



The beginning...Early Middle Ages

- Decline of Roman Empire
- Rise of Northern Europe
- New forms of government
- Heavy "Romanization" (religion, language, laws, architecture, government)
- Latin- "medium aevum" means "middle age" and is source of English word "medieval"





Periodization

Early Middle Ages: 500 - 1000

High Middle Ages: 1000 - 1250

Late Middle Ages: 1250 - 1500

Early Middle Ages



- **Dark Ages** (500 CE- 1000 CE)- scholars named this as a time when the forces of darkness (barbarians) overwhelmed the forces of light (Romans)
- Rise of influence of **barbarians** as Roman Emperors had granted barbarian mercenaries land with the Roman Empire in return for military service and it was these barbarians who eventually became the new rulers



400-529

Barbarian Migrations and Invasions. The early centuries of the Middle Ages were marked by the migration of invading and settled barbarian tribes seeking for safety in the Empire. By the fifth century, large-scale raids by the Huns and Vandals reached throughout the western Empire, leading to permanent settlements.

Europe in the 6c

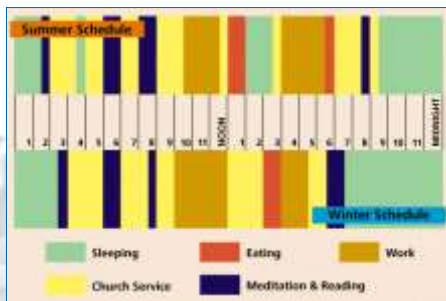


Monasticism and Saints

- Monks were people who gave up worldly possessions and devote themselves to a religious life
- Established between 400 -700 communities called monasteries which became centres of education, literacy and learning
- Strict codes of monastic conduct called Rule of St. Benedict
- Saints- one who performs miracles that are interpreted as evidence of a special relationship with God



A Medieval Monk's Day



A Medieval Monastery: The Scriptorium



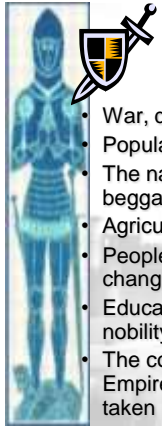
Illuminated Manuscripts



Romanesque Architectural Style

- ⌘ Rounded Arches.
- ⌘ Barrel vaults.
- ⌘ Thick walls.
- ⌘ Darker, simplistic interiors.
- ⌘ Small windows, usually at the top of the wall.





Medieval Life



- War, death and disease
- Populations were clustered around strongholds
- The narrow lanes in towns were crawling with beggars and lepers
- Agriculture was the common man's duty
- People were Superstitious and fearful of change
- Education was mainly for the Church and nobility
- The common story told of the former Roman Empire was that God had given and God had taken away.



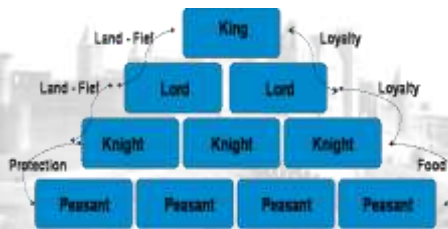
Structure of government: Feudalism

- Like a pyramid: King at top, lords, nobles, vassals and finally serfs.
- King had final word, lords and nobles enforce
- There was no standing army, only militia
- No civil service or merchant class
- On a Democratic aspect, Charlemagne held meetings of higher classes to debate the state of the Empire.



Feudalism

A political, economic, and social system based on loyalty and military service.



Carcassonne: A Medieval Castle



Parts of a Medieval Castle



The Road to Knighthood

KNIGHT

SQUIRE

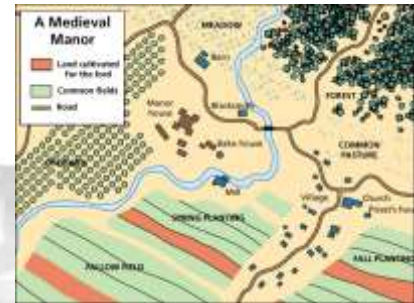
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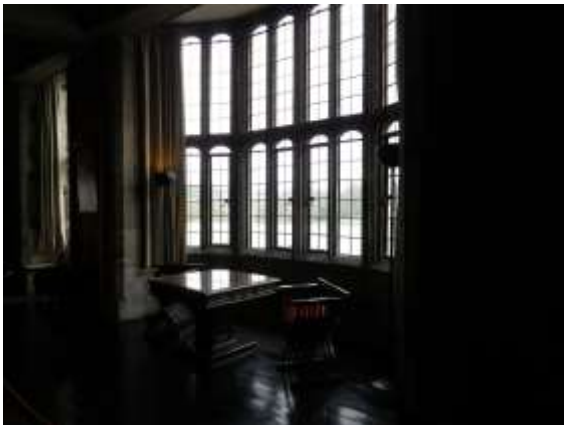


