI PET. VBI
 ET PRECI E APVD PISSIMV PATRE ET IVSTISSIMV IVDICE COMMIDABIT VRE ITABVPIETES
 NECESSITATIB PVIDERE: SEX LIBRAS VSVALIS MONETE VOBIS ET SVCCESSORIB VRIS DE
 CAMERA BEATI PETRI SINGVLIS ANNIS PCPIENDAS CONCESSIM. DONCV IDALIVOCERTO LOCO
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 VRIS AD NRAM PRESENTIA DESTINASTIS HVMLITER IMPLORANTES VT CON ESSIONE
 IPSA INALITVO CERTO LOCO DIGNAREMVR PPETVO STABILIRE. DE IVO PREFATAS
 SEX LIBRAS PCPIERE VALERETIS. DOS IGITV HABITO FRAC...
 ASSENSU. IA DICTAS SEX LIBRAS VOBIS ET SVCCESSORIB VRIS PCPIENDAS SINGVLIS
 ANNIS DE ADNVV CENSU CASTRI PORTIANI COMEDIM. T...



Pope Innocent III

“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)

Founding of Universities (1100s –

1st Universities:
 Salerno, Bologna,
 Paris, Oxford,
 Cambridge
 1300 – 12
 1400 – almost 100
 - Corporate identity
 w/charter, control over
 affairs, schools of law,
 theology, medicine,
 capable of holding
 property, taking
 donations, free from
 outside control
 (Feudal)





**Summa Theologica
- Thomas Aquinas**



© Wadsworth, Cengage Learning
Depiction of a Medieval University



Theology

Reconciliation between faith and reason - certain premises must be accepted

– Thomas Aquinas – *Summa Theologica* (13th C.)

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



**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)





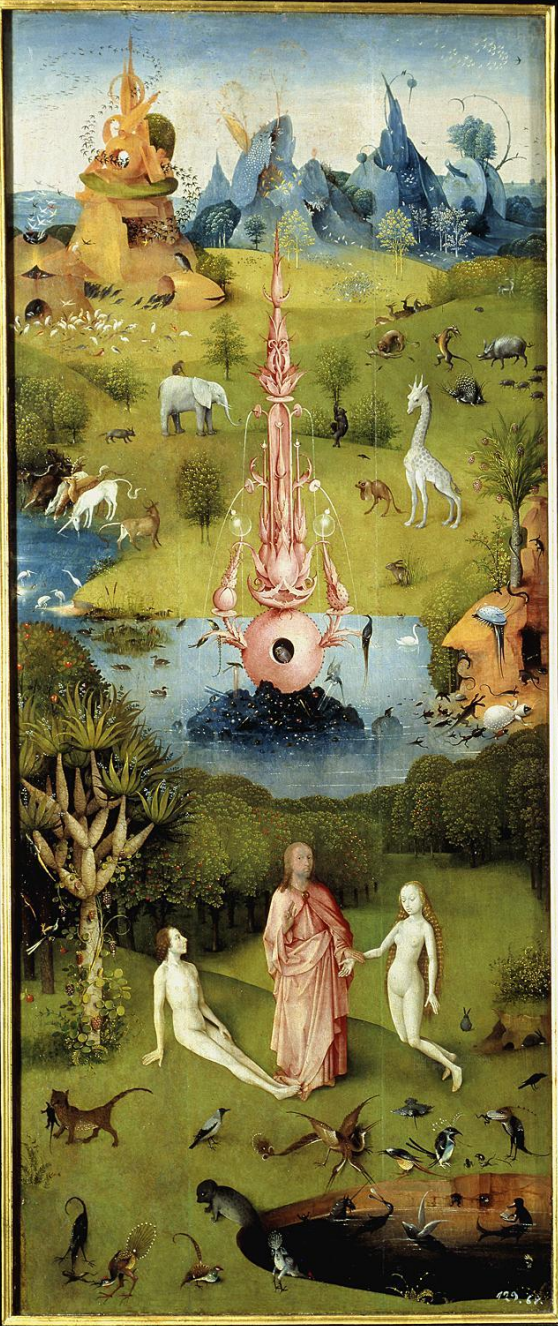








Garden of Earthly Delights
- Hieronymus Bosch (1450-1516)









2823
EL BOSCO
EL JARDIN DE LAS DELICIAS





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

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*

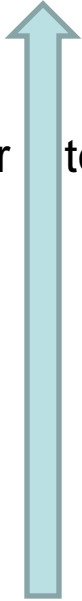
Animals

Plants

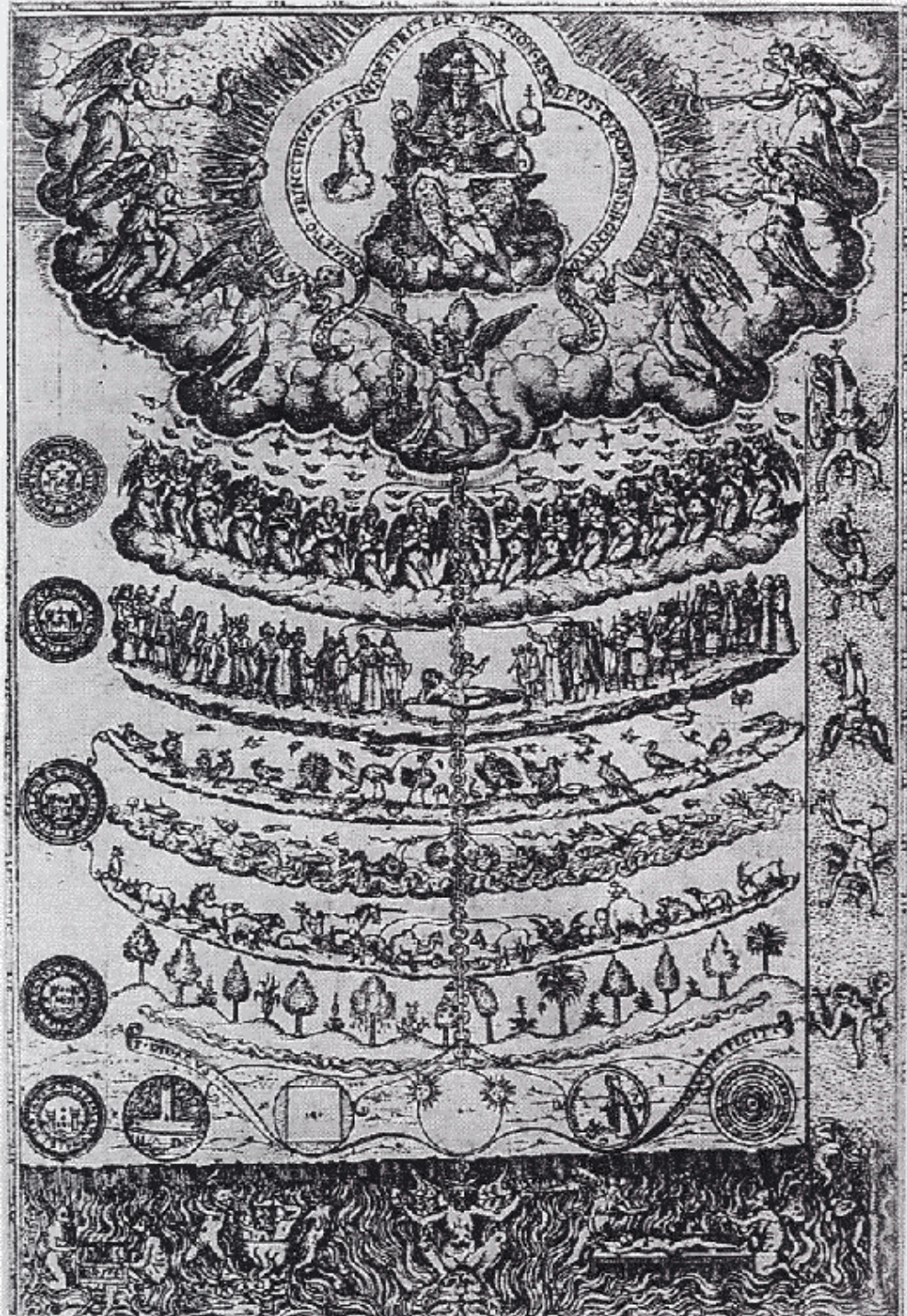
Rocks/
Earth

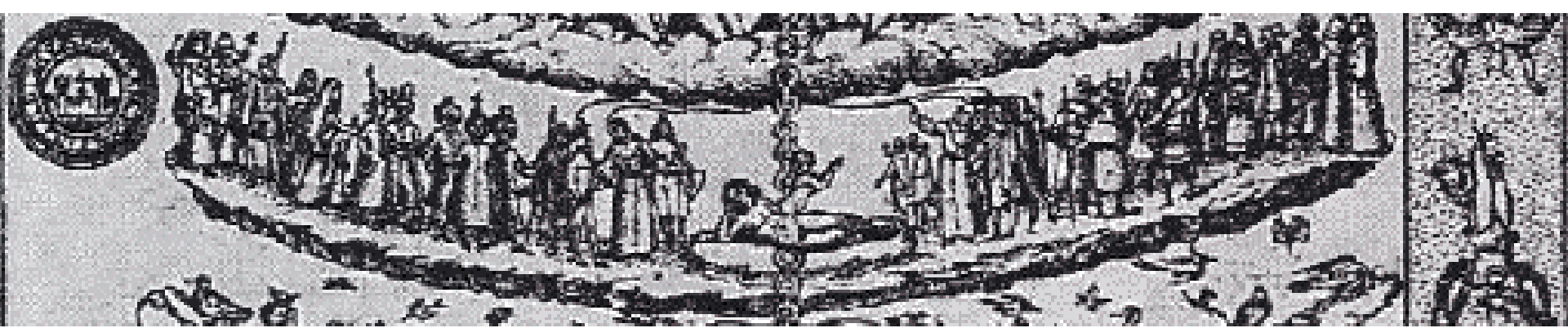
The Devil/Hell

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

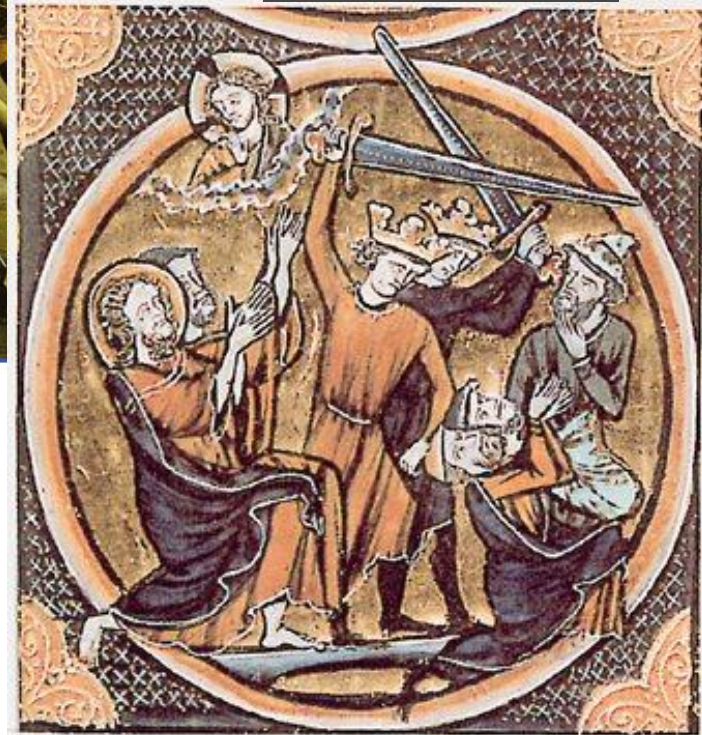
13. What were the results of the Crusades of the 11th to the 13th Centuries?

Persecution of European Jews



© Wadsworth, Cengage Learning

The First Crusade
1095



How are the Crusades and the
Power of the Church related?

What Were the Crusades?

- 200 years of largely unsuccessful religious/military expeditions from Western Europe
- Launched by Popes (Urban II)
- Originally directed at re-conquering the Holy Land
- Later included other goals like elimination of heretics, re-conquest of Spain, and consolidation of Papal States (E-W)
- Brutality – Jewish Communities/Muslims in Antioch/Jerusalem
- European sense of awareness – “Western Identity”
- Lasted from 1095 to as late as 1798

Importance of the Crusades

- Immediate consequences
- Legacy of influence on global politics
 - Islamic World's resentment of the west

"this **crusade**, this war on terrorism, is going to take awhile."

