

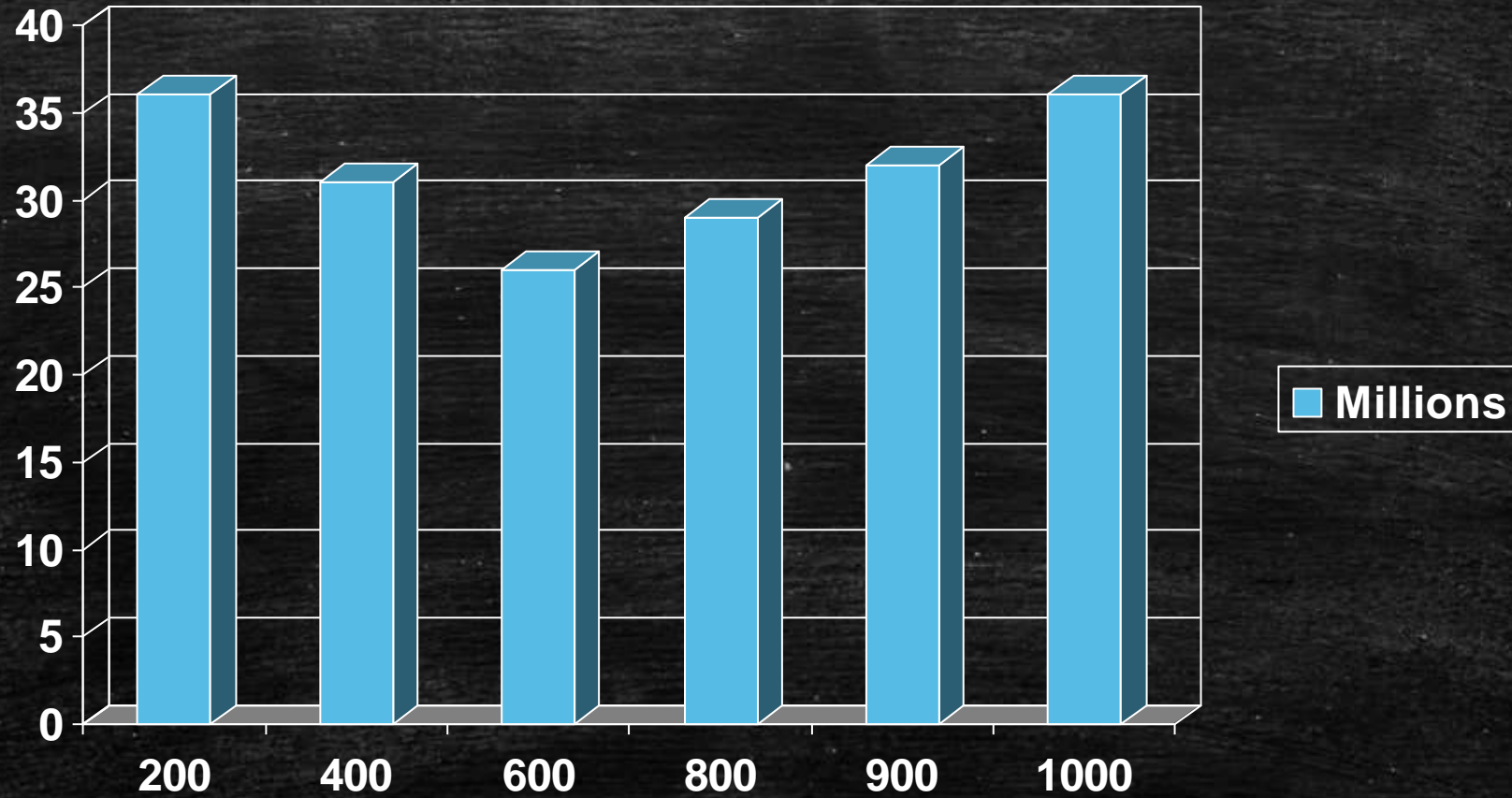
# Stereotypes of the Middle Ages?

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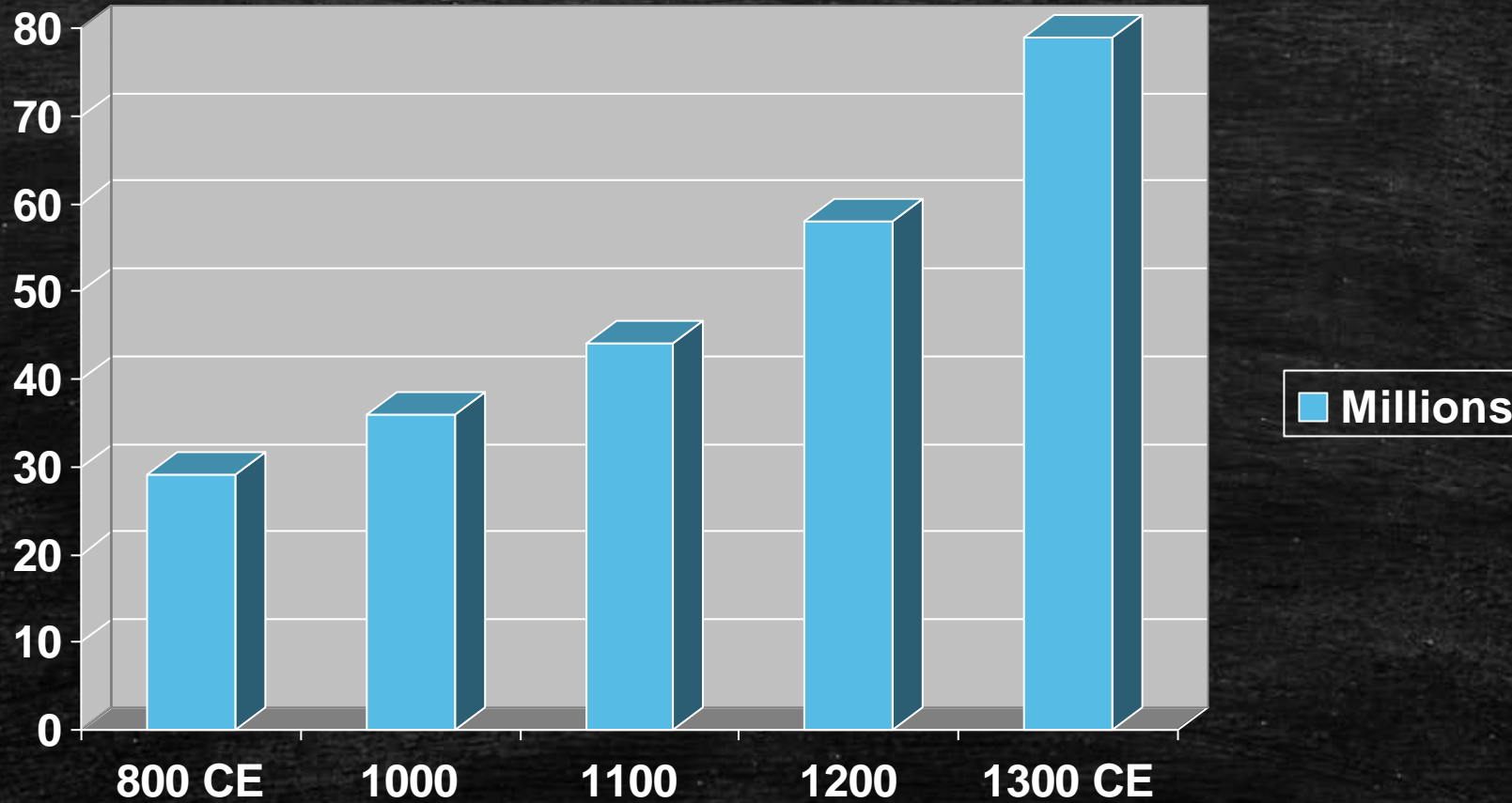
# Post-Classical Europe