Chivalry: A Code of Honor and Behavior



The Medieval Manor













Life on the Medieval Manor



Serfs at work



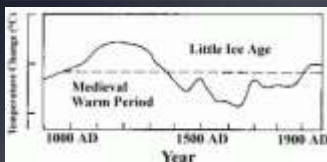




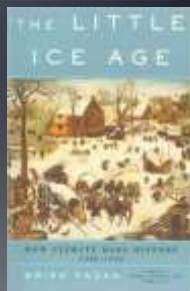
Chapter 11, Part 1

The Little Ice Age and The Black Death
Spielvogel, Chapter 11, Part 1

"The Little Ice Age"



What was the Little Ice Age and what changes did it bring to Europe?



The Famine of 1315-1317

- ✖ By 1300 Europeans were farming almost all the land they could cultivate.
- ✖ A population crisis developed.
- ✖ Climate changes in Europe produced three years of crop failures between 1315-17 because of excessive rain.
- ✖ As many as 15% of the peasants in some English villages died.
- ✖ One consequence of starvation & poverty was susceptibility to disease.



The Black Death



1347 - 1351

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Pojer
Merrol Hyde Magnet Horace
Greeley HS

The Black Death: 1347-50



What were the causes of the Black Death?/What was it?

The Culprits

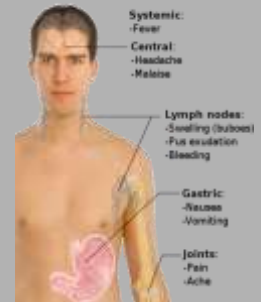


Causes

Symptoms of
Bubonic plague

• **Bubonic plague**=spread by black rats infested with fleas who were host to the deadly bacterium *Yersinia pestis*.

• **Symptoms**=high fever, aching joints, swelling lymph nodes, and dark blotches caused by bleeding beneath the skin.



Causes continued

- Originated in Asia
- Arrived in Europe in October, 1347 (Sicily)
- It spread quickly, reaching southern Italy, Southern France, and Spain by the end of 1347.
- Usually followed commercial trade routes
- **1348**=Through France and the low countries and into Germany
- **1349**=England and Scandinavia
- **1351**=Eastern Europe and Russia

The Symptoms



Bubous



Septicemic Form:
almost 100%
mortality rate.

From the *Toggenburg Bible*, 1411



Lancing a Buboe



Medieval Art & the Plague



Medieval Art & the Plague



Bring out your dead!

Medieval Art & the Plague

An obsession
with death.



Boccaccio in *The Decameron*

*The victims ate lunch with
their friends and dinner with
their ancestors.*



Attempts to Stop the Plague



A Doctor's Robe



"Leeching"

Medical "treatment"

A beak doctor

Beak held flowers and herbs

Hat indicated profession

Cain or sword allowed them to touch patients and keep people away



Effects

- Psychological reactions
- Giovanni Boccaccio
- Wealthy and powerful fled to their country estates
- Extreme behavior
- **Flagellants**=popular in 1348 in Germany
- **Anti-Semitism**: Worst pogroms in Germany



Attempts to Stop the Plague



Flagellanti:

Self-inflicted "penance" for our sins!

Attempts to Stop the Plague



Flagellanti:

Self-inflicted "penance" for our sins!

Attempts to Stop the Plague

Pogroms against the Jews



"Jew" hat



"Golden Circle"
obligatory badge

Death Triumphant !: A Major Artistic Theme



The Mortality Rate

35% - 70%

25,000,000 dead !!!

What were the
political,
economic,
and social effects
of the Black Death??

Effects continued

- Labor shortages/Aristocratic incomes drop
- Statute of Laborers (1351) passed by English Parliament designed to lower the wage rate.
 - Go back to pre-plague rate
 - Forbid peasant mobility



The Hundred Years' War (1347-1453)

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Causes of the 100 Years' War

1. Controversy Over Succession



✳ The French nobility selected **Philip of Valois**, a cousin of the last king through the male line.

Y He founded a new French dynasty that ruled through the 16c.

Y He was chosen in preference to **King Edward III of England**, whose mother was the daughter of the late king, Philip IV.



✳ In 1340, Edward claimed the title "King of France."