- George W. Bush, September 16, 2001



Who Went?

- ...EVERYONE
- An extension of the pilgrimage movement
- Peasants' Crusade →
- Shepherds' Crusade
- Military Crusaders--knights along with support staff, infantrymen, etc.
- Kings and great lords were the leaders



Peter the Hermit Addresses a Crowd

Motives

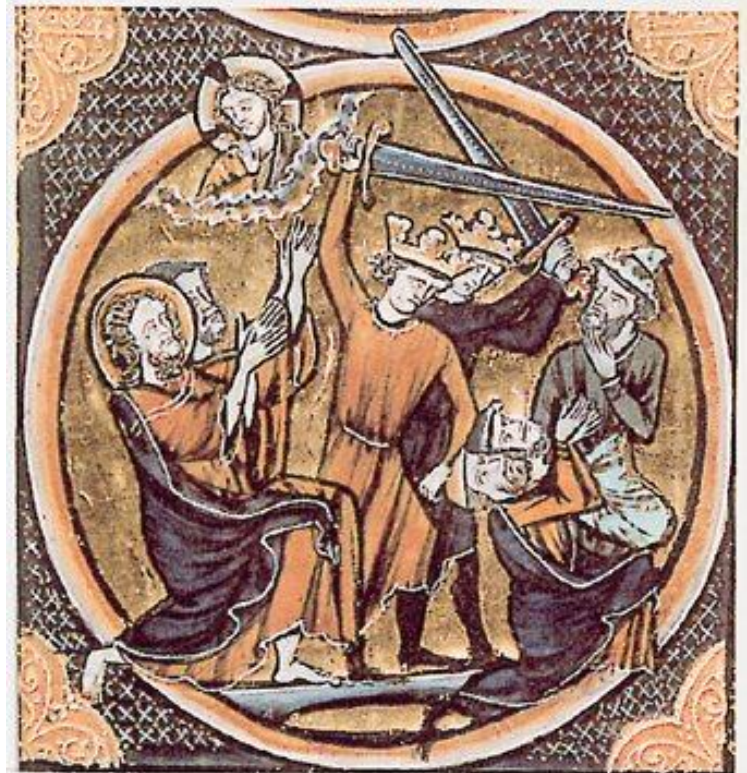
- Not usually greed: crusading was actually an extremely expensive business, though there was some chance of booty or a gain of lands
- Piety
- Indulgences
- Social pressure



Pope Urban II called for a Crusade at Clermont in 1095 and gave a plenary indulgence to the fighters

Crusader Behavior

- As with all armies of their time, the Crusaders were ruthless, rapacious, and bloodthirsty in dealing with conquered peoples
- When a city fell, many of the inhabitants would be put to the sword and all valuables would be looted
- The Crusaders were also troublesome to lands they passed through on their way, often stealing provisions and causing problems
- Jews were often persecuted and their money taken to help fund the armies





Call to Holy War...



Byzantine Emperor Alexius Comnenus sent a letter to Robert, Count of Flanders (Belgium)

Read by Pope Urban II → help against the Muslim Turks – threatening Constantinople (capital-Byzantium)

“Come then, with all your people and give battle with all your strength, so that all this treasure shall not fall into the hands of the Turks.... Therefore act while there is still time lest the kingdom of the Christians shall vanish from your sight and, what is more important, the Holy Sepulchre [the tomb where Jesus was buried] shall vanish. And in your coming you will find your reward in heaven, and if you do not come, God will condemn you.”

– Alexius Comnenus

- Urban II – holy war – Holy Land (200 years – series)

Motivations for the Crusades

• Religious

- Repel Muslims from Palestine and from around Constantinople
- Reunite Christendom – **Western Pope wants power of Eastern Empire
- Pope's call – began as an appeal to knightly class - supported by many (across classes)
- Dying on Crusade – assurance of a place in heaven

• Economic

- Merchants profited by making cash loans to finance the crusades
- Leased ships for large fees to transport armies
- With army – could win control of key trade routes to the east
- Knights – land, riches, adventure

• Political

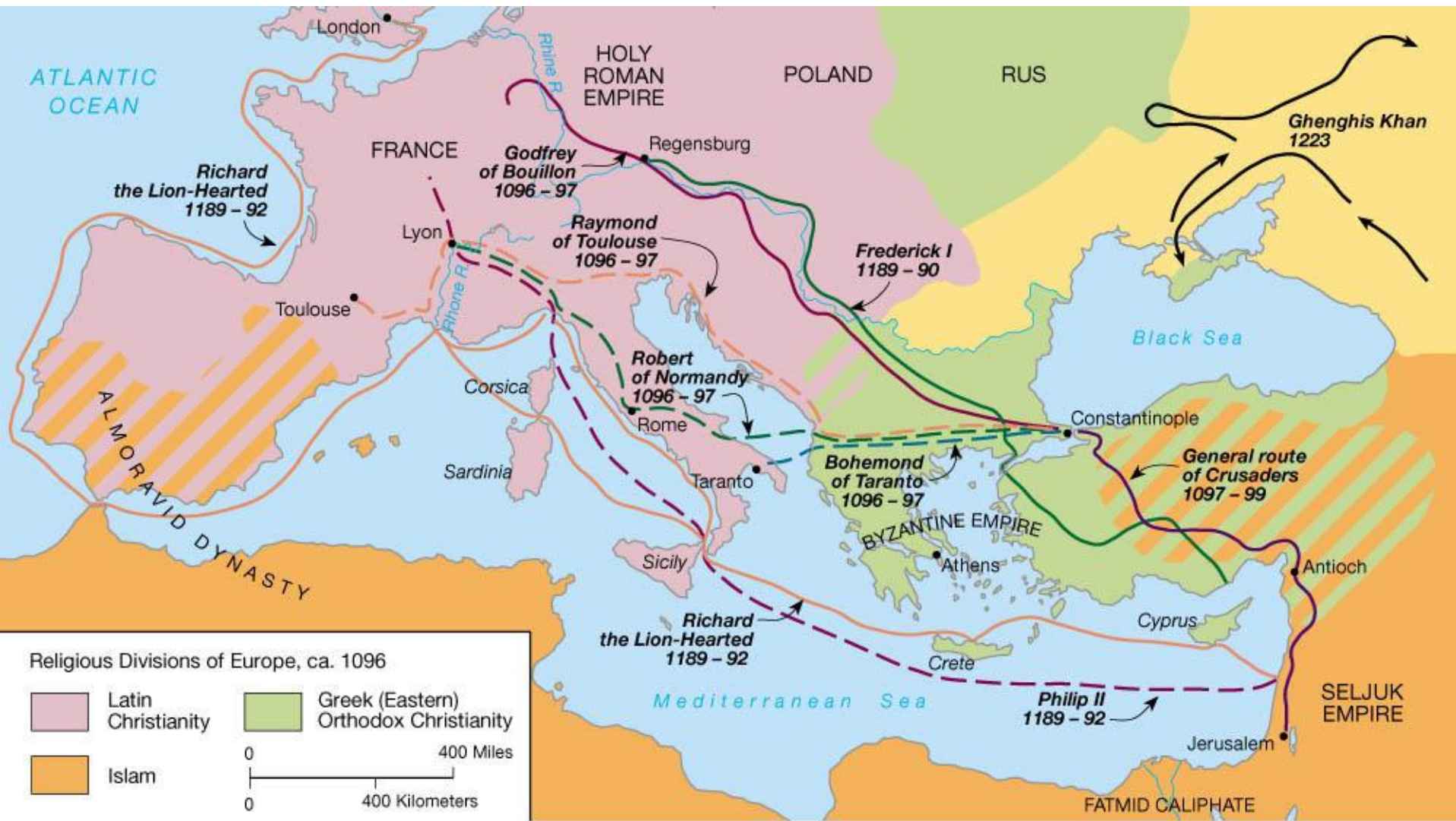
- Kings/Church – saw as a way to rid lands of problem knights – threatened the peace of kingdoms and power of the king, church property
- Younger sons (not the oldest) looking for land/position in society



The Crusades

- **1st Crusade** (1096-1099)
 - Successfully recaptured Jerusalem
 - Slaughter of residents
 - 4 Crusader feudal states
- **2nd Crusade** (1144-1187)
 - Defeated by Saladin
 - Muslims overtake Crusader States
- **3rd Crusade** (-1192)
 - Saladin expands his empire and takes Jerusalem
 - Kings: Richard the Lionhearted, Frederick Barbarosa, Phillip of France
 - Fought separately
 - Agreed to abandon fight





The Crusades

- **4th Crusade** (1198)
 - Lacked funding
 - Sacked Constantinople (1204)
 - E. Orthodox Christians
 - Firm divide (E/W)
 - Ruled for ~50 years
 - Constantinople retaken by ousted group





Later Crusades

- **Children's Crusade (1212)**

- Disaster
- 30,000 children sold into slavery

- **Reconquista (1492)**

- Spanish forces expel Muslims from Spain



Effects of the Crusades

SHIFT IN POWER

- Failure of Crusades weakened the power of the papacy and nobility
- As a result, Kings gained power
- Weakening of Byzantine Empire

GROWTH OF TRADE (existing trade...)

- Between Europe and the East
- Desire for luxury items - spices, fruits, cloth
- Technology improvements – science/mathematics/engineering

MUSLIM RESENTMENT OF WEST

- Eventual wars between Turks and Eastern European Kingdoms/Holy Roman Empire

The Crusades

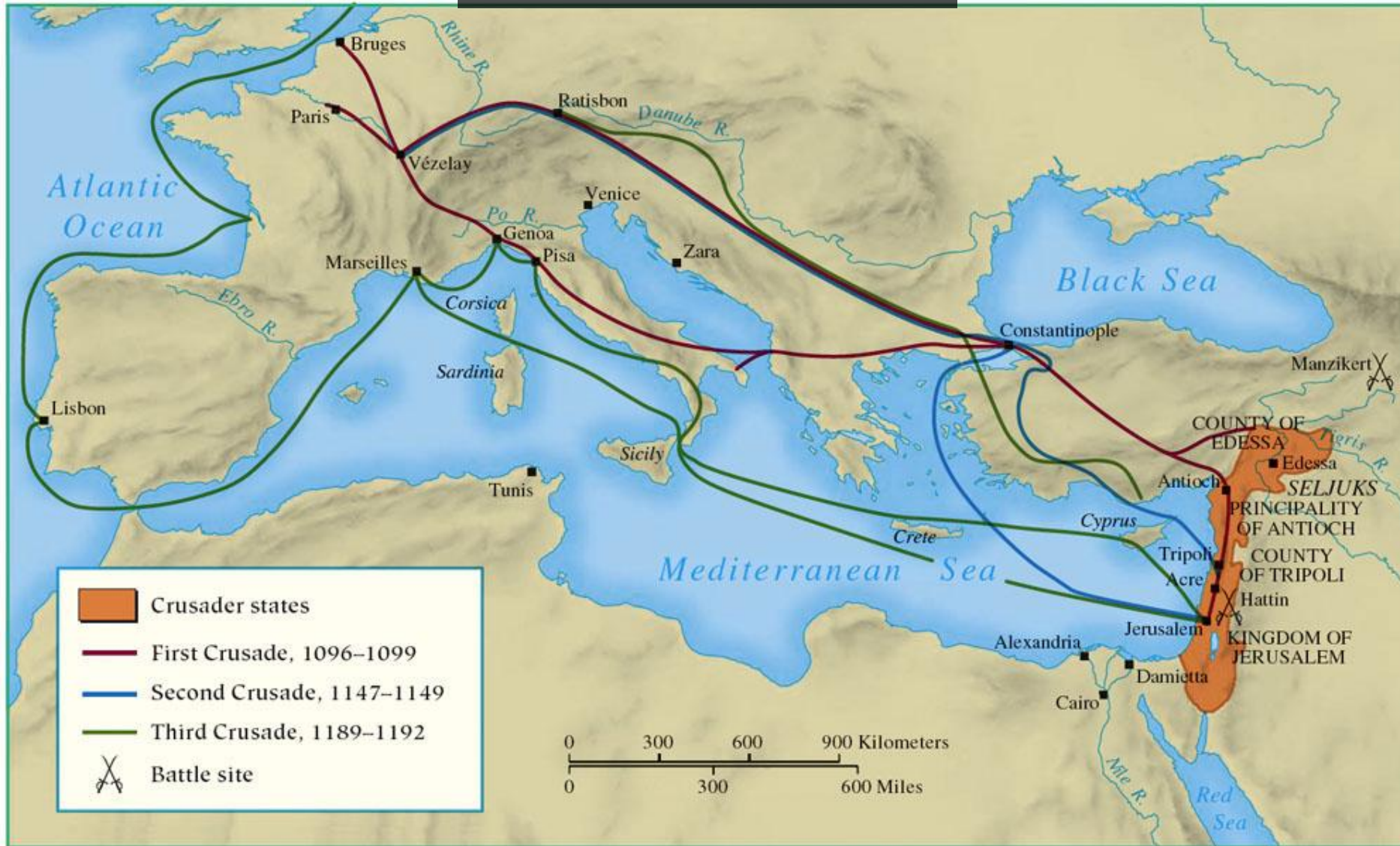
- Castles
 - Built in Holy Land with stone and concrete
 - Defense
 - Trap doors, moats, draw bridges
 - Attacking
 - Crossbows, catapult, battering rams



Krak des Chevaliers

- <http://homepage.ntlworld.com/nigel.nicholson/hn/indexFAQ.html>
- Good link...