# Population Growth of Europe, 200-1000 CE



# European Population Growth, 800-1300 CE



# The Middle Ages (Medieval Period)

- C. 500-1450
- Period between the fall of Rome and the start of the modern era (Renaissance)



# Geography of Western Europe

- Early Middle Ages (500-1000)
  - Undeveloped – Small population
  - Large forests
  - Fertile Soil
  - Outlets to the sea and navigable rivers



# Successor States to the Roman Empire c. 500



# The Franks

- Heavy influence on European development

- Strong agricultural base



- Firm alliance with western Christian church after conversion of King Clovis I





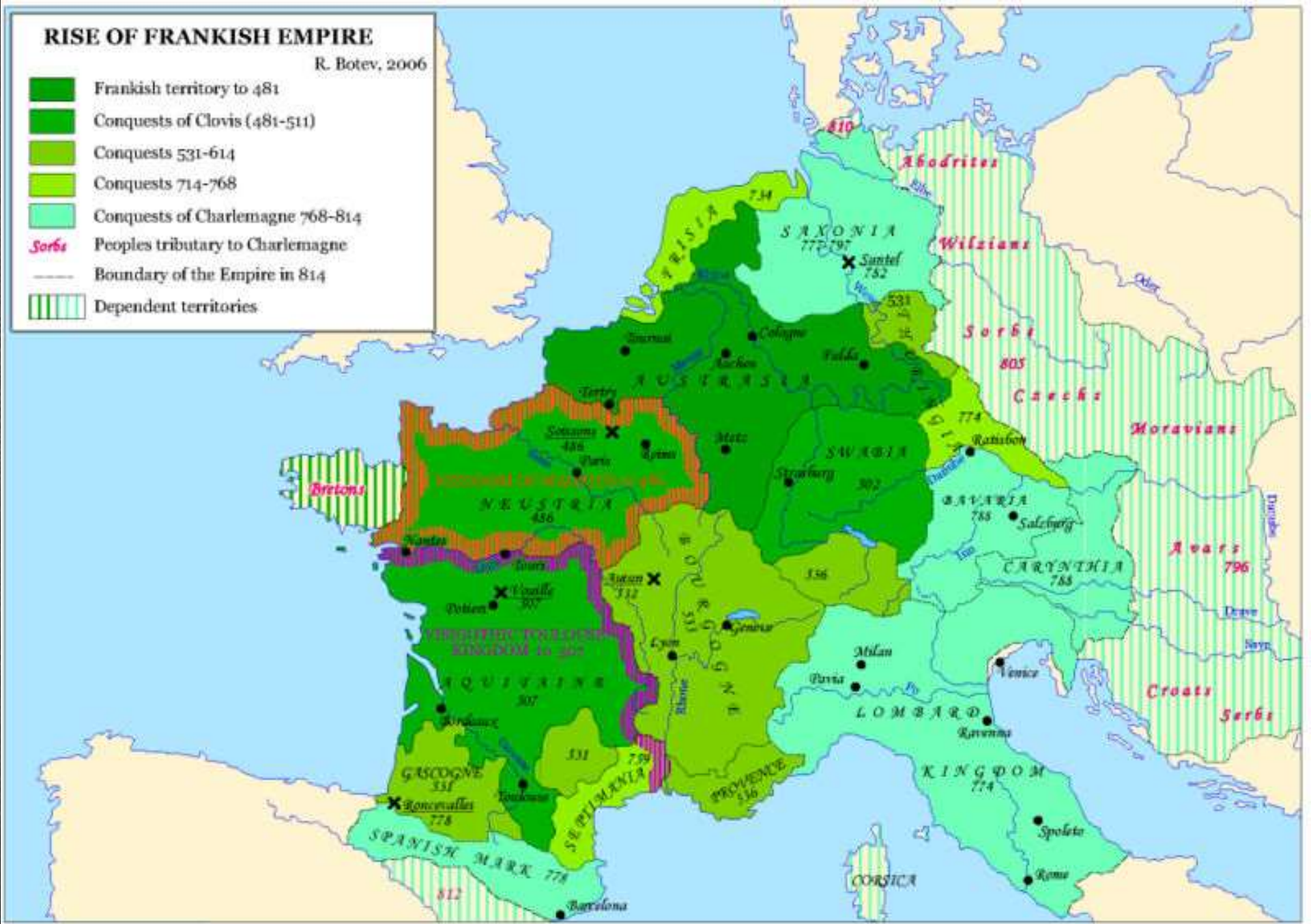
# Europe c. 814 CE



# RISE OF FRANKISH EMPIRE

R. Botev, 2006

- Frankish territory to 481
- Conquests of Clovis (481-511)
- Conquests 531-614
- Conquests 714-768
- Conquests of Charlemagne 768-814
- Sorbs* Peoples tributary to Charlemagne
- Boundary of the Empire in 814
- Dependent territories