Immediate Cause

- Quarrel over Gascony
- 1337: Edward III (king of England and duchy of Gascony) refused to do homage to Philip VI for Gascony.
- French king Philip VI seizes Gascony
- Edward III declares war on Philip the "so called king of France"

2. Fr. Land Belonging to Br. Kings

✳ A longer standing issue was the status of lands within France that belonged to English kings.

✳ Edward was actually a vassal of Philip's, holding sizable French territories as fiefs from the king of France [it went back to the Norman conquest].



3. Conflict Over Flanders



The 'dagger' pointing at the 'heart' of England!

- ✳ Wool industry.
- ✳ Flanders wants its independence from French control.
- ✳ Asks England for help.

4. A Struggle for National Identity



✳ France was NOT a united country before the war began.

✳ The French king only controlled about half of the country.

The War Itself

Military Characteristics

- ✚ The War was a series of short raids and expeditions punctuated by a few major battles, marked off by truces or ineffective treaties.

French Advantages

- ✚ Population of about 16,000,000.
- ✚ Far richer and more populous than England.
- ✚ At one point, the French fielded an army of over 50,000 → at most, Britain mustered only 32,000.

British Advantages

- ✚ Weapons Technologies.
- ✚ In almost every engagement, the English were outnumbered.
 - Y Britain's most successful strategies:
 - / Avoid pitched battles.
 - / Engage in quick, profitable raids
 - ✚ Steal what you can.
 - ✚ Destroy everything else.
 - ✚ Capture enemy knights to hold for ransom.

The Longbow as a Weapon



- ✚ The use of the English defensive position was the use of the **longbow**.
- ✚ Its arrows had more penetrating power than a bolt from a **crossbow**.
 - Y Could pierce an inch of wood or the armor of a knight at 200 yards!
- ✚ A longbow could be fired more rapidly.
 - Y 6 arrows per minute.

The British Longbow: The Battle of Poitiers, 1356



Early English Victories



The Effective Use of the Cannon at Poitiers, 1356



French Confusion

★ The English captured the French king, **John II** [r.1350-1364].

Y France was now ruled by the **Estates General**

E A representative council of townspeople and nobles.
E Created in 1355.

E **Purpose** → to secure funds for the war.
 ⚡ In theory, the French king could not levy taxes on his own!!

Trouble in England



★ Peasant Revolt in 1381 was put down by **King Richard II** [r. 1377-1399].

★ After charges of tyranny, Richard II was forced to abdicate in 1390.

★ Parliament elected **Henry IV** [r. 1399-1413], the first ruler from the **House of Lancaster**.

Y Henry avoided war taxes.
Y He was careful not to alienate the nobility.

★ Therefore, a truce was signed ending French and British hostilities [for the time being, at least].



King Henry V (r. 1412-1422)

★ Renewed his family's claim to the French throne.

★ At **Agincourt** in 1415, the English, led by Henry himself, goaded a larger French army into attacking a fortified English position.

Y With the aid of the **dukes of Burgundy**, Henry gained control over Normandy, Paris, and much of northern France!



A Burgundian Presence



Treaty of Troyes (1420)



- ✳ Charles VI's son [the future Charles VII], was declared illegitimate and disinherited.
- ✳ Henry V married Catherine, the daughter of Charles VI.
 - Y Henry was declared the legitimate heir to the French throne!
- ✳ A final English victory seemed assured, but both Charles VI and Henry V died in 1422.
- ✳ This left Henry's infant son, **Henry VI** [r. 1422-1461], to inherit BOTH thrones.

The French "Reconquest"



- ✳ The two kings' deaths ushered in the final stage of the 100 Years' War [1422-1453].
 - Y Even though in 1428 the military and political power seemed firmly in British hands, the French reversed the situation.
- ✳ In 1429, with the aid of the mysterious **Joan of Arc**, the French king, **Charles VII**, was able to raise the English siege of Orleans.
- Y This began the reconquest of the north of France.

Joan of Arc (1412-1432)

- ✳ The daughter of prosperous peasants from an area of Burgundy that had suffered under the English.
- ✳ Like many medieval mystics, she reported regular visions of divine revelation.
 - Y Her "voices" told her to go to the king and assist him in driving out the English.
- ✳ She dressed like a man and was Charles' most charismatic and feared military leader!



