

Civ 04-03-30

Heirs of the Roman Empire: Three Major Empires in the Early Middle Ages

The Eastern Roman Empire: The "Byzantines"

The remains of the Eastern Roman empire; capitol was Constantinople (now Istanbul); Spoke primarily Greek and Greek derivatives; Greek Orthodox Christians; West and East struck differences

Justinian, ruled 527-565 AD

Considered the founder of the Eastern empire; controlled many of the derivative characteristics of that area; Theodora represents a trend of changed laws by Justinian; she was a circus performer and changes the rules to get the girl; she had an act with stripping and animals; she became a backbone of his rule

Internal Concerns - Theodora shows her worth; 532 in Constantinople the Nika Riots take place against Justinian; he is frightened; Theodora tells him to fight them with military force; he does so at the major arena at Constantinople, sealing and slaughtering approximately 30,000 people; took out a large part of the male population

Also had legal reform of the Roman laws - organized and comprehensible; Corpus Iuris Civilis (CJC), completed by 529 AD; last major piece of government business done in Latin -- things moved to Greek after that; becomes significant to the medieval period for legal text and later in the Western world

Building Campaign - rebuilt Constantinople; Hagia Sophia (Christian church); became a place of worship for Islam; launched a great building campaign to create new stuff

External Concerns - Justinian wanted to recreate "Roman Glory"; eyes on North Africa and Spain; conquered the Goths, the Vandal Kingdom, most of the Italian Boot, etc.; extended military control over parts of the original Roman Empire; can be argued that ancient Italy is no longer defined at this point; goes after the Sassanid Empire; interrupts major political vacuum and takes over

After Justinian

The empire declines for lack of maintenance; his influence could not be matched in the new leadership ranks, so things dwindled (Cold War); the Byzantines shrank

Contributions

Maintained Greek culture and language, which did not disappear with the decline of the Hellenistic world; sent Greek Orthodox missionaries into areas like the USSR; 800-1100 AD, there was a concentrated effort to missionize the Slavs; realized that translations were essential; completed Cyrillic translations; Martin Luther later completes the first German translation for Prince Edward ...; in Kiev, Vladimir was converted; he pushed his society to the same; now there is a stronger connection with Constantinople for controlled territory than Rome

The Rise of Islam and Changes in the Mediterranean and West Asian Worlds

Pre-Islamic Arabia

Tribe/Clan organization; all things were based on this social structure; not sure of origins; could be connected to Abraham via Ishmael and Hagar; Quaryash tribe is a major tribe in the area; before the rise of Islam, the society is polytheistic; Allah is only one of the gods worshipped; Mecca was a great trading

area; Ka'ba was a center for worship of a number of gods; Mohammed rededicates the place to Allah only; their neighbors are too busy fighting to realize what's going on (Byzantium/Sassanids)

Mohammed, 570-632

Mohammed is a prophet of Allah; preached monotheism to Allah; Islam means "submission"; Muslim means "one who submits"; Mohammed married wealthy and began looking for spiritual enlightenment in the caves outside of Mecca; claims to have heard from Gabriel; believed he had the true message from the same God of Abraham, etc.; message was rejected by most of society; "There is only one god and Mohammed is his prophet."; the society in this day and age had no problem thinking that religious and ulterior motives went well together; did not want monotheism because that meant they didn't make as much money in the Qu'at; did not find Mecca safe and traveled to Medina (the "second holy city"); the trip is called the "Hijrah", which means a search for sanctuary

Islam

Faith has been corrupted in some parts of the world from the original; no basis for "jihad" in the basic tenants of the faith; Islam - "submission"; Muslim - "one who submits"; Qu'ran - transcribed as Mohammed spoke of "divine influence"; translations are not well received or effective; The Five Pillars - the basics that keep people working for the community and in line with everything else; monotheism and prophet hood of Mohammed; Pray five times a day with semi-ritual prayers; give alms to the poor - alms, tithe or offering; observe Ramadan - fasting during the ninth month of the Islamic calendar; can't eat from sunup to sundown each day; big feast at the end; pilgrimage to Mecca, "Hadji"; not required; restricted to Muslims only

The Abrahamic Tradition

Mohammed connected himself with the Abrahamic Tradition intentionally; claimed to worship the same God; People of the Book - the idea that everyone has a sacred scripture in common; granted protection to Christians and Jews because of this; not first-class citizens, but considered like lost brothers; Similarities between the three - monotheism, strong responsibility to God, Middle-Eastern origins, prophetic traditions, Jerusalem; Jerusalem is counted as the "third holy city" of Islam; Mohammed is rumored to have transcended into heaven at the rock where Abraham almost killed Isaac; for the most part, Islam is historically kind enough to allow Christians and Jews into holy cities, but that is not always upheld; small percentage is intolerant historically, not unlike other religious influences

Expansion of Islam

After prophet hood, the Caliph/Khalifa was created as the successor to Mohammed, not a prophet; title given to leaders of the community