The Crusades



The Reconquista



Persecution of Heresies

Ties to urbanization

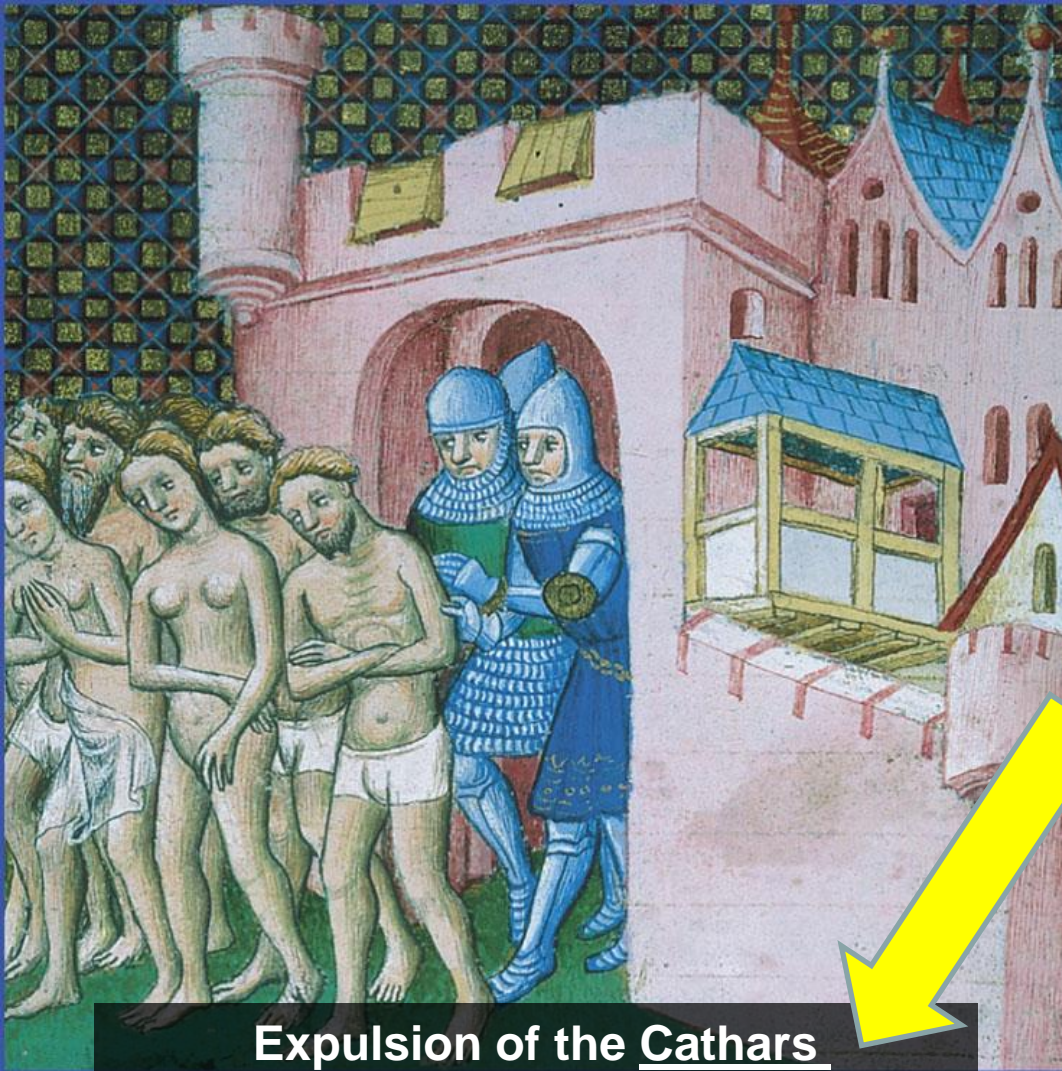
Literacy

Frustration w/ Church Reform

10th- 13th C. - - Bogomils – Albania
Dualists – God creator of the
Spiritual World
The Devil – creator of the material
world

12th C. - - Waldensians –
S. France/N. Italy
Insisted on reading the Bible &
Literal interpretations
Condemned clergy
Sacraments: useless

Papal Inquisition
13th C.
S. France, Spain
Drove Heresies Underground



Expulsion of the Cathars

(Dualists) from Carcassonne
in 1209 during

the Albigensian Crusade

- Preachers – celibacy/vegetarians

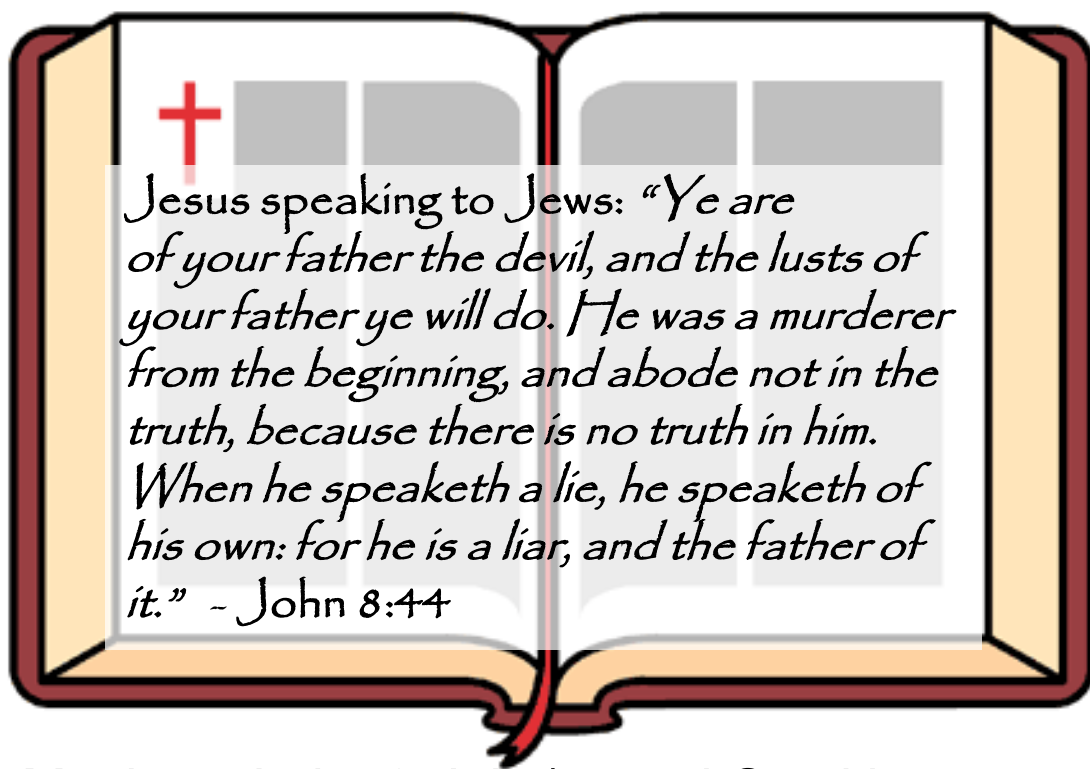
“Kill them all. God will recognize his own.”

Anti-Semitism in the Middle Ages

- Begins with the early branching of the Jesus Movement
 - Jerusalem Church (Jesus, Peter, James)
 - A movement inside of Judaism
 - Paul's Movement
 - A movement to include gentiles
- Paul's writings and message made the Jesus movement a threat to Rome and a threat to Judaism – resentment, backlash and hostility among Orthodox Jews toward Christians – likely to have aided in Christian persecution



Christ Accused by the Pharisees
DUCCIO DI BUONINSEGNA
1308-11



Jesus speaking to Jews: *“Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it.”* - John 8:44

- Paul and Gospel writers (Mark, Matthew, Luke & John) – anti-Semitic themes:
 - Jews (Pharisees) are responsible for killing Christ
 - Jews historical misfortunes are punishments for killing Jesus
 - Jesus came to preach to Jews but they rejected him – this nullifies their “chosen” status
 - » Rabbi Michael J. Cook – Hebrew Union College
- Position is adopted by early Church fathers:
 - A condemned race who refuses to accept the truth about God

Origen (185-254 C.E.) echoed the growing hostility:

"On account of their unbelief and other insults which they heaped upon Jesus, the Jews will not only suffer more than others in the judgment which is believed to impend over the world, but have even already endured such sufferings. For what nation is in exile from their own metropolis, and from the place sacred to the worship of their fathers, save the Jews alone? And the calamities they have suffered because they were a most wicked nation, which although guilty of many other sins, yet has been punished so severely for none as for those that were committed against our Jesus."

Hippolytus (170-235 C.E.) writes:

"Now then, incline thine ear to me and hear my words, and give heed, thou Jew. Many a time does thou boast thyself, in that thou didst condemn Jesus of Nazareth to death, and didst give him vinegar and gall to drink; and thou dost vaunt thyself because of this. Come, therefore, and let us consider together whether perchance thou dost boast unrighteously, O, Israel, and whether thou small portion of vinegar and gall has not brought down this fearful threatening upon thee and whether this is not the cause of thy present condition involved in these myriad of troubles."

Gregory of Nyssa (331-396 C.E.) gave the following indictment:

"Slayers of the Lord, murderers of the prophets, adversaries of God, men who show contempt for the Law, foes of grace, enemies of their fathers' faith, advocates of the Devil, brood of vipers, slanderers, scoffers, men whose minds are in darkness, leaven of the Pharisees, assembly of demons, sinners, wicked men, stoners, and haters of righteousness."

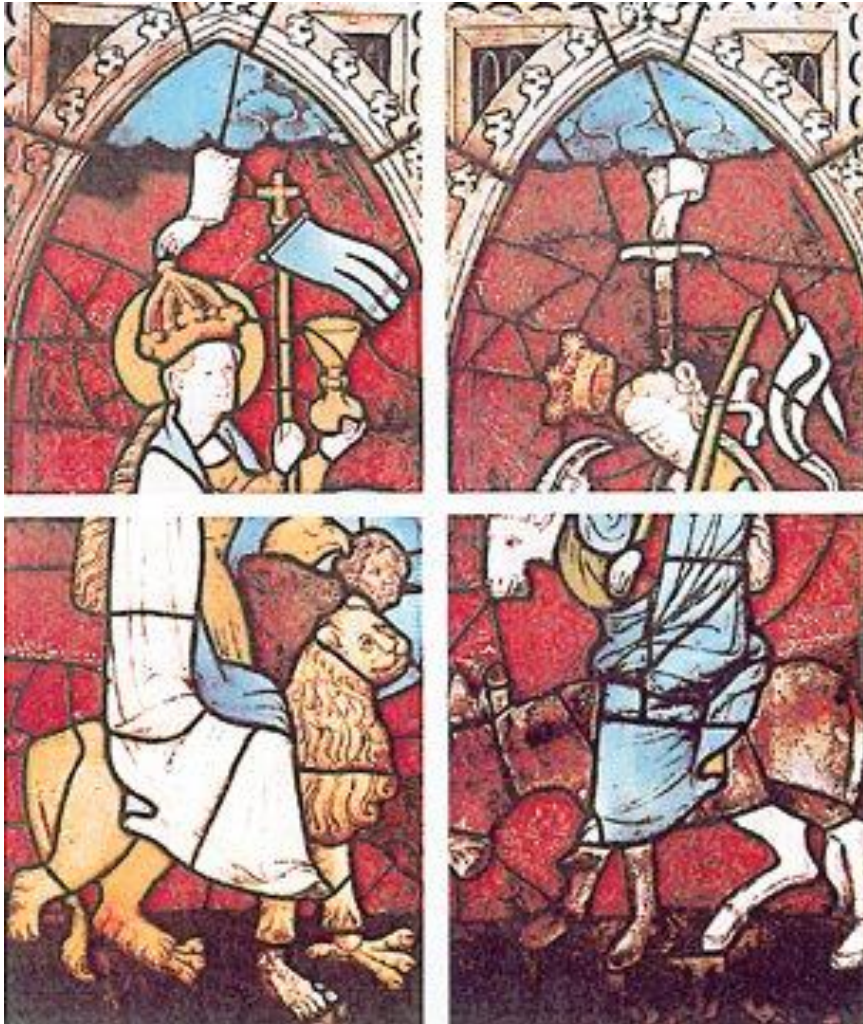
Chrysostom (347–407 C.E.) said:

"The Jews sacrifice their children to Satan....they are worse than wild beasts. The synagogue is a brothel, a den of scoundrels, the temple of demons devoted to idolatrous cults, a criminal assembly of Jews, a place of meeting for the assassins of Christ, a house of ill fame, a dwelling of iniquity, a gulf and abyss of perdition."