Cannons Used at Orleans



Joan Announces the Capture of Orleans to the King



Joan of Arc (1412-1432)

- ✳ She brought inspiration and a sense of national identity and self-confidence.
- ✳ With her aid, the king was crowned at Reims [ending the "disinheritance"].
- ✳ She was captured during an attack on Paris and fell into English hands.
 - Y Because of her "unnatural dress" and claim to divine guidance, she was condemned and burned as a heretic in 1432.



- Y She instantly became a symbol of French resistance.

The End of the War

- ✱ Despite Joan's capture, the French advance continued.
- ✱ By 1450 the English had lost all their major centers except **Calais**.
- ✱ In 1453 the French armies captured an English-held fortress.
 - γ This was the last battle of the war.
- ✱ There was not treaty, only a cessation of hostilities.

France Becomes Unified!



France in 1337

France in 1453



Crises in the Late Medieval Church

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What caused the decline of the papacy in the 14th century and what were the results? -Read *primary source 1*-



Decline in the Medieval Church



- Taxing the clergy [*clericis laicos*] - 1296
- Royal courts vs. Church courts
- Papal Bull [*Unam Sanctam*] - 1302

The Great Schism

- ✱ Papacy returns to Rome in 1378
- ✱ Rival popes elected
 - ◆ Pope Urban VI
 - ◆ Pope Clement VII
- ✱ The Great Schism divides Europe
- ✱ Calls for systematic reform
 - ◆ Marsiglio of Padua (c. 1270 – 1342), *Defender of the Peace*
- ✱ Conciliarism
 - ◆ Council of Pisa (1409)
 - Deposed both popes and elected a new pope
 - Popes refuse to step down
 - Results in three popes
 - ◆ Council of Constance (1414 – 1418)
 - ◆ End of the Schism
 - ◆ Pope Martin V (1417 – 1431)

The Great Schism: 1378-1417



The Great Schism (1378-1417)

- 1377: Pope Gregory XI returns to Rome
- How was Pope Urban VI elected? What was the result?
- Clement VII
- What countries supported who? Why?
- How did this undermine the Catholic church?



The Avignon Papal Complex



Papacy at Avignon (72 years)-What issues will this present?

Vernacular Literature

- Dante
 - *The Divine Comedy*
- Petrarch
 - Great European lyric poet
 - Inspired by Laura
 - Strong sense of individuality
- Boccaccio
 - Known for his prose
 - *Decameron* (reflected the immediate easygoing, cynical postplague viewpoint)
- Chaucer
 - *Canterbury Tales* (showed all of English society)

Medieval Art & Architecture

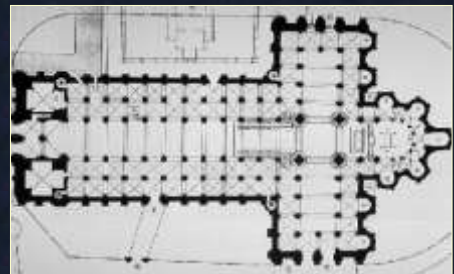
Early Medieval Architecture

Romanesque
Cathedral
Architectural Style

- ① Rounded Arches.
- ① Barrel vaults.
- ① Thick walls.
- ① Darker, simplistic interiors.
- ① Small windows, usually at the top of the wall.