# The Empire of Charlemagne, 814



# Charlemagne's Kingdom and Accomplishments

- Spreads Christianity
- Local nobles control regions
- Officials travel the Empire (*missi dominici*)
- Encourages Education

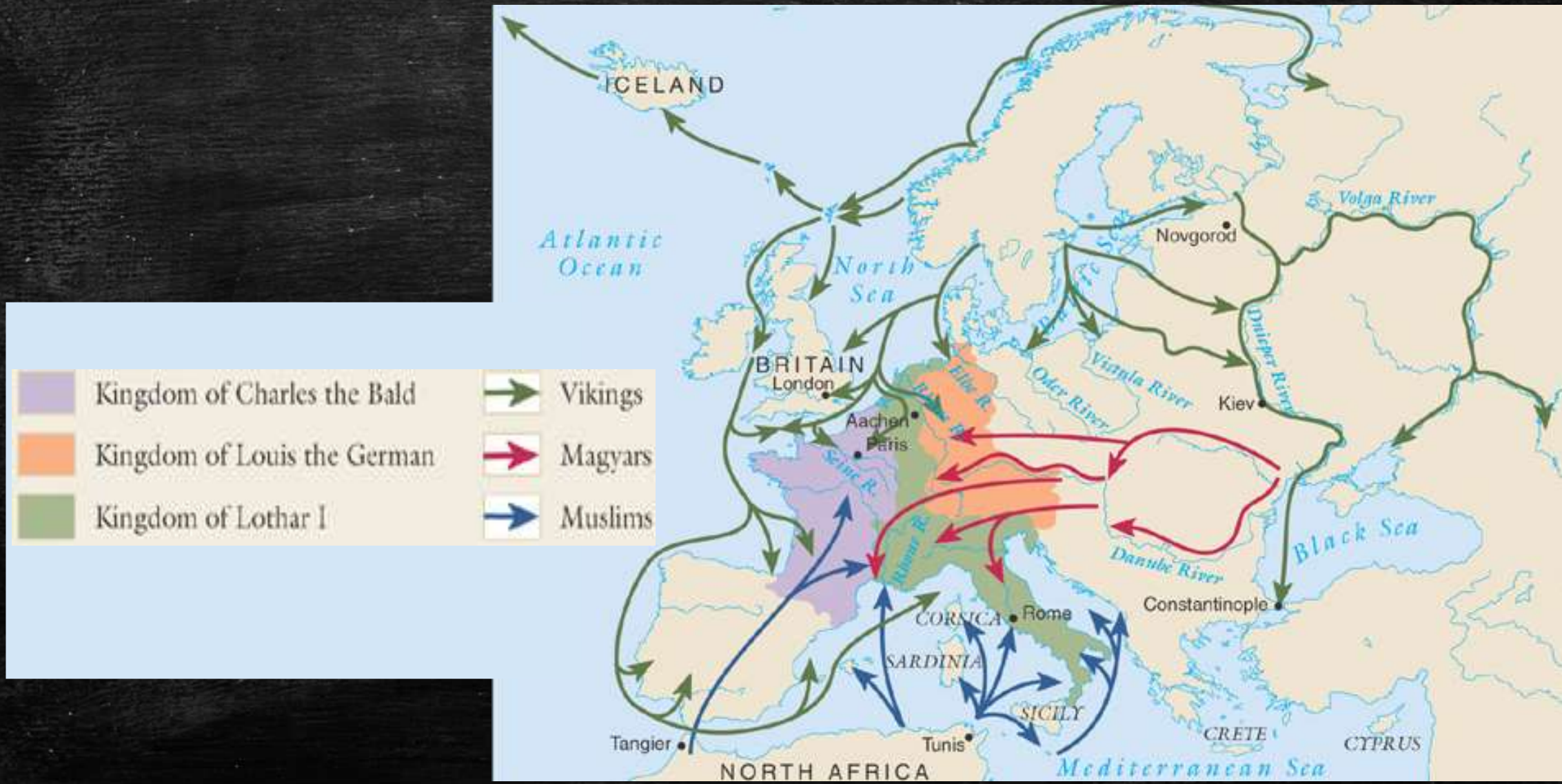


# Charlemagne's Empire



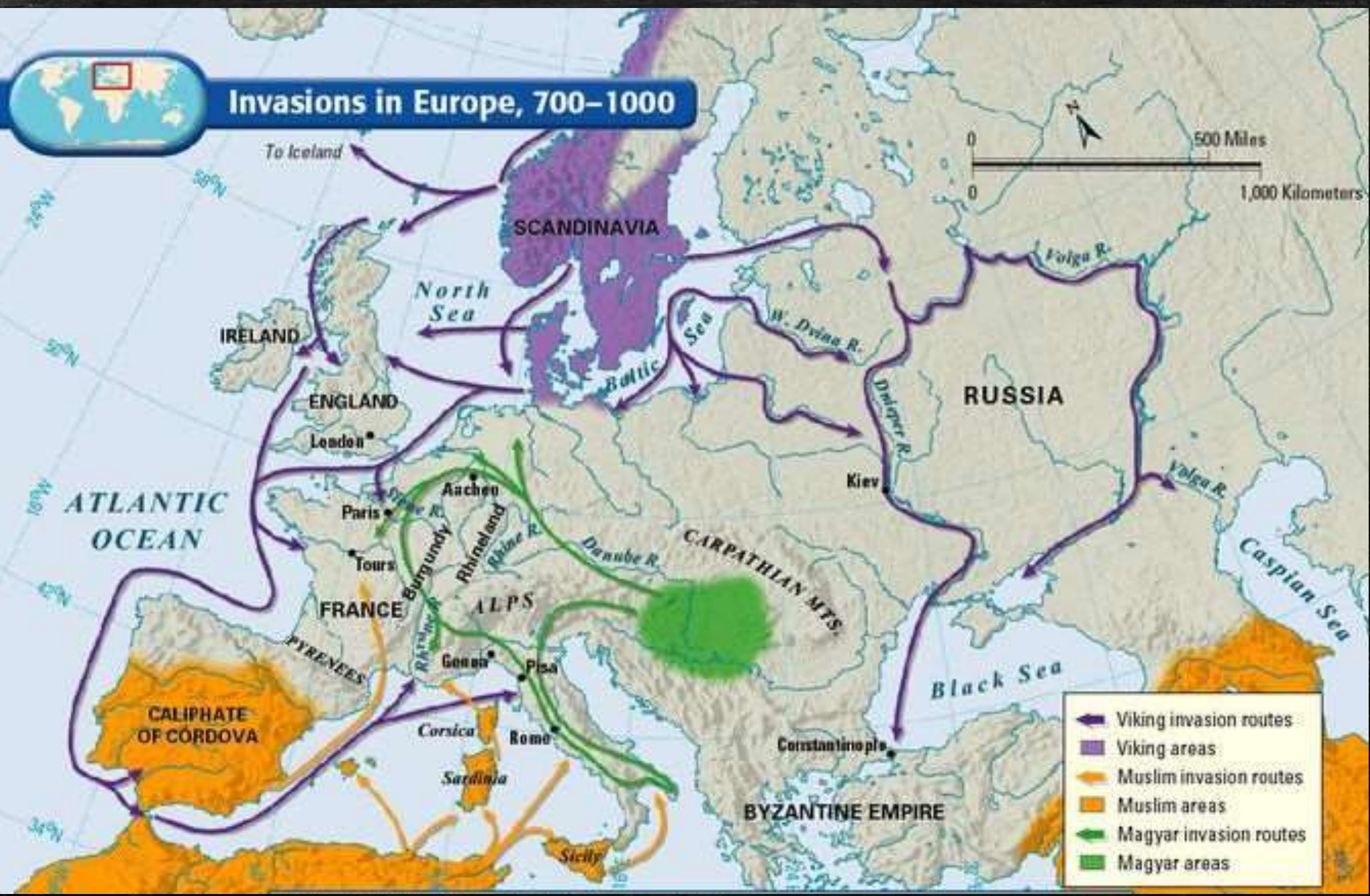
Empire divided among grandsons soon after his death....so what happens?