"The Jews have fallen into a condition lower than the vilest animal. Debauchery and drunkenness have brought them to the level of the lusty goat and the pig. They know only one thing: to satisfy their stomachs, to get drunk, to kill, and beat each other up like stage villains and coachmen."

"The synagogue is a curse, obstinate in her error, she refuses to see or hear, she has deliberately perverted her judgment; she has extinguished with herself the light of the Holy Spirit."

Jews in the Middle Ages



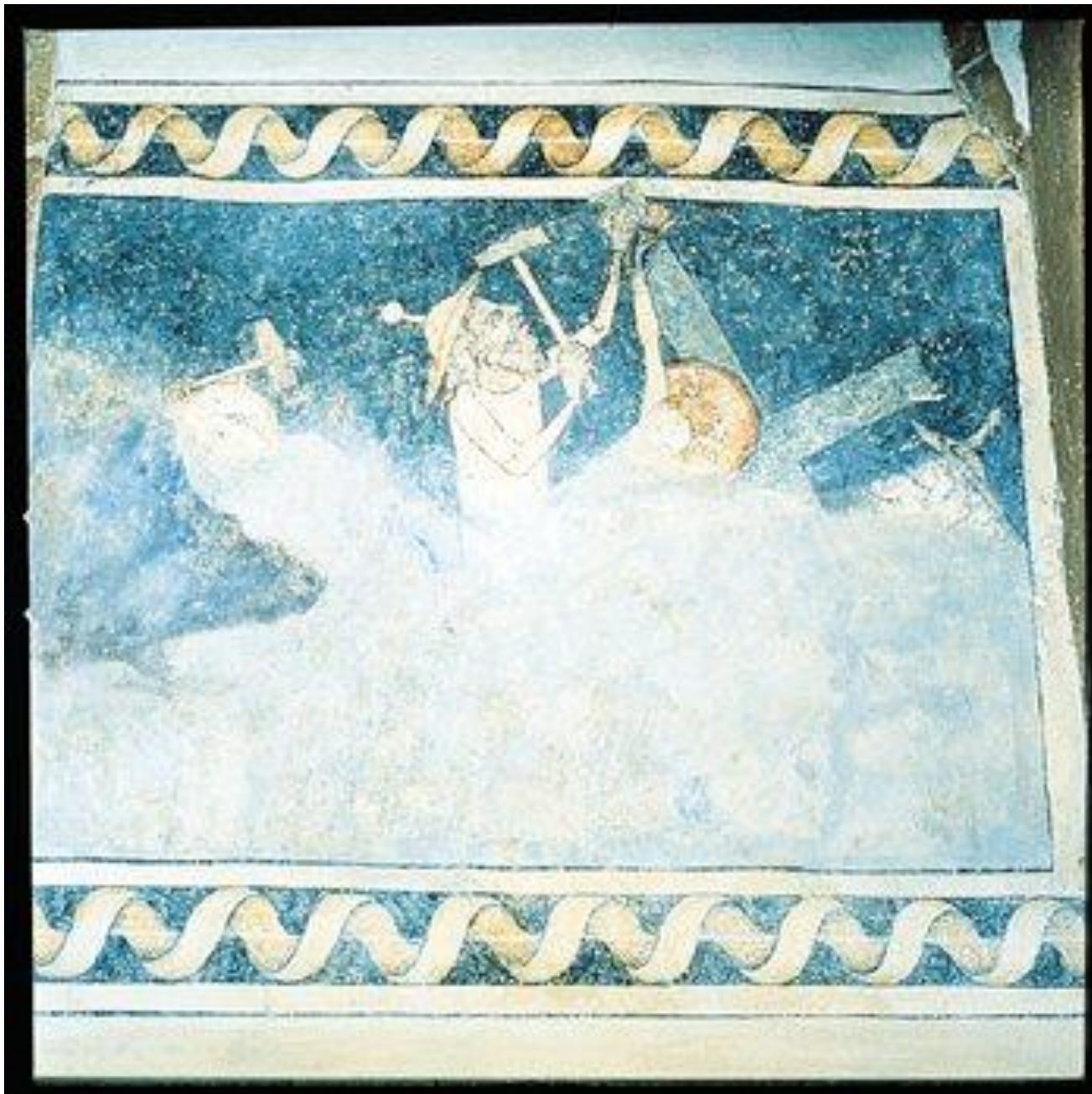
The Church versus the Synagogue: The Church is portrayed as a King riding a lion, the Synagogue is a blindfolded woman, her staff broken, the crown sliding off her head.

Glass window in the church of Werben, Germany

Anti-Semitic Propaganda

Jews, and not the Romans, are shown to have nailed Jesus to the cross.

St. Catherine's Chapel, Landau, Germany 15th century.



Anti-Semitic Propaganda



Although Pontius Pilate, the man who condemned Jesus to death, was the Roman governor, he is identified in this 13th century Belgian psalm book as a Jew washing his hands of the crime.

The Liege Psalm book, Belgium, 13th century.



Anti-Semitic Propaganda

A Biblical scene in a German church: Judas is counting money - his reward for betraying Jesus. He is portrayed as a medieval Jew wearing the obligatory pointed hat.

Church of Naumburg,
Germany, 13th century

Myths about Jews



Panels from a woodcut showing the alleged desecration of the Host by Jews in Passau, Bavaria: a) Jews (with badges) carry a box containing the host into the synagogue. b) Blood flows from the Host when pierced by a Jew. c) The Jews are arrested ... d) ... and burned.

German woodcut,
1478



"The Martyrdom of Simon of Trent"; the Jews are identified by the yellow badges on their dress.

Gandolfino d' Asti, late 15th century.

Myths about Jews



Jews are seen burning in hell in a medieval German manuscript. The devil is on the right. The inscription on the cauldron reads "Juda" ("Jews").

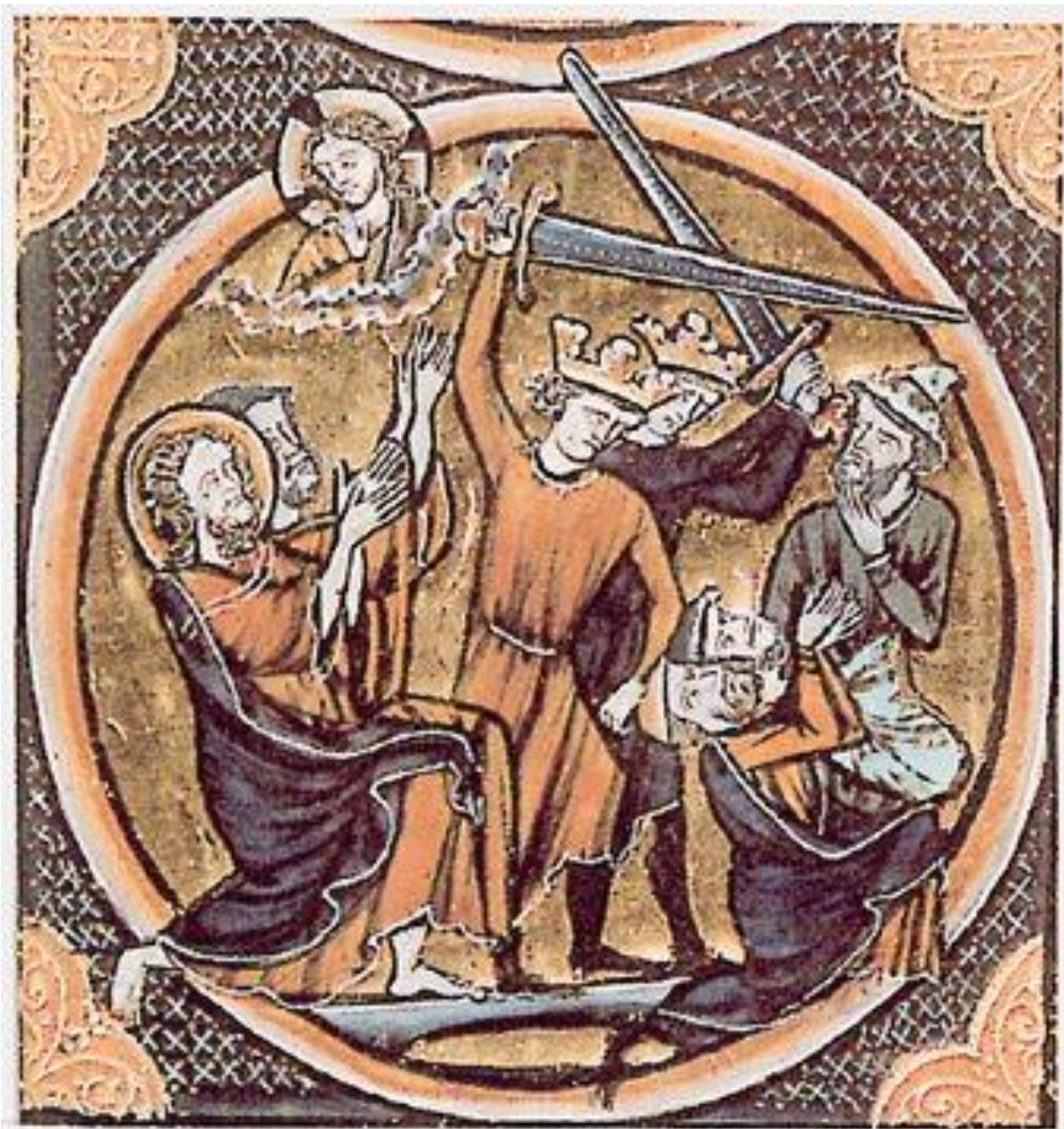
From the Hortus Deliciarum, 1175.

- Usury



Playing card with the figure of a Jew (wearing a yellow badge) with two classical anti-Jewish attributes: the moneybag and the pig.

Germany, 15th century



**Three Jews,
identifiable by their
hats, are being put to
the swords by
Christian knights.**

Bible illustration;
France, 1250.

Humiliation

A Jewish couple from Worms, Germany, with the obligatory yellow badge on their clothes. The man holds a moneybag and bulbs of garlic, both often used in the portrayal of Jews.

Worms, Germany, 16th century.



The form and size of the "Jew Hat" as prescribed by law in Frankfurt, Germany.

15th century engraving



King Philip Augustus drives the Jews (with yellow badges on their dress) out of France. The almost total expulsion of Jews from France took place in 1306.

Miniature from a French Chronicle, 1321

Documented expulsions of Jews from many Western European nations including: England (16,000 in 1290), France (above), and Germany (1,380 Jews expelled from Frankfurt in 1614)

Trier, Germany



Medieval Ghetto – Trier, Germany



London in the 14th C.:

BBC Movie:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PZgHXAek0No>

The Late Middle Ages: Crisis and Disintegration in the Fourteenth Century

Chapter 14, Section 3 “The Calamitous Fourteenth Century” – Barbara Tuchmann

Why would someone refer to
the 1300s as a time of major crisis?