Romanesque
Floor Plans



St. Filibert, France, 10^c

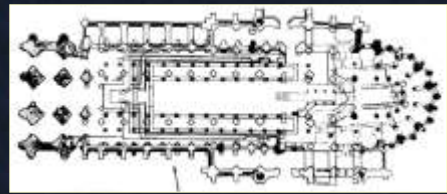
Interior of a Romanesque Cathedral



The Gothic Cathedral



Gothic Floor Plans



Title: Cathedral of Notre-Dame, Amiens

Artist: n/a

Date: n/a

Source: Museum, n/a

Medium: n/a

Size: n/a



Title: Map 12.1 Gothic Art in Europe

Artist: n/a

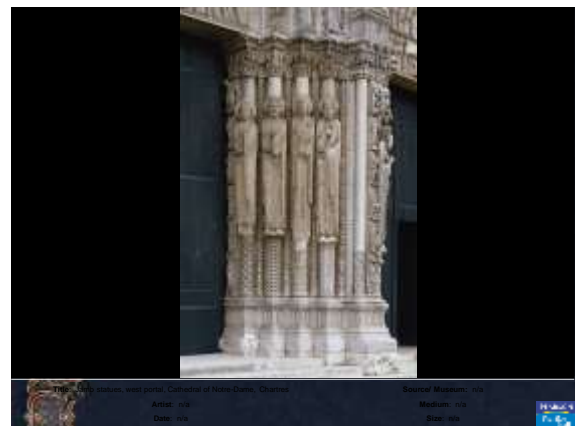
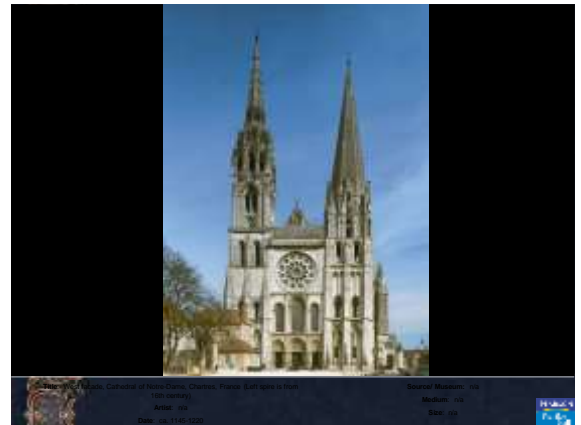
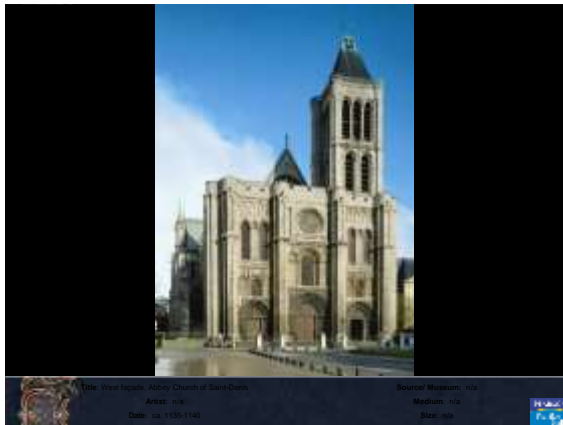