# Dissolution of the Carolingian Empire





# Invasions in Europe, 700-1000



-  Viking invasion routes
-  Viking areas
-  Muslim invasion routes
-  Muslim areas
-  Magyar invasion routes
-  Magyar areas

# Invasions and the rise of Feudalism

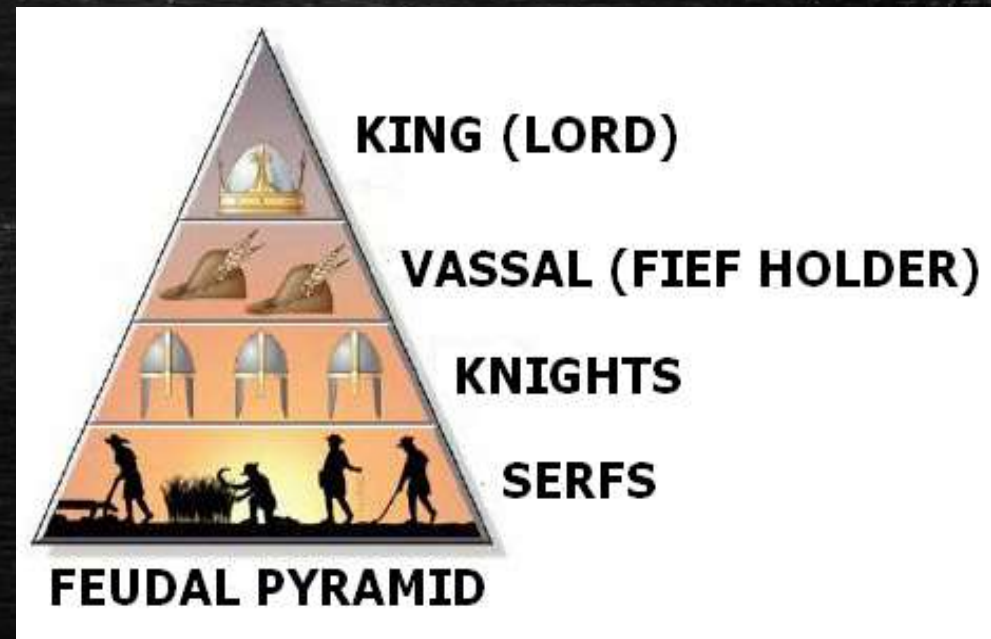
- What is Feudalism and the manorial system?
- Why would invasions lead to the rise of Feudalism?