Reasons for Expansion - "Convert or Die" myth; used tax exemption as a way to influence conversions; wanted to increase taxable area

Military Evaluation - good at fighting in North Africa; fought light and fast; pseudo Guerilla warfare experts; Romans are not prepared to fight a foe so mobile

Expansion in Three Directions - North against the Byzantines; West into North Africa and Spain; East against the Sassanids; Sassanids no longer have the strength to fight back after quibbles with the Romans; Expanded to the borders of India; when things were considered to work between cultural groups, they worked well

Impacts on Europe, the Mediterranean World, and West Asia

Islam transcended other cultural identities; Western Europe was frightened of the rapid expansion; did not take much time to understand the new religion

The Carolingian World

Development of the Empire

Frankish Beginnings - Merovingians; long haired kings; Clovis (r 481-511) starts them; they were Roman Catholic; slowly grew, defeating smaller tribes; came to power over time

Charles Martel, in office 714-741 - "the hammer"; mayor of the palace; not king; pseudo prime minister for the kingdom; the line of Clovis is declining and the mayors are gaining more power; Charles is really in control; he ensures that all power is in his hands; treats the military well by paying good wages; consolidates control over the outer areas towards the center

Battle of Tours - 732 CE; Islamic raid from Spain to test the kingdom of the Franks; meet Charles Martel's troops, Franks win; he uses this as evidence of great success, but still felt threatened

Pepin the Short - in office 741-751; King 751-768; Successor to Charles as his son; self-declared king; realized he had just taken down a rightful ruler; seeks the Pope to declare him a legitimate ruler; he offers to protect the Papacy in return for legitimacy; invades Italy; Papacy under fire from the Lombards; used the army of the Franks to secure their position; land in question belongs to the Byzantine empire; Pepin the Short claims that the lands are in the Patrimony of Saint Peter and declares the land property of the Papacy

Charlemagne, ruled 768-814 AD

Charles the Man - his father set up the kingdom; without his help, he could not have been what he was; Carolus Magnus; the "ideal ruler"; everything we think of as a good ruler; not well educated, but held education highly; a lot like Bush

Reclaiming Roman Glory - had ideals to defeat the Lombards; did so; took Gaul to the Pyrenees; took parts of Germany and Bavaria; Saxons were unwilling to be assimilated; forced baptism across water with priests and archers

Coronation in 800 - started the tradition of the Pope crowning the kings; crowned king of the Roman Empire by surprise; Aachen; meant nothing practically, but cemented the relationship between the Papacy and his family/succession

Carolingian Administration - huge empire; to run effectively, he needed educated administrators; divided into counties with counts to rule them; marches and margraves along the borders as a more military solution; *missi dominici* - one civil servant and a priest; made sure that the law was being upheld and Christianity was being "practiced correctly"; connected with the people well and secured the idea of looming administration

"Carolingian Renaissance" - realized that he needed to educate people to run things properly; held scholars on staff; Alcuin - an Englishman from York; helps with the standardization of religious and cultural practices; creates a new edition of the Bible with copy errors corrected, distributed throughout the empire; standardizes worship (Mass); sticks to Benedictian rule; popularizes a new way of writing (Carolingian Minuscule); Charlemagne puts money into schools as well; Palaces and Cathedrals now taught; Cathedrals would instruct for priesthood, etc. and types of rhetoric

After Charlemagne: Breakdown - his son (may have been named Louis) rules for a while with no problem; his son has three children: Lothar, Louis, and Charles; they all realize that they all want to rule

and split the empire; Charles becomes the French king; Lothar gets the Roman empire and the midsection between the East and the West; Louis gets the German side; Lothar cannot hold his land and it is absorbed over time by the other two; the Vikings benefit from the lack of order between the three territories and are able to hold ground against their outer borders; while the culture is similar, there is no political unity; primary languages are early French and German, some Latin from educated people; Treaty of Verdun in 843

Reform and Renewal I: The Rise of Cities and the Development of Commerce

Beginnings and Growth

Population was highly rural; cities were dominated by Feudal Lords; Lords could be priests, rulers, etc; Merchants attracted craftspeople;

Old foundations - Cologne; Colony; Roman settlements; still had Roman walls, etc; Christian church develops an Archbishop in Cologne; Revival in the 10th century; merchants convene there over time; ~5000 people, huge by Medieval standards

Cities from necessity - monasteries or forts; rivers for transportation; Ghent; merchants gathered to service the monastery and provide themselves transportation; weakness when the Vikings used the rivers to get there quickly as well

Gaining Independence

Citizens wanted freedom from feudal Lords, taxes, etc.