“The Calamitous 14th Century”

The 14th C.:

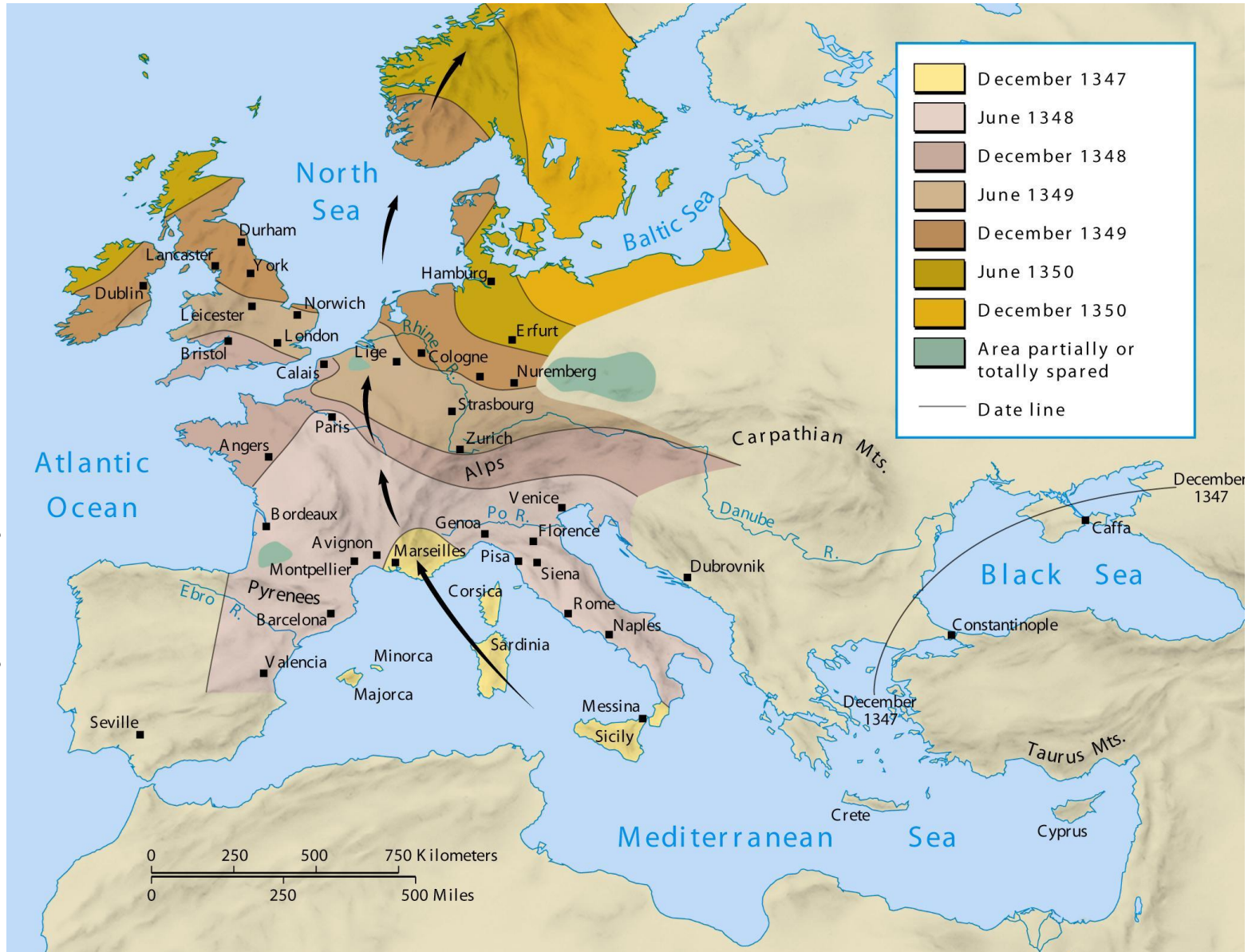
- “Little Ice Age”
 - Change in weather patterns – drop in temperatures, shortening of growing season
- The Great Famine (1315 – 1317)
 - Heavy rains/destroyed harvests
 - Extreme levels of crime, disease, mass death and even cannibalism and infanticide
 - Sought deliverance from God
 - **Malnutrition – a generation susceptible to disease**



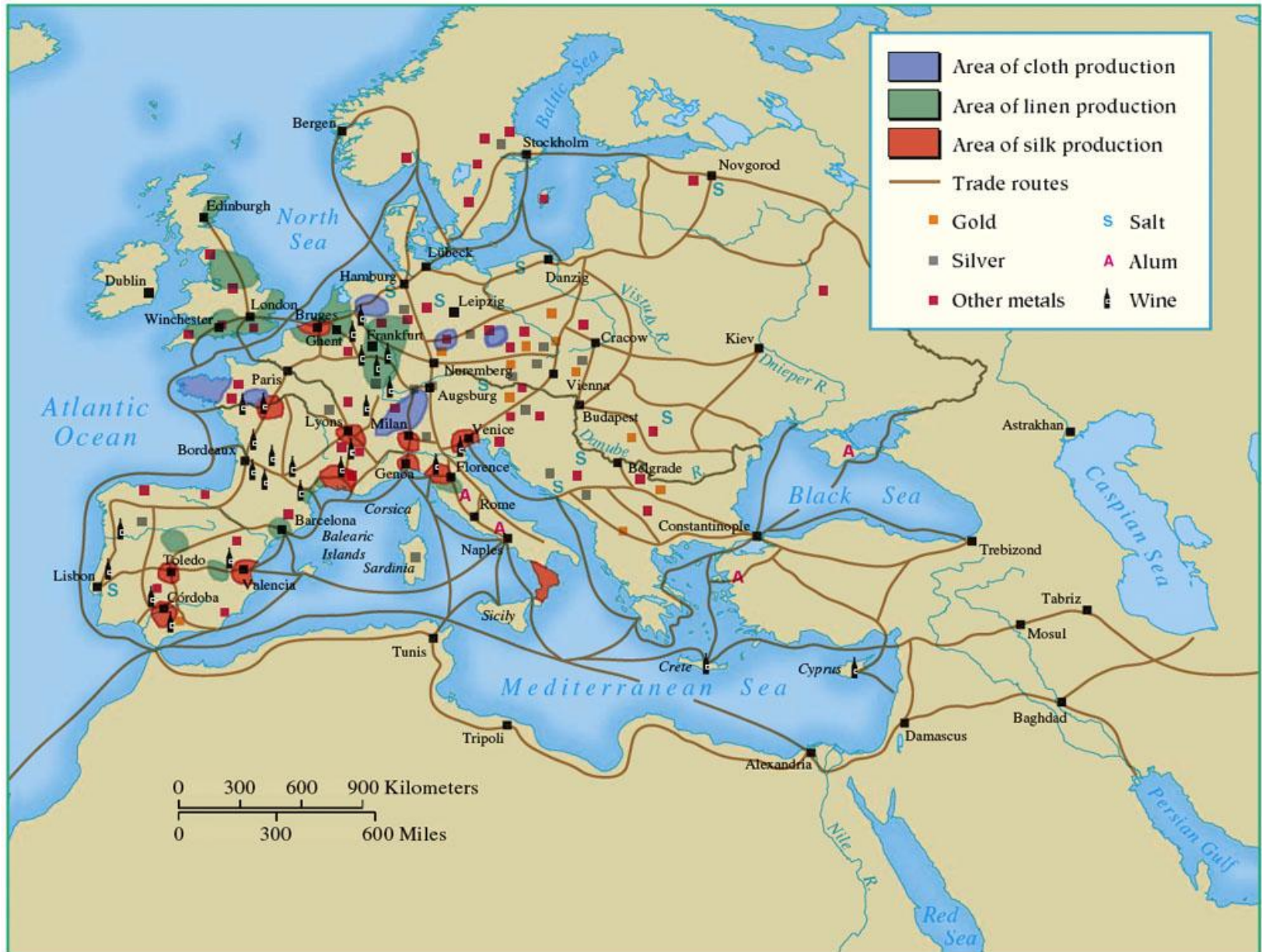
The Black Death

- Most devastating natural disaster in European History
- Bubonic Plague
 - Rats and Fleas
 - *Yersinia Pestis*
- Originated in Asia (see map)
- Arrived in Europe in 1347
- Mortality reached 50 – 60 percent in some areas
- Wiped out between 25 – 50 percent of European population (19 – 38 million dead in four years)
- Plague returns in 1361 – 1362 and 1369

Spread of the Black Death



Spread Along Existing Trade Routes



Life and Death: Reactions to the Plague

- Plague as a punishment from an angry God
 - Apocalypse at hand?
- Random nature of death
 - Judgment on those infected & questions about those spared

Q: If this is the case how might people look upon their infected neighbors...family members?

Q: Reactions of wealthy vs. poor

Attempts to Deal w/ the Black Death

- Bloodletting
- Forced quarantines
 - London
 - Venice – ships 40 days
- Spread via stench?
 - Use of hot onions, posies, giving up washing!
- Reactions
 - Tore apart trust/faith
 - Traumatized – God himself had abandoned
 - Turn toward sensual/worldly pleasures *****NEXT SLIDE*****
- The flagellants – public scourges (millenarian movements)
 - Condemned by Church – Pope Clement VI – Oct. 1349
- Attacks against Jews (see other slides & p. 308)
- Violence





“Others, arriving at a contrary conclusion, held that plenty of drinking and enjoyment, singing and free living and the gratification of the appetite in every possible way, letting the devil take the hindmost, was the best preventative of such a malady; and as far as they could, they suited the action to the word. Day and night they went from one tavern to another drinking and carousing unrestrainedly. At the least inkling of something that suited them, they ran wild in other people's houses, and there was no one to prevent them, for everyone had abandoned all responsibility for his belongings as well as for himself, considering his days numbered.... “

“[S]urvivors of the plague, finding themselves neither destroyed nor improved could discover no Divine purpose in the pain they had suffered...the absolutes of a fixed order were loosed from their moorings...Once people envisioned the possibility of change in a fixed order, the end of an age of submission came in sight; the turn to the individual conscience lay ahead. To that extent the Black Death may have been the unrecognized beginning of modern man.”

- Barbara Tuchman
*A Distant Mirror: The
Calamitous 14th Century*

Economic Dislocation and Social Upheaval

Q: How was feudalism already disintegrating in the 14th C.?

- **Growth of cities, erosion of feudal system**

Q: Population loss meant labor shortage – what did labor shortage lead to?

- **Increased wages, lower prices, lower incomes for nobility and burghers involved in the production of common goods**

***Statute of Laborers (1351) : Limit Wages

- **Social Mobility**

- **Peasant Revolts**

- Jacquerie in France (1358) – contempt for peasants (p. 309)
- Jean Froissart – (310)
- English Peasants' Revolt (1381) (poll tax)

Rising Expectations

- Wat Tyler & John Ball (p. 310) & March on London
- Richard II's response



En suite de la bataille a meaux chalons que la duchesse de

Massacre at Meaux (France)

Revolts in the Cities

- **Oversupply of common goods – drop in demand**
- Florence's wool industry
 - Merchant/Manufacturer response – reduce competition resist demands on lower class
- Backlash where industrial interests prevented workers from organizing (Ghent 1381, Rouen 1382)
- *Ciompi* Revolt in Florence (1378)
 - Temporary right to form guilds/representation in government
 - Rise of Medici a generation later (order)

Q: Compare/contrast revolts...

Q: To what extent successful?