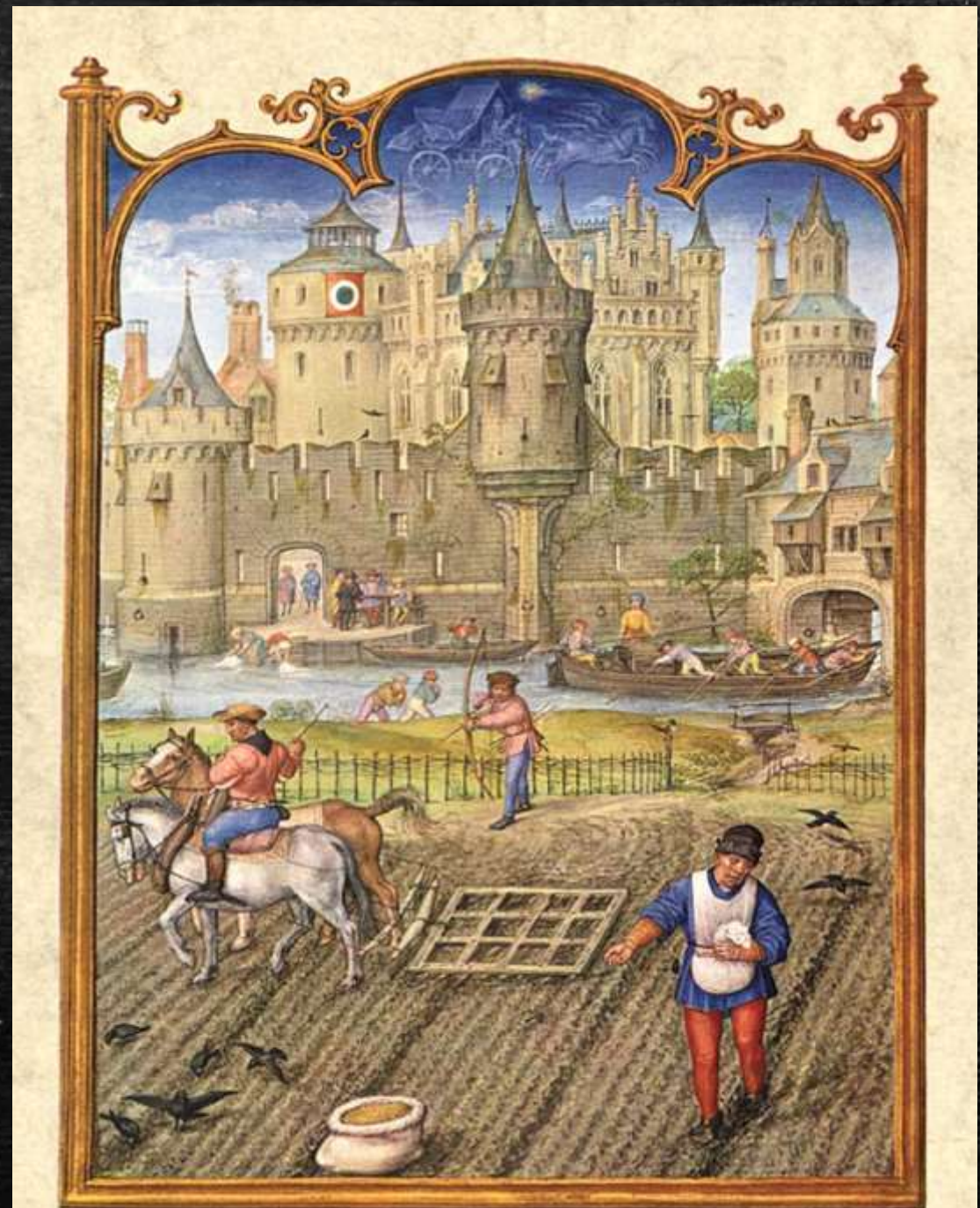


# European Feudal System

- Kings & lords grant land (fief) to lesser lords (vassals) in exchange for loyalty
- Obligations – responsibilities of different classes of society



- Manor – Lord’s Estate (fief)
- Serfs – peasants bound to the land (not slaves)
- Self-Sufficient – the manor provides everything it needs



# The Medieval Church



# The Power of the Church

- Church begins to gain political power during the Middle Ages
- Papal Supremacy – belief that the Pope held authority over all rulers.



# Structure of the Church

- Clergy – religious officials
- Pope is at the top – priests are the lowest rank
- Priests were the main contact with the church and the people



# Conflict With Political Leaders

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- Why does it matter who chooses local clergy?
- How can this give power?



More on this later

# Influence of the Church

- One of the few unifying factors in medieval Europe
- How could the church serve as a unifying factor?



# Power of the Church

- Excommunication – banishment from the church
  - The person could be refused sacraments (no salvation)
- Interdict – sacraments could not be performed on the king's land.





# Improvements in Agriculture (Beginning in the 900s)

- Heavier plow developed
  - Impact?



# Improvements in Agriculture

- Horses used for work instead of Oxen



# Revival of Trade

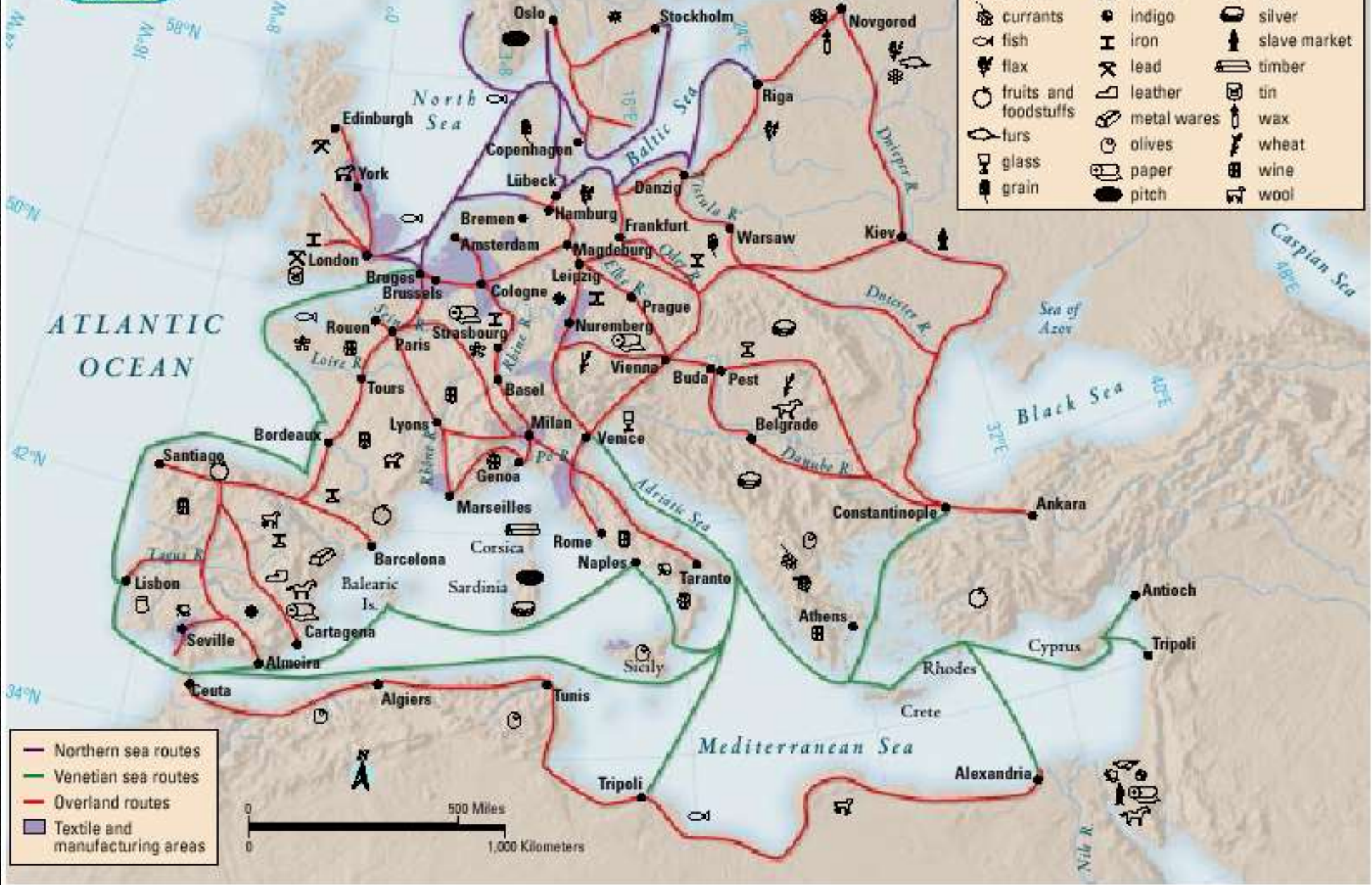
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- Post-Roman decline in trade (except Italy)
- But then things pick up – Why?
- Impact?