New charters - tried to convince the king to help them against their Lord; akin to incorporation of a city; London does this with the king of England over a number of years; pledged loyalty and money for independence and protection

Violence - feudal lord of Laon was a local bishop; chartered, but the Bishop took back his word; the citizens marched on the Bishop's residence and found him hiding in a wine cask; gained independence *de facto*; unsure of the exact cause of death

Town Government

Forms - Oligarchy; town managers; both ruled by the few; communes, ruled by only a few people in reality; elected a few officials

Regulations and Stuff - in charge of city maintenance in all aspects; maintained honesty with common weights and measures; regulated prostitution; suburbs - below the south of the city

Development of Commerce

Trade develops between cultures

Rebirth of Long Distance - Trade all over the middle east and Europe; routes ran to the farthest corners of this part of the world, carrying stuff from Asia, etc.; brought in medicine, spices, etc.; spices used to increase flavor and offset more spoiled meats; took back raw materials - food and wood mainly

Development of Regional Markets - Merchant fairs; kind of like the flea market or farmer's market with goods; fair at Champagne; provided goods that could not be achieved locally

Development of Guilds - people with certain sets of skills; became much more specialized with time; regulated the value of goods by regulating the number of practitioners in one area, etc; regulated the training of apprentices to keep the dumb kids out; socially separated different kinds of people and provided common ground for those in the guilds; took care of each other; helped take care of funeral expenses and widows

Being an apprentice - wide range of training years for different apprenticeships; masterwork required at the end to prove you can make the grade

The Merchants' Challenge to the Traditional Social Structure

Those who work (peasants), those who fight (knights), and those who pray (clerics) were the typical social classes; merchants were not categorically definable; presented a conundrum to society

Religious Expression

Three Monastic Traditions

Solitary Ascetics - no intention to be a part of society; fought evil in own hearts; Stylites and St. Anthony (251-356 AD); start in Egypt and move north; seek God as the sole purpose in life

Communal Monasticism - lived in communities to carry out God's work together; most common form; began with St. Benedict of Nursia; did not originally intend to start a community; gathered a following by his own penance; Monte Cassino 529 AD; architectural casualty in Italy during WWII; first monastery; group of like-minded men to worship together; created the Benedictine Rule (guidelines to monkish life); simple and clean lifestyle - poverty, humility, chastity; "ora et labora"; prayer and working to provide for a society; monasteries grew like weeds through northern France and Great Britain

Everyday Life - cloistered; people saw monasteries as sources of holiness in the towns around them; thought they would bring favor with God by their existence; monasteries for men, convents for women; Abbot is the head of a monastery; Abbess is the head of a convent; prayed at certain times during the day, but mostly worked; copied manuscripts; scriptoriums copied texts; chronicles - monks were interested in histories of the world; more important to keep a history than to accredit sources, etc., unlike modern scholars; illumination - dressed up texts for fun and accessibility by adding pictures to the side and even the words themselves; added some self-portraits to works in some cases

Internal and External Reform - sense growing that monks had become soft, living more plush than they had in the past; reform to go back to the Benedictine Rule; just enough to survive comfortably; Cluny - monastery in France, established by the Duke of Cluny; Cluniac Reform - strict rule as a simple service to God; daughter houses - liked what Cluny had done and became followers of the same path

The Mendicants - originally lived in society; believed in following the same rules (poverty, chastity, piety); felt that they needed to go into the community to minister to people

St. Francis, 1182-1226 AD; spiritual awakening was that his material culture was wrong; renounced his lifestyle to a bishop and wanted to become a monk; felt he was wearing the wrong clothes and stripped to the buck; went out and spoke to people in their languages with no food or money; vagabond for Christ ... Brother Jeb, anyone?; not licensed by the church, struck ill with the papacy; went to get a license from the papacy rather than staying against them

Doctrines - said that the clergy were sacred; everything done in clergy-hood is blessed; i.e., bad people doesn't affect the work he does for Christ; i.e., baptism by a hypocrite doesn't make the baptism invalid as long as he was ordained by God; said everything created was good; the material was not evil, but the church needed to be poor

Dominic of Castile, 1170-1221 - wanted to bring the ministry to the Mongols; didn't speak their language; had a very hard time convincing them to listen; papacy asked him to focus elsewhere; asked him to preach to heretics instead; established the order of preachers; made good inquisitors

Heresy and the Church Reaction

Church believed that the people needed to be cared for; anyone that disagreed with the way they were doing that was a threat.