Statue of Michele di Lando, Florence

Hundred Years' War

What is the difference between:

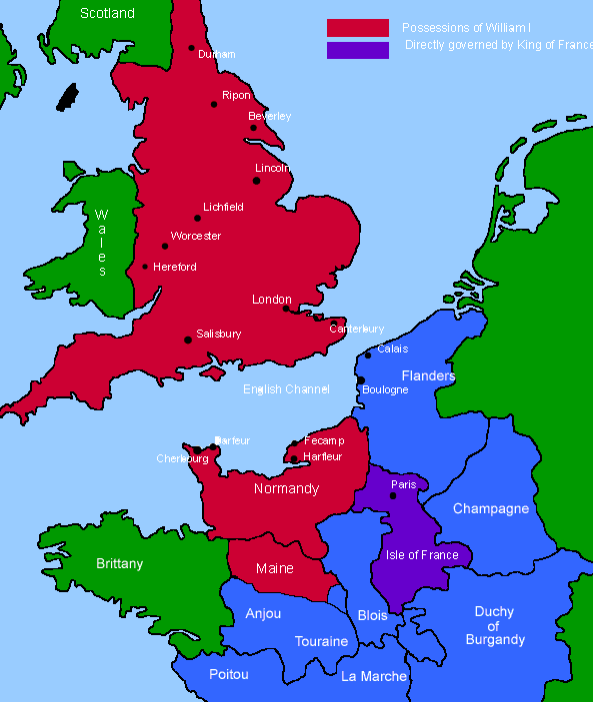
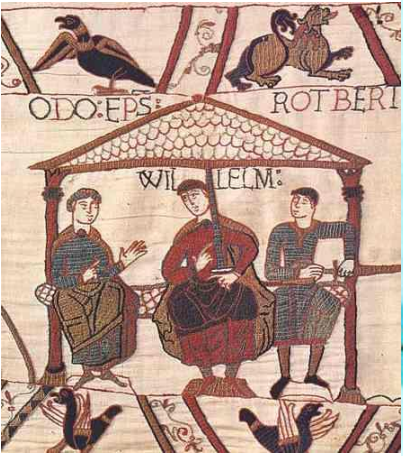
- “Beef” and “cow”
- “Pork” and “pig”

William the Conqueror
Battle of Hastings (1066)
-Retains Normandy

Henry II/Eleanor of Aquitaine (12th C.) – Angevin Empire

John I (territory lost to Philip – Fr.)

BIG IDEA: English interested in France, France interested in evicting English (Lord-Vassal Relationship)



More than you ever wanted to know about the Anglo-French connections

- French kings were weak feudal lords holding little authority outside of Île de France (Paris and the surrounding countryside)
- French aristocracy often married their daughters off to the sons of the kings of England, further complicating dynastic alliances
 - Eleanor of Aquitaine: m. Louis IX of France, then Henry II of England (large French province became English land) (**LAST SLIDE**)
 - Isabella of Angoulême: m. John I, mother to Henry III
 - Eleanor of Provence: m. Henry III, mother to Edward I (Longshanks)

BRAVEHEART CLIP...

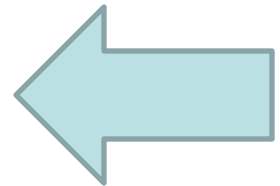


Braveheart Clip

- Longshanks (Edward I)



- Edward II marriage to Isabella (French Princess)



- **Awesome Story!!!**

– Isabella of France: m Edward II, mother to Edward III, overthrew husband with aid of her lover, Roger Mortimer, imprisoned by her son



Execution of Hugh Despenser the Younger



Berkley Castle – Edward II - imprisonment

An account of Edward II's murder...

On the night of 11 October while lying on a bed [the king] was suddenly seized and, while a great mattress... weighed him down and suffocated him, a plumber's iron, heated intensely hot, was introduced through a tube into his anus so that it burned the inner portions beyond the intestines. — [Thomas de la Moore](#).

BACKGROUND:

- 1259 English King Henry III relinquished claims to all French territories but keep the duchy of Gascony
- English king pledged loyalty as a vassal to the French king
- French Capetian monarchs began to increase their power over their vassals
- The English kings were irritated with the French monarchs interference in Gascony (SW France)



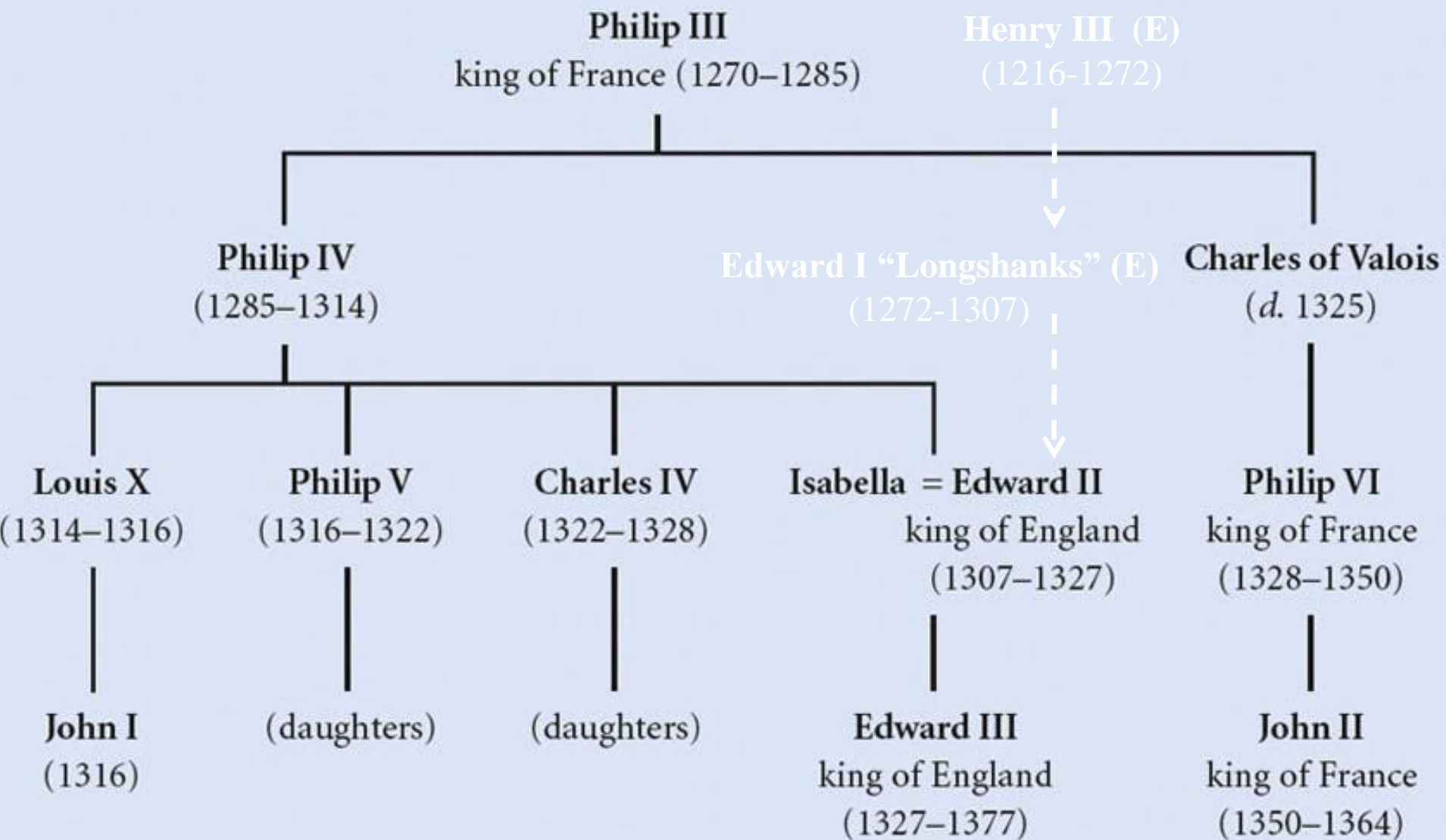
-
- Edward III was heir to properties in France which made him a threat to French royal power, in addition to his claim to the throne



- 1328 – last son of King Philip IV (Fr.) died
- Closest male relative was English King Edward III
- French nobles said crown only through male line and chose a cousin of Capetians, Philip VI
 - *Salic Law*



CHART 11.1 Background to the Hundred Years' War: Kings of France and England



- King Edward III of England was the duke of Gascony, he refused to pay homage as a vassal to Philip VI
- French Attack on English Gascony (1337)



Hundred Years War

- Conflict between England and France for over a century 1337-1453
- Became a war over throne
- 3 – major campaigns



French Army

- French army relied on armored knights on horseback
 - Foot soldiers and crossbowman viewed as social inferiors

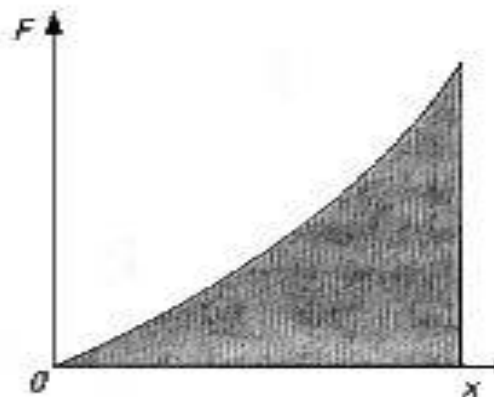


English Army

- Also had heavily armed cavalry
- Paid foot soldiers armed with pikes and longbow in larger numbers
- Longbow (advantage)
 - military innovation
 - Longer range/faster discharge



The 8 foot longbow was about the same as a 4 foot bow but it was only pulled half way back. That gave it more overall power (the darkened area) and it had a more even draw.



– Battle of Crécy (1346)

- Distant Mirror (p. 87)
- English capture Calais

– Continued skirmishes

– Black Prince and mercenary Army ravage French countryside (p. 313)

– **Poitiers** (1356) – Capture of John II (France)





Battle of Crécy.

This fifteenth-century manuscript illustration depicts the Battle of Crécy, the first of several military disasters suffered by the French in the Hundred Years' War, and shows why the English preferred the longbow to the crossbow. At the left, the French crossbowmen stop shooting and prime their weapons by cranking the handle, while English archers continue to shoot their longbows (a skilled archer could launch ten arrows a minute).

© Bibliotheque Nationale (Paris, France/The Bridgeman Art Library

1st phase war ended with King John II of France captured at the Battle of Poitiers in 1356.

1359 Peace of Bretigny

- Returned the king (ransom)
- Enlarged English lands (Gascony)
- John II renounces claims to English lands in France, **but**
- The English renounced the right to the French throne.

