






The High Middle Ages

- The people developed new ways of farming:

- * Heavier plow – plant in deep, rich soil = better crops
- * Use horses instead of oxen = 2x as efficient
- * 3 field system = more food



- More food = More people
- from 30 million to 42 million in 150 years
- Townpeople moved back to the cities
- created a new class of people—
MIDDLE CLASS

"Middle Class"



Jews:




- Were discriminated against because of their religion
- Forbidden to hold land & run most business
- Became money lenders instead



GUILDS:

- Competition was forbidden in towns
- Even if there were 12 shoemakers, they all made the same product & sold it at the same price.
- Guild—an association of people who work in the same occupation
- Merchant—controlled all of the trade
- Craft—shoemakers, glassmakers, cloths makers, druggists, etc.
- Enforced quality standards
- Trained new workers—apprentice—journeymen—master



CHARTER:

- Granted by lords
- Gave towns tax exemptions & made them independent of the feudal system
- Many serfs ran away from their manors & fiefs & lived in towns
- If you lived there 1 year & 1 day—you were free

CEZARCA:

- **Power abuses:**
 - **Marriage**—priests were getting married
 - **Simony**—selling church offices
 - **Lay investiture**—being ordained by kings/lords instead of church officials

Gregory VII (reformer) becomes the pope -



- **Bans ALL lay investiture**
- **Henry IV (king of Germany) gets angry. Calls him a false pope**
- **Gregory excommunicates Henry**
- **The German bishops side with the pope**
- **Henry comes to Gregory & asks for forgiveness—Concordat of Worms**



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 and **interdict**:
 - **All marriages, baptisms, & religious ceremonies were stopped**
- All Christians were partly governed by **Canon Law—law of the church**

- Church collected a tax—1 tenth of a person's yearly income = **a tithe**
 - money was used to help the poor & pay church officials
- Popes encouraged Christians to go to war against **Muslims & heresy people who hold beliefs that differ from the church's teachings**

THE INQUISITION: (1225)





- Organization of experts that were supposed to find & judge heretics
- People who were charged were questioned & almost always found guilty
- **Guilty people were tortured**



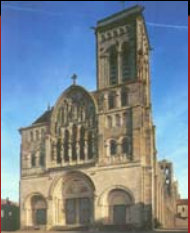

Friars:

- **Were missionaries**
- **Owned nothing—lived by begging**
 - **Dominican friars—white robes**
 - **Franciscan friars—brown robes**
- **Were widely respected for their lifestyle**






Architecture:

- Between 1000 & 1000 towns in Europe began to build massive stone churches
 - huge doors framed by large arches
 - heavy roof pressed down on thick walls
 - 2 rows of thick pillars ran down the length of the church
- This style was called **ROMANESQUE**





- The abbot at Saint Denis' monastery thought church looks heavy & earthbound
- He wanted more height & more light
- New style: **GOTHIC**
 - Pointed, ribbed vaults—ribs ran from the ceiling to the pillars to support the weight
 - Flying buttresses—stone roofs pushed outward—braces of carved stone on the outside of the building
 - Pointed arches—all arches went to the vaulted ceiling where all lined met & pointed to heaven

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

The Cathedral of Notre Dame

GROWTH OF ROYAL GOVERNMENTS

- In 1066, King Edward the Confessor died without an heir
- 2 people were declared king:



	
William the Duke of Normandy	Harold Godwinson
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> descendant of Rollo the Viking invaded England in summer of 1066 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> English nobleman Met William w/ his troops
BATTLE OF HASTINGS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Normans Win 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harold was shot in the eye

- William the Conqueror declared all England his personal property
- 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—the French speaking nobles



In Germany...


- Henry IV's son Otto I was trying to build an Empire
- Otto beat the Italians & was crowned Emperor in 962
- The German-Italian empire he created was called the Roman Empire of the German Nation. Changed to The Holy Roman Empire

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





THOMAS AQUINAS –

- found no conflict between faith and reason
- Said that the most basic religious truth could be proven by logic



KNIGHTS:

- Lived a code of chivalry (means horse-riding lord)
- Demanded that he fight bravely for his masters:
 - his feudal lord
 - his heavenly lord
 - his chosen lady




7 – page—start school

14 – rank of squire helped knights with armor & weapons

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

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 Seljuk Turks
- 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 CRUSADE to rescue Jerusalem and the Holy Land from the Muslim Turk



“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
- They painted red crosses on their armor and marched east




CAUSES:

- **Pope’s goals**—Prove power over Europe
 - Wanted to reunite with the Byzantine empire
- **Knights’ goals**—glory in battle
 - forgiveness of sins
 - rich plunder
- **Merchant’s goals**—transported armies by ship for a hefty fee
 - increase trade with conquered cities

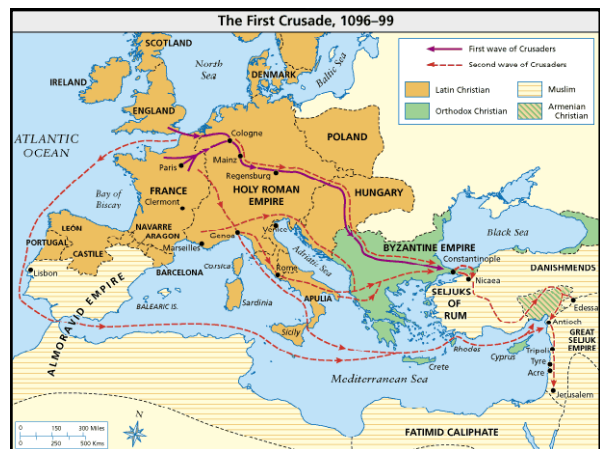
FIRST CRUSADE: (1097)

