



The High Middle Ages

The people developed new ways of farming:

_____—plant in deep, rich soil = better crops

Use horses instead of oxen = _____

3 field system = more food

from 30 million to 42 million in 150 years

Townpeople moved back to the cities

Created a new class of people—_____

Jews: were discriminated against because of their religion

Forbidden to hold land and run most businesses

GUILDS:

Even if there were 12 shoemakers, they all made the same product and sold it at the same price.

Guild—_____

Merchant—controlled all of the trade

Craft—shoemakers, glassmakers, cloth makers, druggists, etc.

CHARTER:

Gave towns tax exemptions and made them _____

Many serfs ran away from their manors and fiefs and lived in towns

If you lived there 1 year and 1 day—you were free.

CHURCH:

Power abuses:

Marriage—_____

Simony—_____—being ordained by kings/lords instead of church officials

GREGORY VI (reformer) becomes the pope-

Bans ALL lay investiture

Henry IV (king of Germany) gets angry. Calls him a false pope

The German bishops side with the pope

Henry comes to Gregory and asks for forgiveness—_____

Popes had more power than the kings:

They would just excommunicate a king that disagreed with them

If they continued to disobey the pope would impose an _____:

All Christians were partly governed by _____

Church collected a tax—1 tenth of a person's yearly income = _____
money was used to help the poor and pay church officials

Popes encouraged Christians to go to war against _____

THE INQUISITION: (1225)

Organization of experts that were supposed to _____

People who were charged were questioned and almost always found guilty

Friars:

Owned nothing—lived by begging

Dominican friars—white robes

Franciscan friars—brown robes

ARCHITECTURE:

Between 1000 and 1100 towns in Europe began to build massive stone churches

Huge doors framed by large arches

Heavy roof pressed down on thick walls

Two rows of thick pillars ran down the length of the church

The abbot at Saint Denis' monastery thought church looks heavy and earthbound
He wanted more height and more light

1. _____ —ribs ran from the ceiling to the pillars to support the weight
2. _____ —stone roofs pushed outward—braces of carved stone on the outside of the building.
3. _____ —all arched went to the vaulted ceiling where all lined met and pointed to heaven.

In 1163 the people of Paris set out to build the tallest church in Christendom:

GROWTH OF ROYAL GOVERNMENTS:

In 1066, King Edward the Confessor died without an heir.

2 people were declared king:

_____	_____
descendant of Rollo the Viking invaded England in summer of 1066	English nobleman Met William with his troops
BATTLE OF HASTINGS	
Normans win	_____

William the Conqueror declared _____

English lords who had supported Harold lost their land

William granted fiefs to 200 Norman lords—they swore loyalty to him

New ruling class in England— _____

In Germany

Henry IV's son _____ was trying to build an Empire

Otto beat the Italians and was crowned Emperor in 962

The German-Italian empire he created was called the Roman Empire of the German Nation. Changed to _____

As Europe's material prosperity grew, so did its interest in learning
_____ were created in Paris, France; Bologna, Italy; and
Oxford, England

Bachelors: 3-5 years + passing grade on final exams

Masters: 3-15 years

THOMAS AQUINAS-

Found no conflict between faith and reason

Said that the most basic religious truth could be proven by logic



KNIGHTS:

_____ (means horse-riding lord)

Demanded that he fight bravely for his 3 masters:

his feudal lord

his heavenly lord

7

14

21

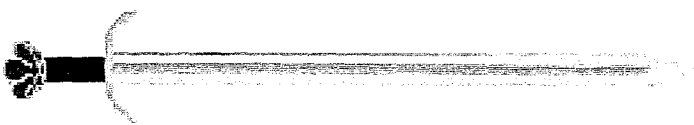
start school

knights with armor and weapons

helped
elaborate bath, cleaned of impurities.
Fasted for a day. Touched on the shoulder by
the lord of the manor with a sword.

Took part in mock battles involving two knights

Charged at each other



“From the confines of Jerusalem and from Constantinople, a grievous report has gone forth that an accursed race has violently invaded the lands of these Christians, and has depopulated them by pillage and fire.”

The “accursed race” was the _____
They had taken Baghdad, Jerusalem, and all of Asia Minor
The Byzantine Emperor appealed for assistance
Pope Urban II called on the knights of Christendom to join a _____

“Undertake this journey eagerly for the remission of your sins, and be assured of the reward of imperishable glory in the Kingdom of Heaven”

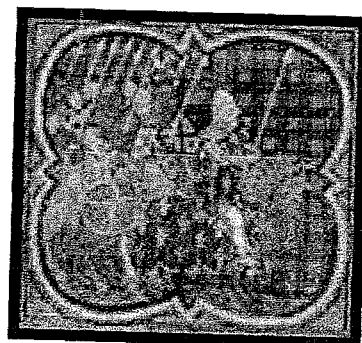
Over the next 2 centuries there were 8 official crusades and countless unofficial ones
60,000 knights became crusaders

CAUSES:

Pope’s goals— _____
Wanted to reunite with the Byzantine empire

Knight’s goals— _____
forgiveness of sins
rich plunder

Merchant’s goals—transported armies by ship for a hefty fee



FIRST CRUSADE: (1097)

French, German, English, Italian, Spanish, and Scottish knights at Constantinople
Were prepared for battle— _____
Took 2 years—heat, thirst and fever killed many soldiers
Still were able to capture cities along the way
12,000 troops (less than 1/4 of the original army) reached Jerusalem

Muslim men and women were chased through the streets and murdered
Jews were herded into a temple and _____

*“Piles of heads, hands, and feet were to be seen in the streets of the city . . .
But these were small matters compared to what happened at the Temple of Solomon
[where] men rode in blood up to their knees”*

In 1144, the city of Edessa was reconquered by the Turks
The Second Crusade was organized to recapture the city



In 1187, Jerusalem fell to a _____

Thus the **Third Crusade** was organized

Known as the _____
3 of Europe's most powerful kings took up the cross

Fredrick drowned while crossing a river
Philip got a bad fever and went home

Richard fought valiantly to regain the Holy Land. He fell ill and when Saladin heard this he sent him a gift of snow and peaches.

The 2 leaders came to respect one another and in 1192 they agreed to a truce:

In 1202, pope _____ appealed for a **Fourth Crusade**:
This time troops never made it to Jerusalem—instead they became entangled in Byzantine and Italian politics

The 5th—8th Crusades were all aimed at Islamic cities in Egypt and _____

The 6th Crusade—Fredrick II met with Saladin's nephew and peacefully negotiated a treaty that returned Jerusalem to Christian rule

The pope said the treaty was a pact with the devil and _____

People lost interest in the Crusades and became cynical about _____

CONSEQUENCES OF THE CRUSADES:

- 1. Decline of papal prestige**— _____
as the crusades were unsuccessful
- 2. Decline in the power of the nobles**—weakened the feudal nobility. Many knights were killed or mortgaged their property to go and fight.

- 3. Decrease in Byzantine power**—Constantinople never recovered power after the Fourth Crusade
- 4. Increase in religious intolerance**—Hostility between Muslims and Christians spread to tensions between _____
- 5. Increase in trade**— _____
Demand for these products was high: sugar, pepper, cinnamon, cloves, plums, watermelons, apricots, dates, pistachio nuts, lemons, Persian rugs, and cotton clothes.

People's loyalty to the idea of Christendom declined as new loyalties to their own lands of England, France, or Spain grew.