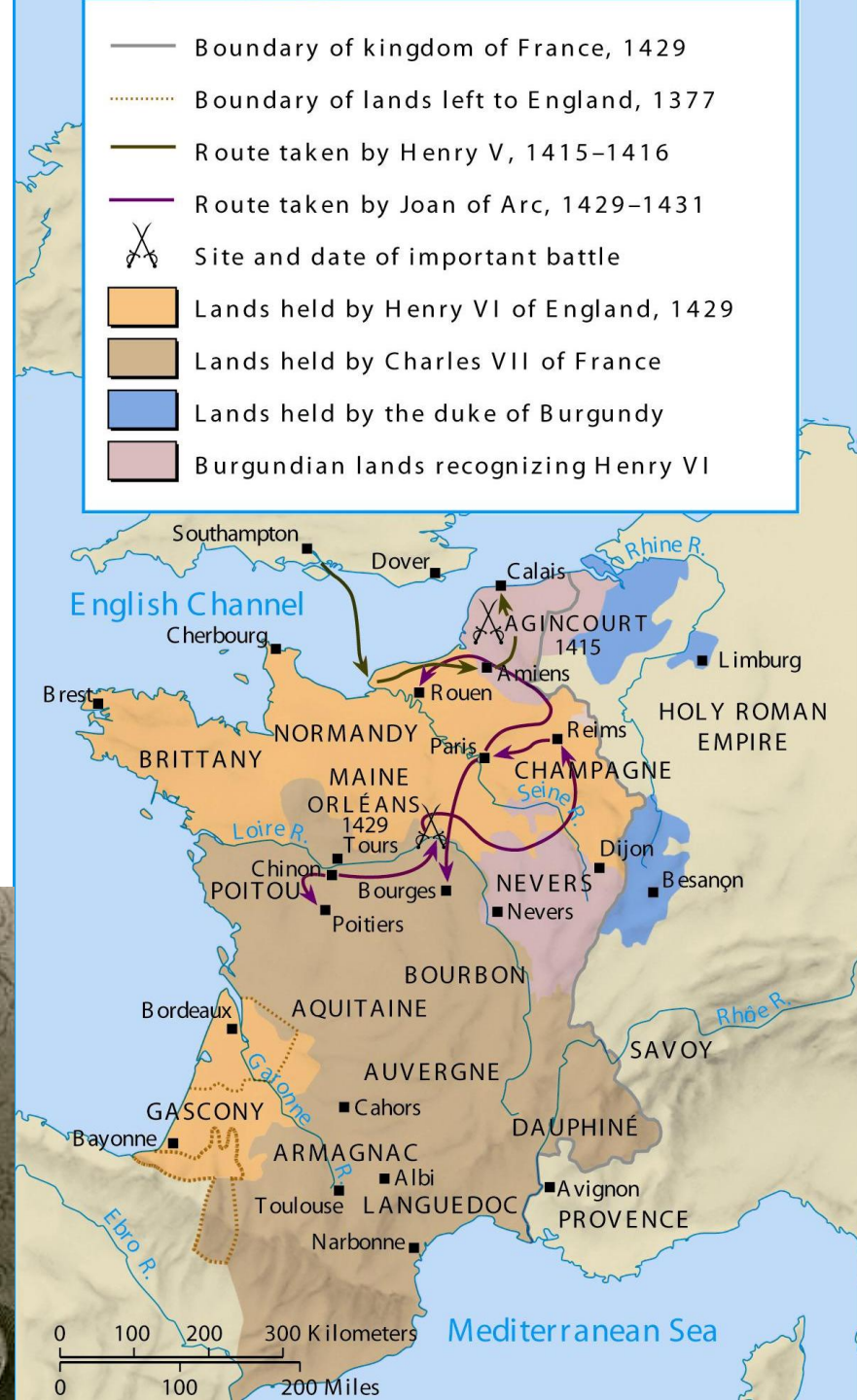


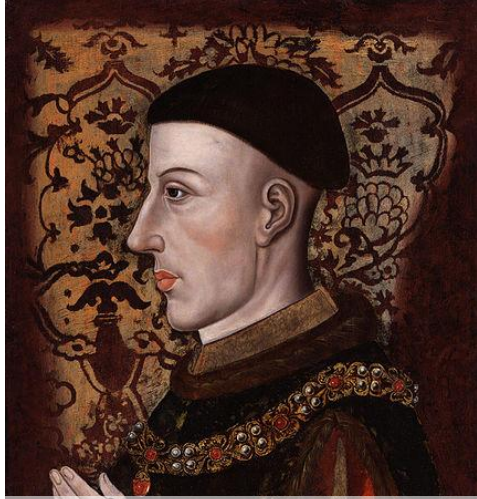
2nd phase of the war

- John's son Charles V (1364-1380) recovered the land that was lost by capturing English fortresses
- French countryside -- plundered by the English and mercenaries
- 1396 – 20-year truce signed



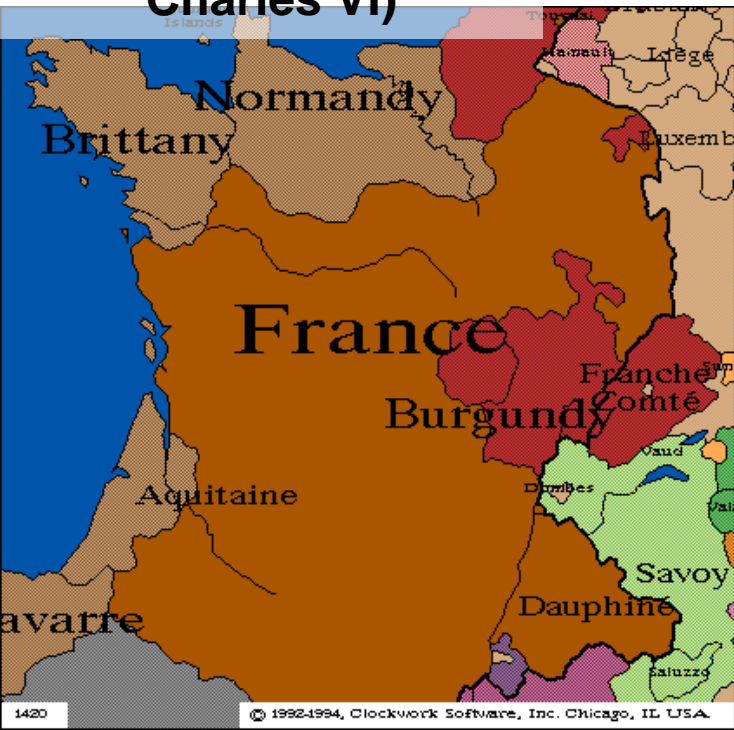
- French civil war
 - Weak (crazy) Charles VI
- vs.
- Dukes of Burgundy
- Henry V (1413-1422) (England) exploits
 - Allies w/ Dukes of Orleans and Burgundy
 - Renews war w/ French
- Battle of *Agincourt* (1415)
 - French defeat





Henry V
(married to Catherine,
daughter of
Charles VI)

- Henry V conquers Normandy
- Charles VI signed the Treaty of Troyes in 1420. English King Henry V (England) was married to Catherine, daughter of Charles VI (French) and recognized as heir to throne.
- Charles the Dauphin (VII) was disinherited to the French throne, but still considers himself the rightful heir



Charles VI
schizophrenic?



Joan of Arc (1412-1431)



- French girl
- Moved by God to rescue France
- She has visions of saints
- Told that Charles VII was true king

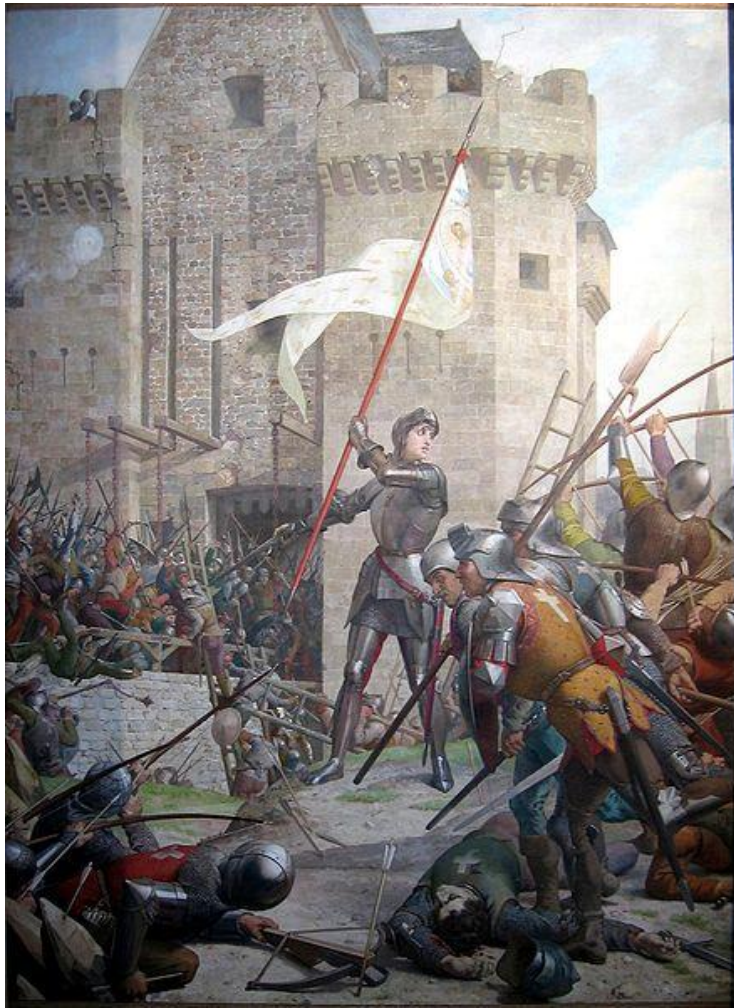


Joan of Arc

Led French army to victory at Orleans

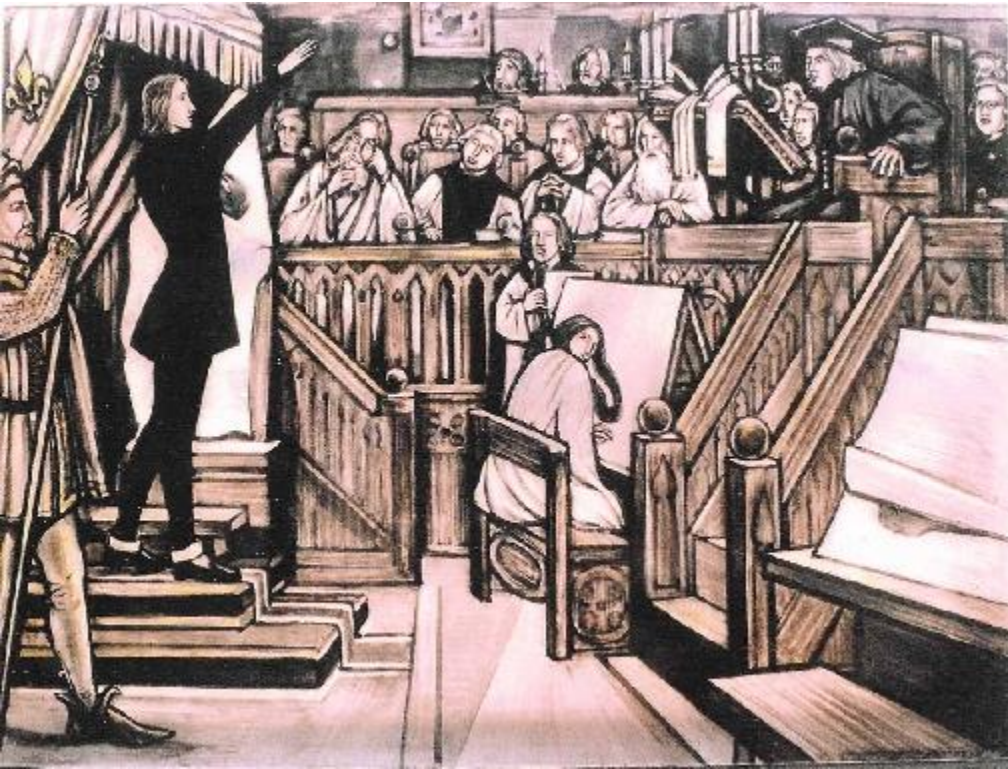
– Use of cannon

Charles VII crowned 1429



Joan of Arc

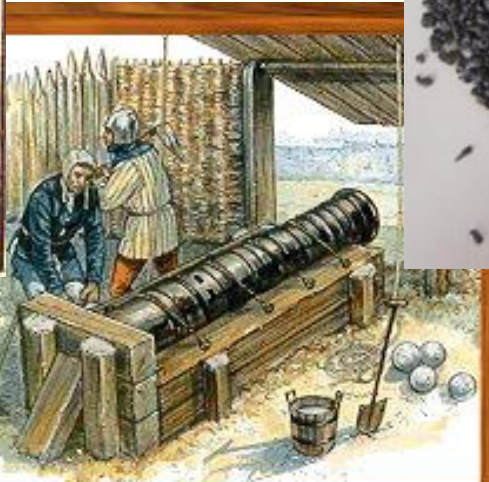
- Joan captured by Burgundians
- Tried as a witch and burned at the stake in 1431 *cross dressing*



- Canonized in 1920 by the Catholic Church



- French Victories in Normandy & Aquitaine
- Death of England's best commanders, lack gov't stability in England, and new French cannons with gunpowder led to French victory in 1453.