- French, German, English, Italian, Spanish, & Scottish knights at Constantinople
- Were prepared for battle—not prepared for the march to Jerusalem
- Took 2 years—heat, thirst, & fever killed many soldiers
- Still were able to capture cities along the way

FIRST CRUSADE: (1097)

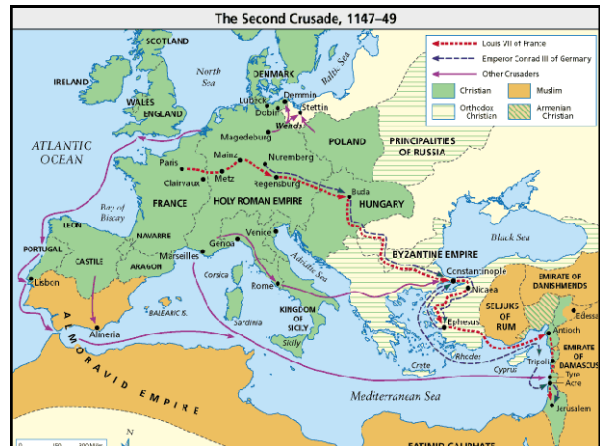
- 12,000 troops (less than 1/4 of the original army) reached Jerusalem
- Besieged the city for a month, July 15, 1099 it fell
- Muslim men & women were chased through the streets & murdered
- Jews were herded into a temple & burned to death

“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”





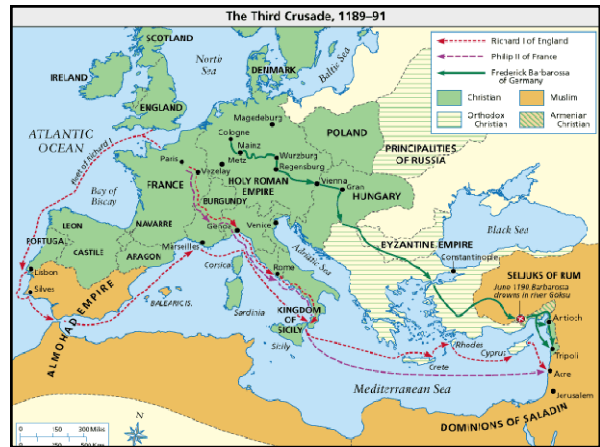
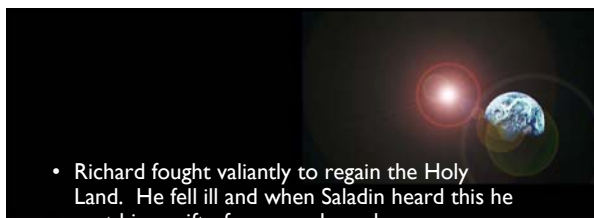
- In 1144, the city of Edessa was reconquered by the Turks
- **The Second Crusade** was organized to recapture the city
- European armies were defeated




- In 1187, Jerusalem fell to a Muslim conqueror named Saladin
- Thus the **Third Crusade** was organized
- Known as the King's Crusade
- 3 of Europe's most powerful kings took up the cross
 - * French king Philip Augustus
 - * German emperor Frederick I
 - * English king Richard the Lionheart

Frederick 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:
 - Jerusalem would remain in Muslim control
 - Unarmed Christians could visit the city any time they wanted to

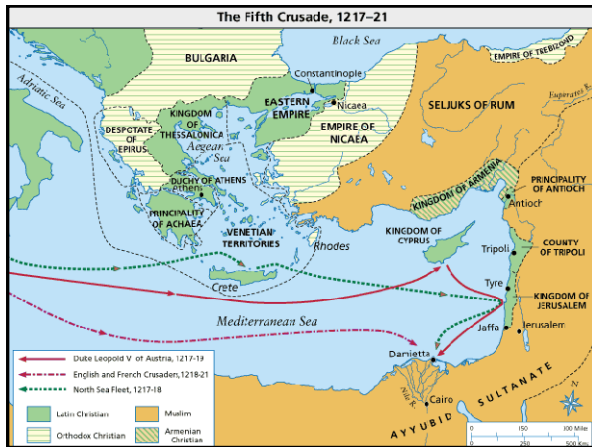


- In 1202, Pope Innocent III appealed for a **Fourth Crusade**:
 - This time troops never made it to Jerusalem—instead they became entangled in Byzantine & Italian politics





- The 5th – 8th Crusades were all aimed at Islamic cities in Egypt & North Africa
- The 6th Crusade—Fredrick II met with Saladin's nephew & peacefully negotiated a treaty that returned Jerusalem to Christian rule
 - the pope said the treaty was a pact with the devil & excommunicated him
- People lost interest in the Crusades & became cynical about Holy Wars



CONSEQUENCES OF THE CRUSADES:

1. Decline of papal prestige—respect for the papacy declined 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 & fight. Monarchs usually took over these lands.

MORE CONSEQUENCES:

3. Decrease in Byzantine power—Constantinople never recovered power after the 4th Crusade
4. Increase in religious tolerance—Hostility between Muslims & Christians spread to tensions between Christians & Jews
5. Increase in trade—Crusaders brought home goods from the east. Demand for these products was high: sugar, pepper, cinnamon, cloves, plums, watermelons, apricots, dates, pistachio nuts, lemons, Persian rugs, & cotton clothes.

- People's loyalty to the idea of Christendom declined as new loyalties to their own lands of England, France, or Spain grew.
- The end of the Crusades signaled that the Middle Ages were drawing to a close.