# Trade and Manufacturing in Medieval Europe, 1000–1300

Commodities		



- Northern sea routes
- Venetian sea routes
- Overland routes
- Textile and manufacturing areas

# Economic and Social Change

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- Growth of regional, then continental, then world trade networks
- Rise in agricultural production – growth in tension between peasants and landowners
- Urbanization
- Increase in skilled workers and job specialization
- Revival of money systems
- Banking
- Economic Alliances (Hanseatic League)
- Investing with intent to make profit (capitalism ... sort of)
- Guild systems

# Cultural Change – Arts and Literature

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- Romanesque  Gothic Architecture



# Cultural Change – Arts and Literature

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- Romanesque  Gothic Architecture
- Literature
  - Formal subjects (religion, law, etc... written in Latin)
  - Use of vernacular (local, everyday) languages for less formal subjects
    - Continuing development and separation of European languages

# Role of Women: Public Roles

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## – Public Role

- Very limited as it was a “male’s world”
  - Women could own property in own right
- Female rulers were not unknown
  - Generally seen as regents for son, grandson
  - If widowed, lost rights if remarried or when male came of age
  - Frequently seen in Spain, Scandinavia, England, Italy
  - Laws would not permit women to rule in France, Germany, Eastern Europe



# Role of Women: Private Roles

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## - Private Role

- ALWAYS differentiate between aristocracy, poor

### ▪ Aristocratic Women

- Women were the womb to breed the heir; marriage politics taken very seriously
- Roles public and private limited by convention and wealth to social roles and little else

### ▪ Poor women

- Equally a man's world but women had to work next to males for family to survive
- Most women married due to pregnancy, married early in life, died young

# Roles of Women

---

## – Middle Class (Urban) women

- Towns and cities offered fresh opportunities for women
- Women worked in a wide range of occupations
- Guilds sometimes admitted women

## – The Church Women

- As nuns women acquired increased social equality with men by renouncing sexuality
- Abbesses, nuns could run monasteries, were educated, had great influence

# Tonight's Reading

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- 265-275
- Reading Quiz Tuesday

# Medieval Probs



## A Medieval Town

“ . . . Jam-packed wooden houses, each a potential tinderbox, sought extra room through upper stories jutting out over the street. The streets themselves were mere alleys, 6 to 10 feet across. Sewers were open and sanitation scant. The stroller had to dodge slops [human wastes] from above and swilling pigs below; scabrous [covered with scabs or rough patches of skin] beggars jostled him. Except when he raised his eyes to the Gothic grace of town belfry or church spire, signs of filth and disease assailed him everywhere.”

# Religious Conflict

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- ▶ Weakening Church
  - Papal Dispute – More than one person claims to be Pope
- ▶ Heresy
  - Beliefs opposed to official church teachings
- ▶ Inquisition
  - Trials of suspected heretics
  - Imprisonment, Torture, Death

# The Hundred Years War 1337-1453

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► England vs. France



# The Hundred Years War

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▶ New Weapons – Longbow, cannon





# Impact of the Hundred Years War

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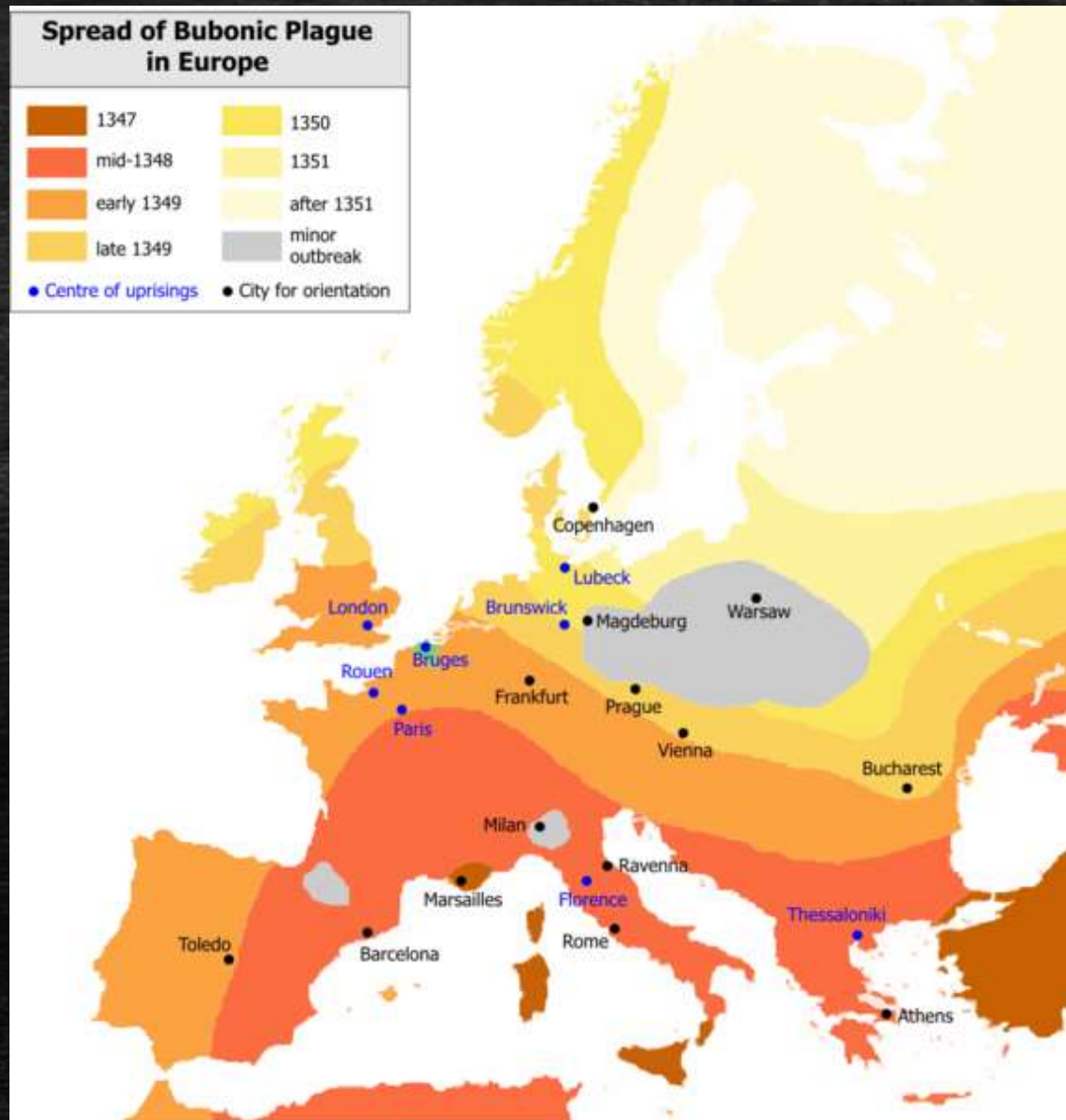
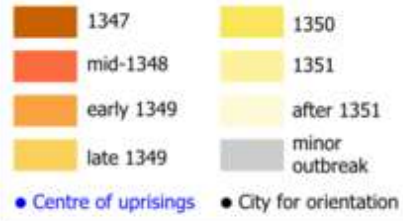
- ▶ French Kings gain more power
- ▶ English develop empire away from Europe
- ▶ Defensive positions are now useless, size of armies grow
- ▶ Role of knights (lords) diminishes