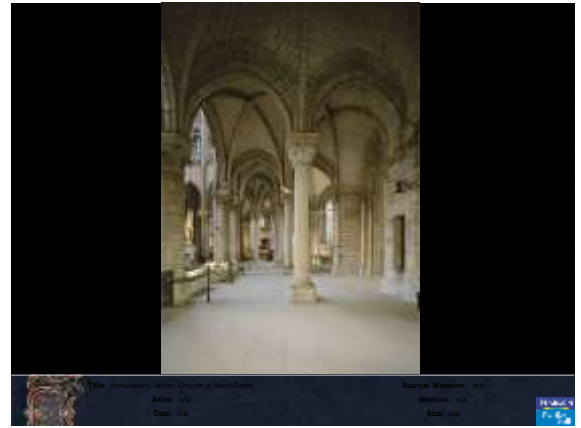
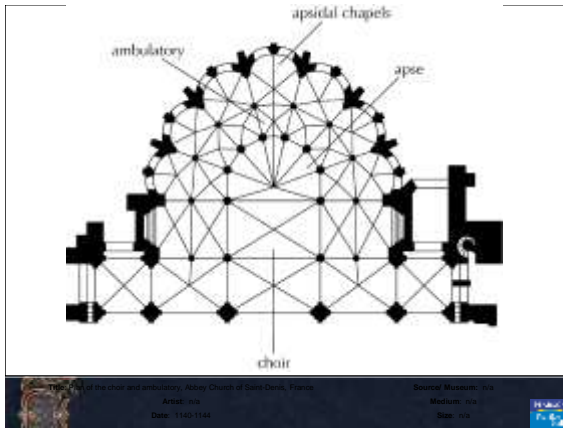
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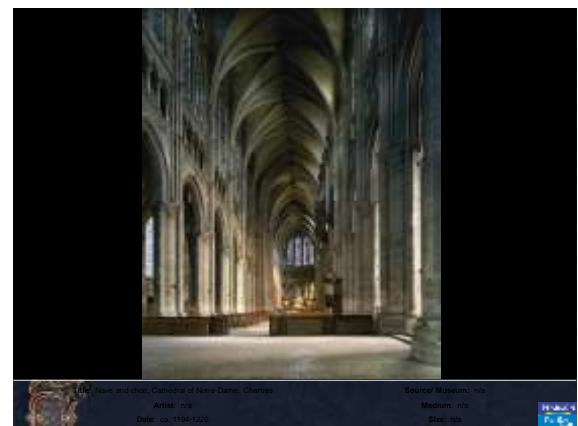
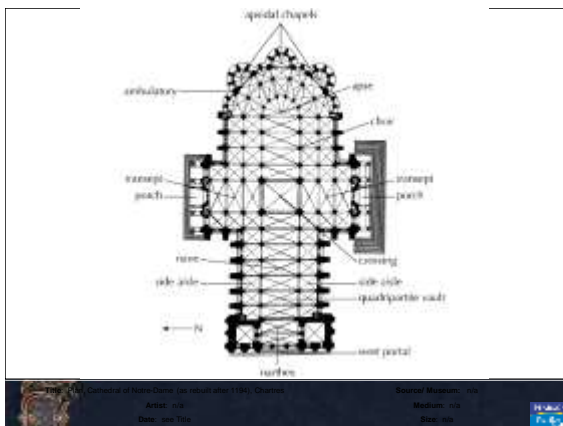
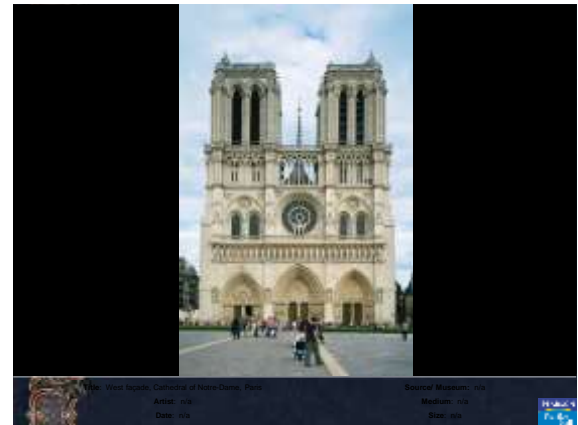
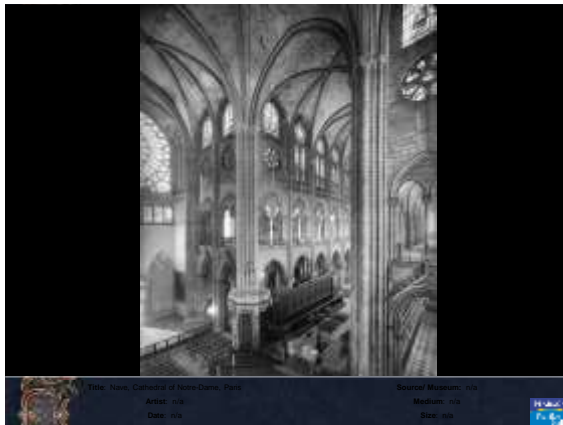
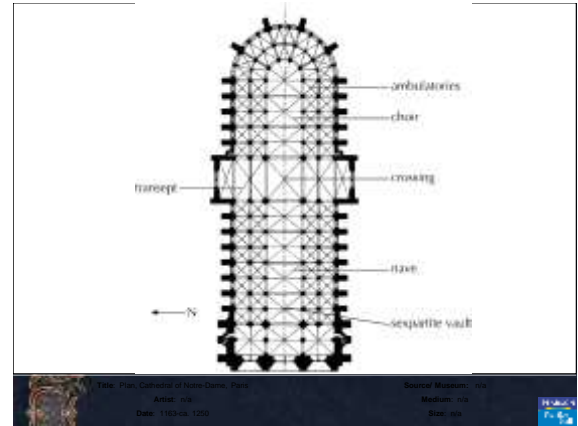
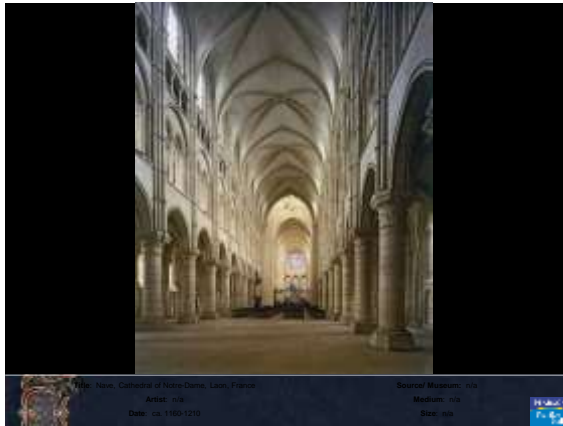
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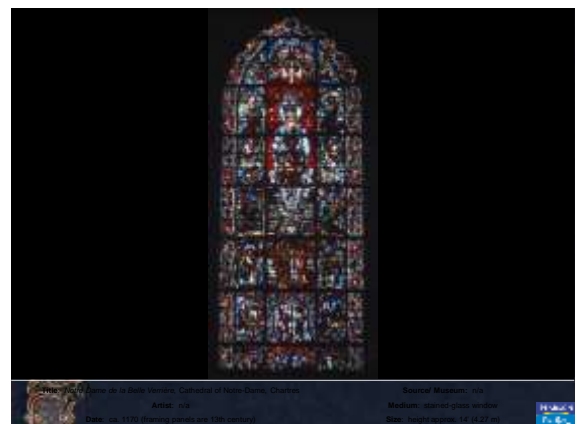
