

Notes pgs 141-152

Godric - Economics vs. Religion

## Post-classical Period

- After Fall of Rome - Middle Ages - Medieval Period
- Expanding trade - New Crops
- Technological Development - Revival of Education

## Stages of Post-Classical Development

- Catholic unity / Power - Invasion / War
- Political Division - Little Education

## The Manorial System

Lack of strong central gov = Increased ~~local~~ local control

Manorialism (Manor system) - Pattern of economic and political relations between land lords and peasants - hierarchy of obligations

Manor = self-sufficient agricultural estate

serf = Agricultural laborers - bound to the land

\* system developed due to lack of trade, political decline, lack of security during and after the Roman decline \*

## The Church

- Unifying Factor - Powerful - Kings wanted church approval = spiritual / political power
- Political style hierarchy led by Pope

Clotis - Frankish leader - Christian convert (c. 490s CE)

Pope approves of rule - Role of Pope as a legitimizing power led to greater influence in Europe.

Monasticism - Monasteries + monks - centers of learning and religious teaching locally influential

Charlemagne

- Power of Franks grows - led by Carolingians (Dynastic Family)
- 732 CE - Charles Martel defeats Muslim armies from Spain.  
Carolingian power grows.

Charlemagne

- Growth of Frankish Empire
- Empire splits after his death
- Growth of Education
- Weak successors
- Regional monarchies replace Empires = frequent conflict/war
- Lack of political/cultural unity
- Diversity of languages
- Church emerges as the remaining unifying entity - power grows

Holy Roman Emperors - leaders in N. Italy and Germany - Attempt to gain central control - Failed - Italy and Germany remain divided into numerous small, independent kingdoms or states



## Urban and Economic Revival (Carolingian) (c. 900 - 1100 CE)

- New technology & ~~crop~~ crops = Increase in agricultural productivity and efficiency
- ~~At~~ Military Improvements
- Invasions slow
- Increased political stability
- Population growth = Increased Economic base & markets
- Trade growth = Need for Economic centers = urbanization
- Social structure becomes more relaxed
- Increased literacy
- Expansion of skilled crafts.
- Development of universities

## Feudal Monarchies and Political Advances

Feudalism - political/military structure

Lords & Vassals - mutual system of political/military support

Vassal = military elite - receive land in exchange for loyalty & service to a greater lord

Stronger central Monarchies develop - Especially in France

In England - William the Conqueror - French noble with claim to English throne - Takes England in 1066  
Distributes land to lords = loyalty = centralized power

## Limited Government

Germany & Italy remain divided (this lasts until 1800s)

- Lords, Aristocrats, Nobility remain powerful - limited power of king

1215 - Magna Carta - limits power of English king, confirms rights of nobility in England

Parliaments Develop - representative bodies for nobles & church

- England's gains power on taxation & policy issues

In France - Estates General - parliament that advises king (no real power)

Made of 3 Estates - 1<sup>st</sup> Clergy (church), 2<sup>nd</sup> Nobles, 3<sup>rd</sup> Everyone else

## Hundred years' War (1337-1453)

- England, ~~France~~ France battle over English land claims in France - French eventually win

## Expansionist West

Why? - Population growth / desire for new land, Reconquest of land lost to Muslims  
- Religious war.

## Crusades

- Impact on Europe?