Waldensians - Valdez of Lyon / Peter Waldo; parallel with Francis - started out as a preacher to bring the

Word to the people; Waldo said he wanted to preach without consent from the church; argued that the church was corrupt; apostolic poverty - said the Pope should not be wealthy; the papacy declares him a heretic and excommunicates him; Waldensians said the clergy was not necessary; claimed that the sacraments given by unholy people were invalid (logical fallacy there...); said the church could not offer remission of sins; literalists to the Bible

Cathars / Albigensians - southern France, near Moissac; said they were true Christians, but held different beliefs than the Catholic church; Dualists - held that there were two gods - good and evil; all material in the world was created by the bad god; held that the world was evil; encouraged people not to have kids; two kinds of classes - spiritually cleansed and not; Believers were the class that most people lived in for the majority of their lives, forced to live imperfect and believe in perfection; Perfects were the class that had been cleansed entirely, sinless and "perfect"; generational curses followed through lines of "perfect" training - if one person was not morally sound, all his students were blemished; 5 year process to re-cleanse after sinning from a perfect state

Response: Inquisitorial - NOT the Spanish Inquisition; used individuals to take a look at areas that were practicing heresy; most people were not punished severely; most were put in prison; small numbers of deaths; church could not put them to death; irreparably damaged sinners were handed over to the local government for death sentencing; some punishments were conducted posthumously as a symbolic gesture of decimation

Religious Practices

Services - Mass is the traditional service; reenacts the sacrifice of Christ; given in Latin; people in the Nave would hear the service, but they would not see it performed; held that if you were present for mass, you reaped the spiritual benefit

Ways of Teaching - could not use texts because the majority of people could not read; used stained glass to tell stories; plays to convey spirituality through theatre; mystery cycles; 2nd Shepard's Play - talked to the people themselves; allowed them to identify with the people on stage because they related to the same lifestyles; morality plays - shorter; Everyman; teaching a specific moral lesson using a parable-esque tale

Seeking Help and Forgiveness - church ministered to the people to secure their salvation and forgive sins; (yeah .. THAT'S Biblical ... SURE! Let's have the church play God!); saints from all walks of life - martyrs from all different kinds of conditions; revered for chastity; Mother Mary as the most holy of saints; praying to a patron saint for a miracle; (another WONDERFULLY Biblical principle ...); Adoration of the Virgin; Penance and absolution - using acts to wash sins away; relics - pieces of body or clothing from saints; used to force people to oaths and to ask forgiveness; reliquaries; created boxes for relics - reliquary caskets; some artists made cases in the shape of the object; Saint Foy's skull is stored in a full-body sculpture

Pilgrimages - mainly to Jerusalem; after taking a pilgrimage, an indulgence was given (remission of your sins by the church ... yet ANOTHER wonderfully Biblical concept ...); Church of the Holy Sepulcher - destroyed by the Islamic movements

Canterbury - Thomas Becket vs. Henry II; used to be drinking & whoring buddies; after becoming the archbishop of Canterbury, Becket took his office seriously; Henry may have made an offhand comment and knights murdered Becket in a church; Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales*; elevated to sainthood quickly

Invasion of Muslims, Vikings, and Magyars

Islamic Expansion

Muslim Invasion of the Iberian Peninsula - 711 AD; Gibraltar; Tariq went to survey land; took over; people there helped the Muslim community, and the Muslims remembered that later; more tolerance in Spain than in other areas; Islamic empire covered the majority of the Roman territory

Caliphate of Cordoba - Umayyads; name of the general culture expanded from Mecca/Medina; thrown out of Mecca and escaped to Spain; claimed to be successors of Muhammad; showcased Islamic culture to Spain and greater Europe; controlled a major part of the Iberian peninsula south of the Duero

Northern Adventures - Battle of Tours, 732 AD; Raiding party from Caliphate of Cordoba; Charles Martel and the Franks beat them; Caliphate of Cordoba saw this as a single defeat in a small expedition; France saw this as a major defeat of the Islamic world, but did not know that the Muslims would not return; set a level of paranoia in France

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The Vikings: Raiding and Settlement

Vikings

Came down from Scandinavia; moved into Ireland, Britain, and Western Europe; Homelands in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark

Viking - "Go Viking" - to get on a long ship and looking for plunder or fast trade

Very good sea peoples; "dragon ships"; Pillaged around the Thames and the Seine; moved because of the lack of land in Scandinavia

Horns were an "optional extra"; most Vikings did not wear them

Areas of Viking Advancement

British Isles - first wave interested in plundering the British coastline; Monasteries were seen as very vulnerable points; Lindisfarne (northern Britain); no warning

Second wave wanted to settle (Danes); didn't count on English resistance; Alfred the Great (king of Wessex) held them back and kept them from advancing further; Danelaw - Viking settlements; Mercia was also a Viking kingdom

Third wave struggled for takeover (Normans); French people that were originally from Scandinavia; Edward the Confessor dies without heirs; three people claim kingship: Harold Godwinson, Duke of Wessex; claimed that Edward told him he could have the throne; William, Duke of Normandy; William the Bastard or William the Conqueror; Harold, King of Norway; Norway or Normandy would each have to lead a military invasion to claim the throne because the Duke of Wessex was already there; Battle of Stamford Bridge in 1066 AD - Wessex defends against Norway; Battle of Hastings in 1066 - Normandy wins; Battle of the Abby

William established a monastery for his victory; Now had to convince the English that he was their king; built castles everywhere; used vassals effectively; claimed ownership of all land in England; wanted to know everything about the land he "owned" and created the "Domesday book" in 1080-1086 AD; people thought it was an invasion of privacy