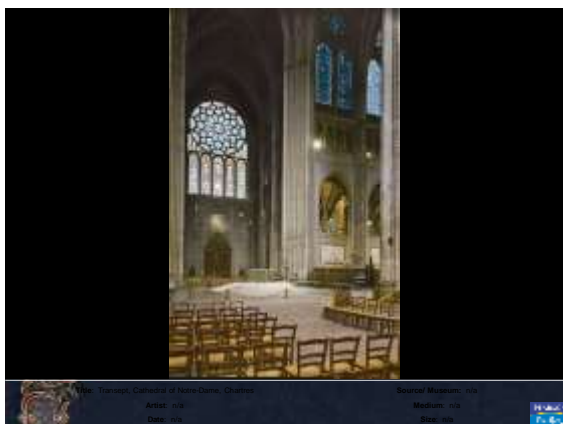
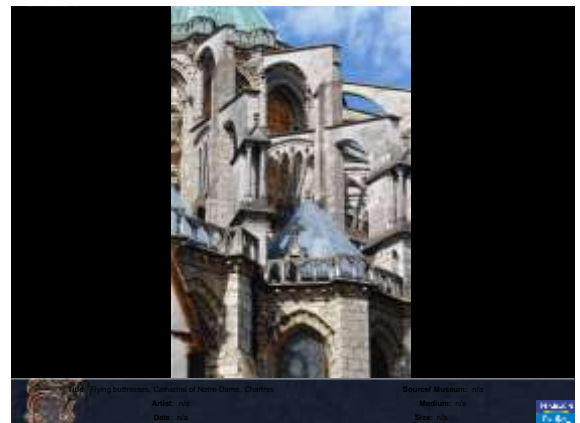
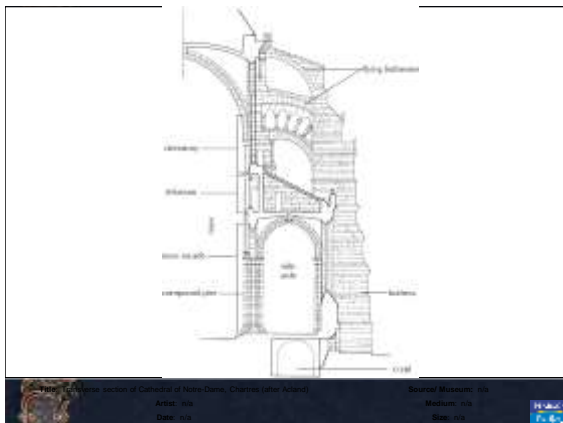
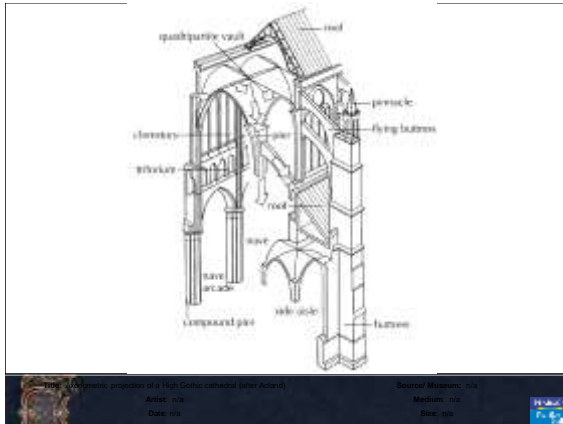
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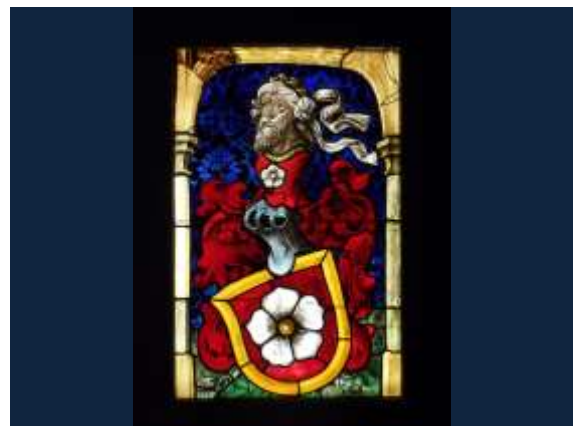
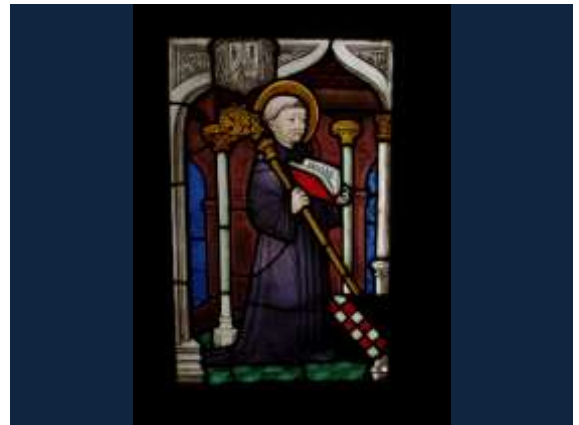
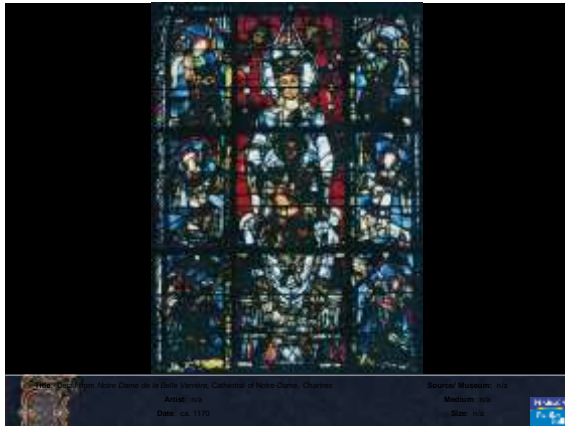
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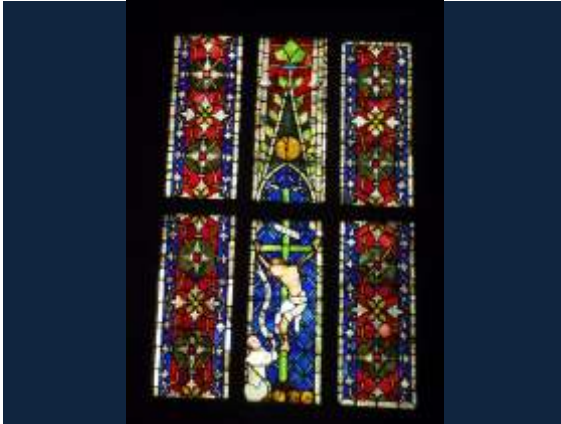