Hundred Years' War

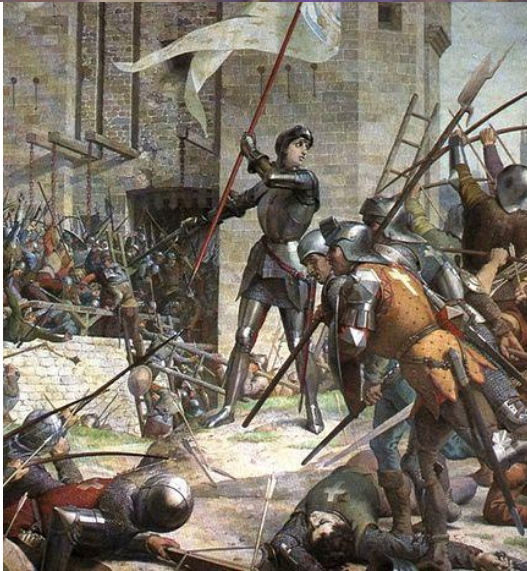
War over the throne of France



- 1337-1453
- British win most of the battles but
- France ultimately pushes out British
 - End of serious English ambition for the throne of France
- Port of Calais (English hands until 1558)
- More frequent and regular central gov't taxation
- Large permanent standing armies
- More reliance on paid mercenaries/standing royal armies
- Advantage: Kings over nobility

Encompassed much of Europe

- English Allies: Holy Roman Empire, Scandinavian Monarchies, Northern Italy
- French Allies: Spain, Scotland, Southern Italy
- Major disruption to trade
- Afterward – Civil Wars in England
- French “Nationalism”



CHRONOLOGY The Hundred Years' War

Outbreak of hostilities	1337
Battle of Crécy	1346
Battle of Poitiers	1356
Peace of Brétigny	1359
Death of Edward III	1377
Twenty-year truce declared	1396
Henry V (1413–1422) renews the war	1415
Battle of Agincourt	1415
Treaty of Troyes	1420
French recovery under Joan of Arc	1429–1431
End of the war	1453



Atlantic Ocean

German Ocean

Denmark

Livonia Pskov

Muscovy

Baltic Sea

Scotland

Mayo

England

Teutonic Prussia

Lithuania

Ryazan

Golden Horde

Saxony

Mecklenburg

Brandenburg

Holy Roman Empire

Saxony

Poland

Austria-Burgundy

Hesse

Bohemia-Hungary

English Channel

Trier

Small States

Habsburg

Hungary-Bohemia

Bay of Biscay

France

Lorraine

Swiss

Venice

Astrakhan

Este

Papal States

Black Sea

Ottoman Empire

Imereti Kartli

Portugal

Spain

Naples

Persia

Tlemcen

Zenatas

Tunis

Mediterranean Sea

Rhodes

White Sheep

Fez

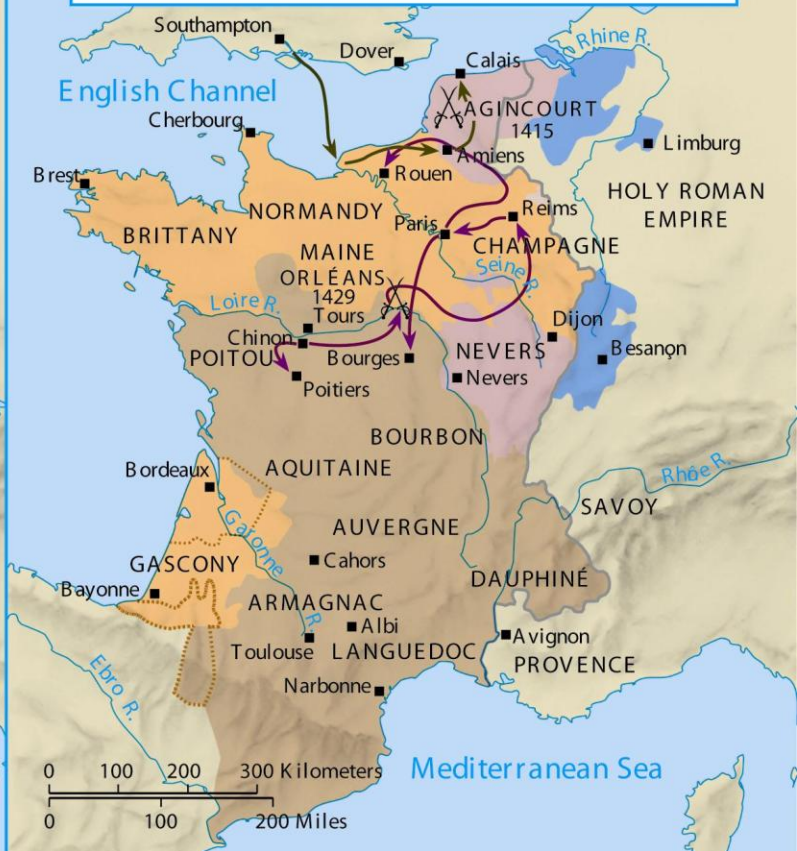
Figuig

Morocco

- Boundary of kingdom of France, 1360
- ⋯ Lands held by Edward III of England on accession, 1327
- Route taken by Edward III, 1346–1347
- Route taken by Edward, Black Prince, 1355–1357
- ✂ Site and date of important battle
- Lands ceded to Edward III of England
- Domain of king of France, 1360
- Lands held by relatives of the king of France
- Other territories held by the king of France



- Boundary of kingdom of France, 1429
- ⋯ Boundary of lands left to England, 1377
- Route taken by Henry V, 1415–1416
- Route taken by Joan of Arc, 1429–1431
- ✂ Site and date of important battle
- Lands held by Henry VI of England, 1429
- Lands held by Charles VII of France
- Lands held by the duke of Burgundy
- Burgundian lands recognizing Henry VI



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14th Century Crisis in the Church:

Babylonian Captivity & The Great Schism

Ecclesiastical Affairs...

- Background – previous issue of monarchical taxation of bishops...
 - War between France/England – 1294
- Intense disputes between Philip IV of France and Boniface VIII over 2 questions:
 - Could the King of France tax the clergy?
 - Could he pull members of the clergy into royal courts accused of crimes against the monarchy?
- Philip – taxation, embargo, arrest of Bishop in S. France (problem with S. France)
- 1302 Pope Boniface VIII tried to enforce authority on kings (*Unam Sanctam* p. 322) “two sword” explanation and eventual excommunication of Philip IV

**

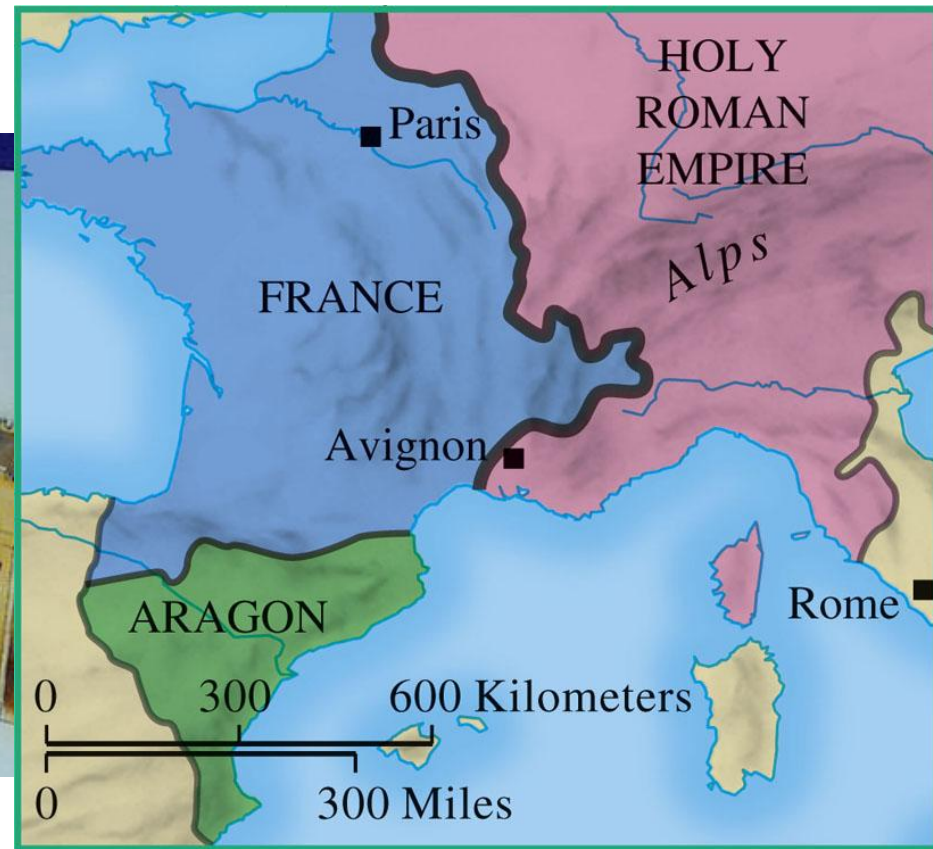
- Papal vs. temporal authority?
- Philip IV attempts to take Boniface prisoner
 - Rescued by Italian nobles but...
 - Boniface dies of “shock”



- Philip IV pressured the cardinals (mostly French) to elect a French pope
- Pope Clement V – French – (1305-1314)



- Philip IV of France forced the pope to move to Avignon in 1305. Philip IV did this so that he could better control the pope.
 - Intent - temporary
 - Clement V – conciliatory – revokes Unam Sanctam





“Babylonian Captivity” (Catherine of Siena, Petrarch)

- Papacy at Avignon 1305-1378
 - NOTE THE DATE (previous wars between France/England, expulsion of the Jews/Albigensians, Templars and the fall of the last Crusader state (1291) vs. Philip IV, Hundred Years War – 1337)
 - Popes – honest brokers of peace
 - BUT – English thought popes favored the French
 - Seen as captives of the French Monarchy
 - Reality -- 113/134 new cardinals were French
 - New taxes on clergy to pay costs
 - Complaints about luxury
 - Decline papal prestige
 - Europe divided ---
 - Pope Gregory XI returns to Rome in 1378 (Catherine of Siena)

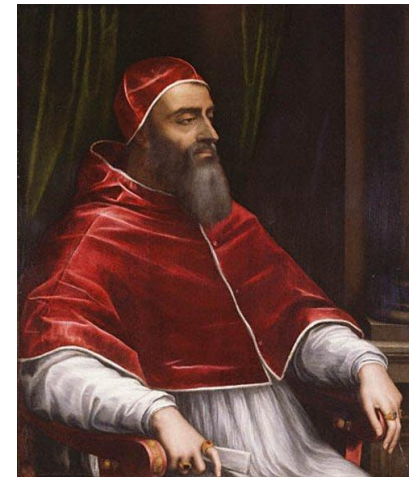


The Great Schism of 1378-1417

- Gregory XI dies in 1378
- Conclave
- Roman mob breaks into conclave voting chamber & demands election of Italian pope (threaten to kill a French pope...)
- Italian Pope Urban VI** (1378-1389) elected
 - The Roman Pope charade & plans to eliminate French cardinal majority...
- French cardinals leave the city, renounce Urban VI, elect French Pope Clement VII



Two Popes!!!



The Great Schism of 1378-1417

- Urban VI and Clement VII claimed legitimacy and viewed the other as the antichrist
 - Mutual excommunication
- Europe's loyalties divided; politically from the 100 Years War
 - England, Holy Roman Empire, Scandinavian Monarchies, Northern Italy
 - France, Spain, Scotland, Southern Italy



Effects of the Great Schism?

- Divided Papacy – ½ tax base
- Prestige/power of the papacy declines
 - Areas of Germany/Switzerland w/ 2 bishops with varying loyalties
 - Consumes the minds of all of Christendom
- Only solution – one pope has to die ...
- Urban VI (Italian) obliges, but loyalties don't shift to Clement VII
- A new Italian pope is elected
- When Clement VII dies, French loyalties don't shift and another pope is elected by the French cardinals (Benedict XIII)
- Benedict XIII – falls out of favor with Philip IV – siege of Avignon – 6 months
- Still 2 popes into the 15th C.

Q: Who or what should be at the head of the Church and where should it be?

Conciliar Movement

- Council of Pisa in 1409 deposed the two popes and elected Alexander V
- Neither pope steps down – 3 popes
- Alexander V – dies in 1410
- John XXIII elected...
...still 3 Popes!!!!



- In 1414-1418 the Council of Constance ended the division by electing a 4th pope: Martin V
- Deposed or convinced other three popes to step down



Conciliarism – authority of the church resides in the councils and not in the popes

Calls for regular meetings (at least every decade), established that the Pope could not disband

...only a temporary victory for conciliarism – over the 15th C. – Popes would exert authority over Church

Effect on Religion in the 14th/15th C.?

- Anticlerical, not anti-religious
- Emphasis on “mechanical path to salvation”
- Mysticism
- Heretical Movements
- Lay piety – use of rosary (14th-15th C.)
- Heretical Movements – eventual Protestant Reformation...
 - Lollards in England (John Wyclif)
 - Hussites in Bohemia (Jan Hus)

CHRONOLOGY The Decline of the Church

Pope Boniface VIII	1294–1303
<i>Unam Sanctam</i>	1302
Papacy at Avignon	1305–1377
Pope Gregory XI returns to Rome	1377
Great Schism begins	1378
Pope Urban VI	1378–1389
Failure of Council of Pisa to end schism; election of Alexander V	1409
Council of Constance	1414–1418
End of schism; election of Martin V	1417

1300

1325

1350

1375

1400

1425

1450



Hundred Years' War

(truce 1396–1415)

■ Golden Bull in Germany

■ Battle of Agincourt

Popes at Avignon

The Great Schism



■ Black Death in Europe



■ Joan of Arc inspires the French



Work of Giotto



■ Peasant revolts in France

■ Peasant revolt in England

■ Dante, *Divine Comedy*

■ Giovanni di Dondi's clock

■ Chaucer, *The Canterbury Tales*