Vikings began to look further west; population density was still too high for the dreams of the Vikings; there was a need for "prestige goods" to prove power/wealth; Iceland - too many people moved there too quickly, depleted supplies quickly; moved further west into Greenland; Erik the Red establishes a colony because it is close to home in 984 AD; North America is settled in 1000 AD by Leif Erickson; Vineland - grapes; Newfoundland; Native Americans were hostile; climate change caused harsh travel conditions; too far from home; Vikings sailed back east

Eastern Europe and Western Asia - Principality of Kiev; Slavs, Rus, Novgorod; Rus become the rulers of the Principality of Keiv; Rus ... Russia; 972-1015 AD; Ascention to the throne of Vladimir I; interested in making connections with the Eastern Roman Empire and the Byzantines; asks for a wife in return for military help; sent Ana on the condition that Vladimir converts to Christianity; Cyril and Methodius are two Eastern Orthodox Christian Missionaries; sent to help teach Christianity in a native language; Slavonic alphabet is translated from the spoken; translated the gospels into this form; Yaroslav the Wise - Vladimir's son; 1015-1054 AD; realized that the spiritual connection to the Byzantines was great, but they didn't need a political connection; tried to establish independence from Byzantine rule

The Magyars: Another Threat from the East

862 AD moved from Asia into Western Europe; not originally interested in control; wanted to loot and plunder; frightened the people they raided; 950 AD, the German emperor realizes he must stop them; Battle of Lechfeld, 955 AD; Germans win; Magyars decide to settle and establish a small kingdom in Hungary around the Danube River; Europeans had no guarantee that they would not return

Consequences - power devolved to the local rather than empirical control; castles were used as defensible borders for governmental centers; two social classes: warriors who fought and peasants who worked; shift in land ownership; now belonged to those who could defend it; fewer owners; shift to feudalism

Education and Rise of Universities

Modern universities were born in Europe; dichotomy between the strong headmaster and the ideals of higher education

Cathedral schools - train clergy and teach them Latin; also trained those who wanted to work for local Lords; trained monks and also administrators; Universitas - educational guilds; wandering scholars would travel from city to city; these collections of educators would congeal and end up giving out degrees

University of Bologna - law school; students wanted to band together to fight for regulations; better living, better teaching, regulated fees; Corpus Iuris Civilis (CJC) was a major text

University of Paris - began as a cathedral school and grew; faculty became a guild; decided they were better qualified than the Bishop to make educational decisions; stayed within a single college for the duration of study, but got a degree from the larger university; Sorbonne - known for theology and philosophy; Avarde worked at the University of Paris

The Curriculum

Different from the Greeks and Romans in that they wanted to teach the "truth" as it was perceived at the time; not highly innovative thinking; some tradition of rhetoric to show off what was memorized

Trivium - grammar, rhetoric, and logic

Quadrivim - arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music

Typical degree periods were about the same as today

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[Happy Tax Day!]

Medieval Military Might (feudalism a la carte)

Greeks were interested in having a hoplite style army; Romans had mercenary and paid armies; with the end of the Carolingian empire, there was no force able to keep a standing army; a system was required to make use of society to defend things

Those who work (peasants), Those who fight (knights), and those who pray (clergy)

Military Organization

Military technology has advanced considerably since Roman times; knights and cavalry were prevalent; high premium on the use of horses in battle; expensive to be a knight; stirrups came from Asia; cannons were used as a ballistic weapon; trebuchet used to hurl things like a catapult to break down walls

Origins and Definition

Origins - breakdown of Rome caused no major powers to be present and in control; smaller, individual powers arose in several areas on a much smaller scale; Germanic ideas migrated into western Europe; tribes -> vassals and lords; Changes in government; Changes in society - high premium on the warrior; people needed to survive; defense became the knight class; knights become a sense of power or aristocracy

Definition - "Feudalism" (modern term); set of similar practices; reciprocal relationship; very political relationship; hierarchy of control between a higher class and a lower class based on what people can provide and what people need; Economics - manorialism (Manor); similar to latifundia; manors had every necessary represented; small village

Political Basis: Vassalage

Lord and Vassal - Lord was a higher class ruler; Vassal came from "vassus"; lower class that is honorable and fights for the lord; Vassal called retainer because he was retained by a Lord

2 Kinds of Vassals - Castellans lived in the castle and did work around the place; with more land, a lord could give out land to Territorial Vassals; all was irrefutably owned by the lord; while most land and allegiances followed a hierarchical scheme, getting more broad down the class chain, some regional lords would have more than one allegiance to a duke or knights to a regional lord

Procedures and Public Ceremonies - the lord is required to provide vassals with protection; vassals provide for the lords by way of proceeds and products; very few written contracts; most ceremonies were legit because they were public ceremonies with witnesses; Homage was the vassal pledging allegiance to a lord; Knighting was promotion of status of a vassal; honored them and made a stronger allegiance to the lord; Investiture was the process of giving vassals something to work with; fiefs were given to vassals symbolically as control of that land; primogeniture - the eldest son inherits the family jewels; without inheritance of this kind, land would infinitely divide across generations until it became impractical to keep

Military-based structure so that a duke could call on his lords, who could call on his knights, who could call on his vassals, etc.