# Crisis of the Middle Ages: The Plague

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### Spread of Bubonic Plague in Europe



# The Plague

- ▶ 30%-50% of Europe's population dies of the Plague
- ▶ Carried by rats and infected fleas



**Flea drinks rat blood  
that carries the bacteria.**



**Bacteria multiply  
in flea's gut**



**Human is infected**



**Flea bites human,  
regurgitates blood  
into open wound**



**Gut clogged  
with bacteria**

# The Plague

- ▶ 30%-50% of Europe's population dies of the Plague
- ▶ Carried by rats and infected fleas
- ▶ People begin moving to the country
- ▶ Increased anti-Semitism (Anti-Jewish)



ps vera est quicquid alij dicant.  
nec debet adu iniustitiam sequi



Apud sabinum sic diffinitur inueni  
est habitus cuiuscumque corporis conu

Pa. Doctor Schna-

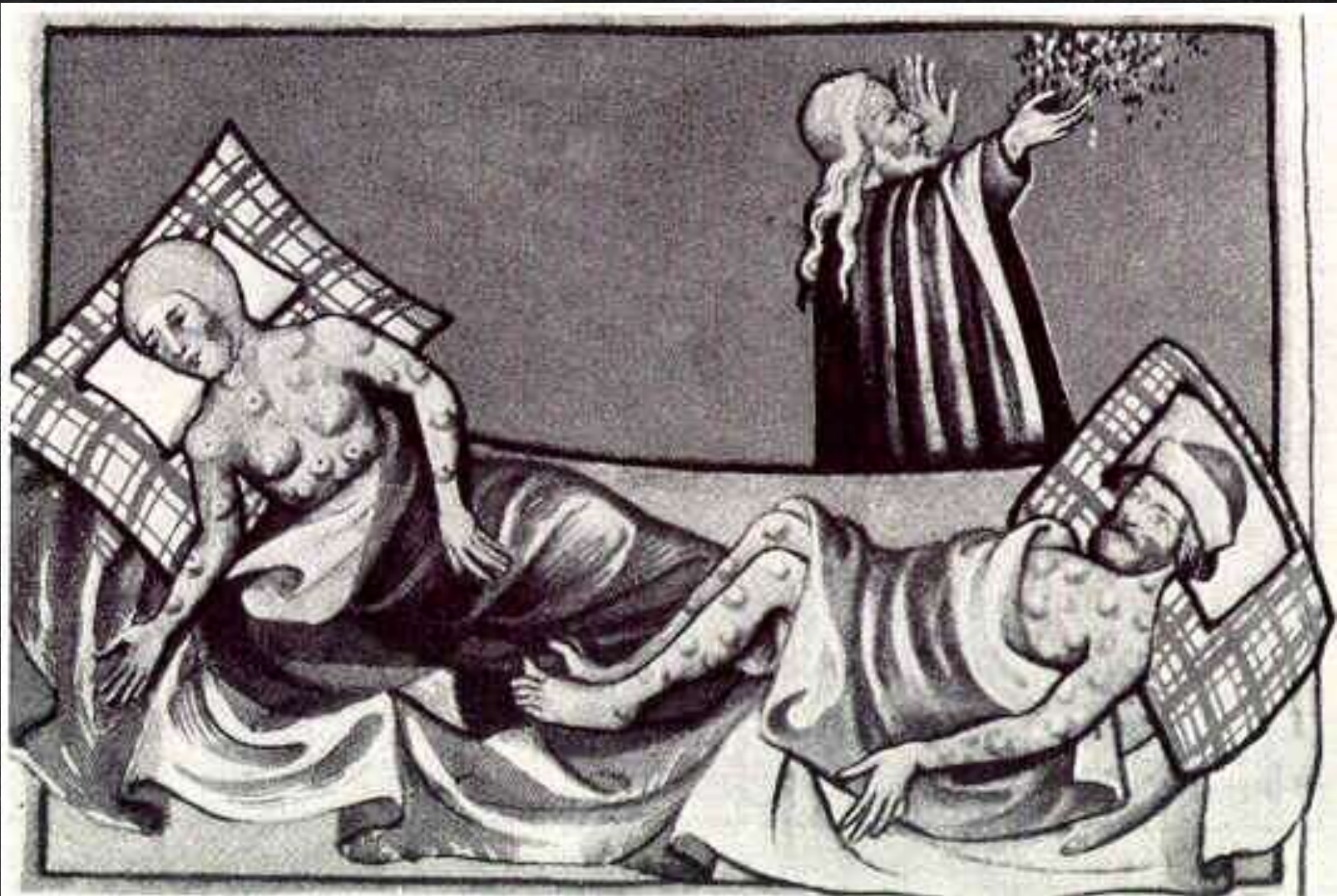
-tel von Rom



Wer Credit als eine fabel  
quod scribitur von Sicut scilicet  
der fugit die Contagion  
et auferet seinen Lohn darvon  
Cada uera fuchs er zu stylen  
gleich wie der Corvus auf der Mythen  
Ah Credite. zehet nicht dort hin  
denn Romae regnat die Pest.