Church Reaction

Chivalry - Courtly love; romances - knight trying to impress/win a damsel

Tournaments - war-style combat not intended to kill people; refocused energy outward without causing death and destruction like war; allowed people to be competitive without being grotesque

Crusades - coming up!

Economic Basis: Manorialism

The Manor - agricultural production, trades, defense - everything you need to survive; primary purpose is to provide for the lords; personnel - tenants, serfs; mostly serfs - not slaves; tied to the land; as a lord divides land, he provides the people to work that land as well; frozen in their occupations, but not fully owned; tenants rented the land; could not sell, but could pass it down through families

Important Technology - heavy plow; padded horse collar; horseshoe

Farming Techniques - strip farming and rotational farming; rotated crops between three fields, one for fall one for spring one resting each year; strips used to make agriculture more even per person farming; For the lord (Demense Lands), some lands were farmed to support the manor; for the Clergy (Glebe); for the peasants

Place of Women

Nobles - used as marriage alliance material for political motivations; often ran the place while the husband was away; held a sense of power; sometimes used to reward vassals by marriage

Peasants - worked just like every other peasant

Problems and Changes

Problems - military forces needed to be cared for when they returned home; king is a vassal to another king

Changes - bastard feudalism; vassals give money so that the lords can hire armies

Crusading in Medieval Eurasia

Themes - Why would you be possessed to do this? What was the reaction in the Middle East? After the third crusade, the crusaders never make it.

Definition and Background

Considered a pilgrimage to see the Holy Lands and come home; armies were originally brought in order to secure entry into Jerusalem; most Arabs were tolerant of entry anyway

Christian Background

Not much scriptural precedence for this kind of violence (at least, not in the New Testament; the Old Testament was littered with things like this)

Miles Christi - warrior of Christ (i.e., a monk fighting evil within himself); transformed into an outward battle against evil

Theory of a Just War - required to be a just cause; used events from the distant past to justify combat against the Muslims; argued self-defense

Reasons Why

Religious pilgrimage for spiritual enlightenment; potential political and economic gain; Al Hakim - destroyed the Church of the Holy Sepulcher; political motivations; Battle of Manzikert, 1071; tried to prevent migration of the Turks into the Byzantine Empire; most people lost money on crusades

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(Continued)

Who Went?

People took wives, children, servants, etc.; not restricted to military; prostitutes; akin to a roaming migration; Ooodalollie!

How Fund?

Major provisions were required; knights had to pay for themselves and everyone they took; people sold lands, etc.

Myth of the Younger Sons - some people saw this as a way to get rid of their younger sons, but the expense was too great to make that practical

Provisions

Church did not really provide monetarily, but they offered to protect your lands at home

Indulgence - offered to cleanse your sins if you died in battle during the Crusades; Right ... So the church now has the power to remove sins. Oy vey.

Towards the end, people were able to raise mercenary armies with the funds provided by their vassals.

European Knowledge of Islam

Not much was known; mostly myths; Christians alike in the East were not distinguished from the Muslims, so allegiances were not formed between them

Prelude: La Reconquista

Re-conquering the Iberian Peninsula for Christianity

Castile and Aragon - two major Christian kingdoms in the re-conquest; slowly pushing south into Al-Andalus (Muslim kingdom); finally reclaiming the area

Granada, 1492 AD; defeated the last Muslim king in Spain; Ferdinand and Isabella kicked the Jews out of Spain; Pope denied people in Spain the "right" to go on a Crusade so that they could fight for re-conquest

Conditions in the Eastern Mediterranean

Islamic States - Seljuk Turks, Sunni; Fatimids, Shia; Abbasids, Sunni; fighting between them distracted them from the Byzantine Crusades; religious and political disputes

Christian State - Byzantines are in decline, losing the war against the Turks; no friends in the West; had been declining since 5th cent AD; Great Schism, 1054 AD; final separation of the Eastern Orthodox vs. the Roman Catholic

The First Crusade, 1096~1109 AD

Only major success for the West; after announcing their presence, the Muslims prepared to defend themselves

1094 AD, Byzantine Emperor requests help from the West; 1095 AD, Pope Urban II sends aid in the form of a Holy War to re-conquer Jerusalem; Preaches Crusades; became a very emotional campaign to everyone

Different groups left for the same destination; Organized Crusade first; People's Crusade next, which was emotional but not established; left under the direction of Peter the Hermit

Success of the Organized Crusade - Edessa, 1097 AD; Antioch, 1098 AD; Jerusalem, 1099 AD; Tripoli, 1109 AD; taken one after the other; transformed into the Latin Kingdoms or Crusader States

Byzantine emperor was furious; wanted his land back; Crusaders did not want to give up the land on principle; those who stayed were not sufficient for a successful occupation

Muslims did not take them seriously at first, then began to react; thought at first they were a group of pirates, then realized they were serious; took back Edessa; king Zengi and his nephew Salah ed din / Saladin

Second Crusade, 1145~1190 AD

Zengi is in control of Edessa in 1140s; Another Crusade is launched, this time with the intent to convert or conquer infidels; sparked the Northern Crusades, etc.