Quis non deberet sehr erschrec  
sur seines Vogel oder Stocken.  
qua loquitur als war er stumm  
und deinet sein consilium  
Wie mancher Credit ohne weg  
das ihn tenit en schwerem Joch  
Marsipium heyt seine Hoff  
und aurum he getohe seel





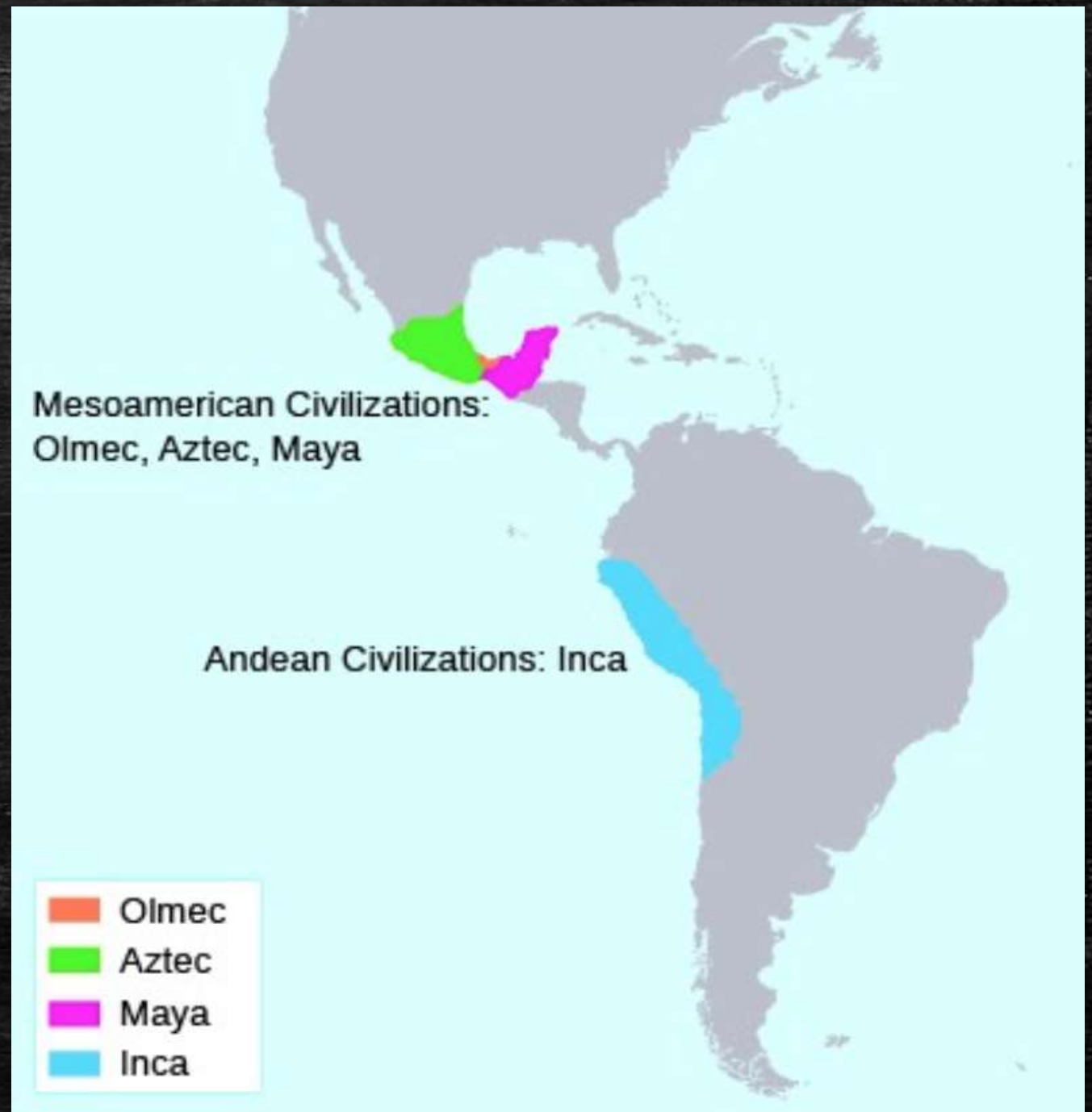


# Consequences on European Society

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- Fewer workers = Higher wages
- Peasants move to cities, look for work
- Towns and cities grow
- Decline in feudalism
- Increase in manufacturing and technology
- Revolts across Europe
- Church power weakens

# Pre-Columbian Civilization in the Americas



# Aztecs and Inca: Tribute Empires

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- **What is a tribute empire? (General Characteristics)**
  - **Aztecs**
    - Local rulers collect tribute (like taxes)
    - Gold, land, labor military service
  - **Inca**
    - Local rulers collect tribute
    - Land and labor
    - Mita = labor on state lands, responsibilities rotated among various communities
    - Women make cloth for royal and religious purposes

- All-T'oqapu Tunic
  - Fine tunics were reserved for high-ranking members of society
  - Geometric patterns represent various ideas
    - People
    - Places
    - Social roles



# Aztecs and Inca: Style of Rule

## – Aztecs

- King represents god on Earth
- Polytheistic theocracy
- Wealthy nobility
- Strong military

## – Inca

- King represents god on Earth
- Polytheistic theocracy
- Wealthy nobility
- Strong military

### Indirect Rule

- Local leaders controlled conquered lands (city-states) but were responsible to the Aztec government

### Direct Rule

- Divided into four states (Suyu) led by royal governors
- Highly developed bureaucracy
- Intentional spread of Quechua (Inca language)
- Extensive road system

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# Aztec Empire

c. 1519