Saladin realized the only way to push the Christians out was to unite the Egyptians and his people; built his own coalition; takes over Egypt; uses that force to take over the Crusader States

Battle of Hattin, 1187 AD - first major victory of Saladin; close to Nazareth; made very effective use of weather; built fires around Christian camps to exhaust them before battle; Christians lose; began to reclaim cities on the coast

Jerusalem, 1187 AD - reclaimed later in the year; took it in stride; reclaimed without killing most people; let them go for fees or for free if poor; "gentlemanly"; Christians were shocked

Third Crusade, 1189~1191 AD

Saladin had the advantage this time; Europeans send three charismatic kings - Frederick I, Richard I, and Phillip II Augustus; Richard and Phillip do not get along; Frederick dies on the way over; remaining kings are in an internal power struggle

Seige of Acre - lost to Saladin; never reclaim Jerusalem; Richard negotiates Christian access to Jerusalem; Europeans were somewhat unhappy; Richard never enters Jerusalem himself; negotiated entrance without weapons, then could pick them up and leave later

Saladin is permanently entrenched; he establishes his own empire; lasts slightly beyond his death; established just long enough to remove the "Christian threat"; marks the end of the Crusader States

Fourth Crusade, 1202~1205 AD

Original goal was to travel to Egypt and go North to Jerusalem; contracted with shipbuilders in Venice to build ships; Crusaders could not pay for all of the ships - didn't have enough people to make enough money

Offered a deal to take Zara over in return for passage; 1202 AD, Crusaders take Zara, a Western Christian city; the Pope is furious and excommunicates people; allows reentry in order to let people go on the Crusade

Offered another deal to take Constantinople to solve a Byzantine imperial spat; king on the throne had offered money, but didn't pay up when the time came; Crusaders use a riot in 1204 to conquer Constantinople; the Pope is still furious, but claims Constantinople as part of the Roman Catholic church; Latin kingdom established

Crusade never reaches the Holy Lands

Crusades in Europe

Albigensian Crusade, 1209 AD - the church had tried to bring them back to Roman Catholicism; launched a crusade to accomplish this; turned into a political tool; Count of Toulouse;

Northern Crusades, 1233 AD - attempt to bring the Northerners into the church; Teutonic Knights carried monastic vows but took care of military occupation; Conrad of Mazovia asks for help from the Knights; asks for help converting the Prussians; offers them the land they conquer; the Pope backs them; knights establish their own kingdom there; put a lot of money into developing the land and giving something back for the people who lived there, but retained full control

Jews in the Middle Ages

Crusades - several crusaders attacked Jewish centers in France and Germany; Rouen was the first city attacked; the Pope failed to stop them

Status Decline - 4th Lateran Council, 1215 AD; decided that everyone had to dress certain ways to identify people; one of the origins of Jewish badges; no Jew could hold a Christian job

Economic problems - pushed the Jews out of cities; became bankers to kings; held them at the mercy of the kings they loaned to

Accusations - myths that Jews were malevolent towards Christians; Chaucer, Prioress's Tale; myths persisted into literature

Pressure to Convert - great pressure to convert Jews to Christianity; "only half Christians"; converted were called "Conversos"; once a Jew, always a Jew - watched very carefully even after conversion

Expulsions - Jews were expelled from several kingdoms throughout this time period; Expelled from England because the king didn't want to pay them back; took some refuge in the Islamic world; often told they could not take money with them

Civ 04-04-22

Chat sessions will be held before the exams; late papers in class today; papers not picked up can be picked up at the exam.

(Continued)

Effects and Results

Crusades did not have a large impact on the Middle East; they were better at adapting to the Mideastern culture than forcing them to adapt

Short Term - Financial loss to Europe; worsened international relations; Muslims were now wary of the Christians coming into Jerusalem, et al.

Long term - greater desire for hot, spicy foods in Europe; silks and other exotic goods were now demanded in Europe; trade networks had to increase to supply the demand; stimulated economy; Feudal orders broke down because there was less difference between the lords and the vassals; land ownership changed hands and overthrew some ruling jurisdiction from before; New Monastic orders arose; Monks who were "fighting for God"; highly effective; originally acted to protect the roads to the Holy Lands; built hospitals, etc.; Templars and Hospitalers; acted as a long-distance bank between Europe and Jerusalem; Fueled anti-Semitism and general intolerances between Europe and the Middle East

Crisis in the Fourteenth Century

Everything that could go wrong, did go wrong; the Hundred Years War; the Plague; Peasant Uprisings, etc.

The Hundred Years War, 1328-1453

Personal conflict between France and England; two countries fighting for control; not constant war; times of war and times of peace; Edward III, King of England vs. Philip VI, King of France

Causes - Edward has a legit claim to the kingdom of France; Philip III passes away, Philip IV has three sons and one daughter; daughter is the only living member; she marries Edward II, making England a legitimate claim; dig through the laws to keep that from happening; declare that under Salian law, Isabella cannot take the succession line; instead, find Charles, Count of Valois as a relative to Philip III; Philip IV takes the title; Edward III fights this claim

The Flanders Problem - Flemish decided to drag the English into their conflict with the French in order to gain their own independence; Feudal issues, Futile Attitudes; Philip VI is the feudal lord of Edward III; Edward inherits Aquitaine; Circa 1337 :)

Course of the War - Early English victories at Crécy; Longbows took down hoards of French because they charged on the ground instead of paying attention to the arrows; the same thing happens at Poitiers in 1356, then in Agincourt in 1415; English now have military control of the SW quarter of France; Henry V wins the battle of Agincourt; convinces the French king to let him marry the French king's daughter, uniting England and France (Henry VI); later loses all of it; Joan of Arc

French begin to recover; Henry VI causes peace, then hostility breaks out again and the French begin to best the English; Calais

Results and Effects - English and French armies are roaming the French countryside; Economy of France

is destroyed; trade breaks down; Decline of French nobility; many nobles in France died during the war; France was physically damaged; Some consolidation for France; more able to consolidate control over areas of France; more defined borders by 1453; English didn't have it well, however; loss of many finances and people; lost French control

The Plague, 1347-1350

Boccaccio - one of the most well known descriptions of the Plague in the Decameron

Course of the Plague - Came over from the Gobi Desert on ships with rats; through the Black sea; through the Italian Peninsula; From ports in Spain to France; through Northern Italy; Through Hungary and Poland

The Illness - three types; something, pneumonic, and systemic; something was not fatal; pneumonic was in the lungs; systemic was in the bloodstream; systems included high temperature and achy limbs; odd swellings around sweat glands; death within a few hours; Church took a beating because they were ministering to the sick; 200 years until the population was able to readjust; plague returns several times in European history

Contemporary Explanations - God's punishment for sins; curse of the Devil, sending evil throughout the world; Jews had been poisoning the wells and killing Christians out of sheer hatred

Reactions - Carnal reactions; live life to the fullest; some took this as a spiritual warning to revise their own lives and become more pennant; some went overboard and made extreme penance; Flagellants - Monty Python monk beatings; trying to repent for the city; Church at first endorsed them, but then tried to hold them back because they were going overboard; they thought the only way to repentance was self-mutilation

Results - Population declined drastically; took over 200 years to stabilize; several millions; proportional to the population density in most areas; end of the famine scare by taking out the excess population; Economic changes - end of serfdom; fewer workers and peasants to do the jobs that need to be done; seller's market rather than a buyer's market with regards to labor; more wealthy peasants; neighbors' old property could be assimilated by virtue of them kicking the bucket; they could charge more for their services as well; beneficial to the peasants; fewer workers, higher wages; employee's market not employer's market; Government intervention in order to freeze wages, etc. to keep things from spinning out of control for the upper classes; Spiritual and Cultural changes - the Renaissance as a possible result of the plague

Peasant Uprisings

Lots of peasants chose to riot

Jacquerie, 1358; Peasants' Revolt, 1381 - Wat Tyler, John Ball; king stifled the revolt after agreeing and going back on his word

Schism in The Western Church - fight for the Popehood; 1377, Pope Gregory XI died; Avignon and the Avignon Papacy - conditions in Rome were too dangerous, so the Pope moved to Avignon; after death, they felt he should move back to Rome; French king would not let them return; "Babylonian Captivity"; cardinals come together in Rome to discuss who will become Pope; 1378, Cardinals elected a Roman Pope (Urban VI); 1378, Cardinals in Avignon elect Clement VII; now the church wants to get rid of the two; 1409, Cardinals in Pisa elect Alexander V

Council of Constance - 1414-1417; nix all three popes; elect Martin V in 1417; when the people need

them most, the church is busy squabbling about the Pope

Did this mass chaos provide fertile ground for the Renaissance?

Exam Review

Fief - land given to the feudal vassal by his lord; idealistically and physically; represents not only the physical but also the idea of subsidized control

Three major empires - Justinian, Muhammad, and Charlemagne

Waldensians - first heretics; "don't need a priest class or trainees in the Catholic church"; suggesting that the Catholic church had too much control over the behavior of the people