Title: Portals, north transept, Cathedral of Notre-Dame, Chartres
Artist: n/a
Date: ca. 1204-1230

Source: Museum: n/a
Medium: n/a
Size: n/a



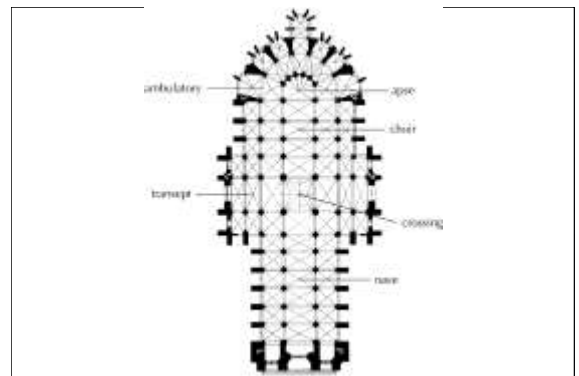
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Artist: n/a
Date: ca. 1210

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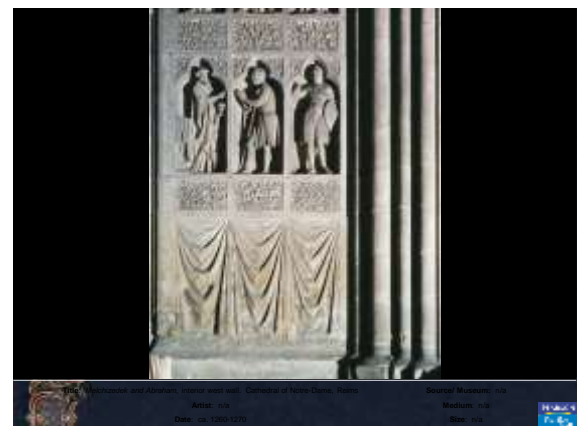
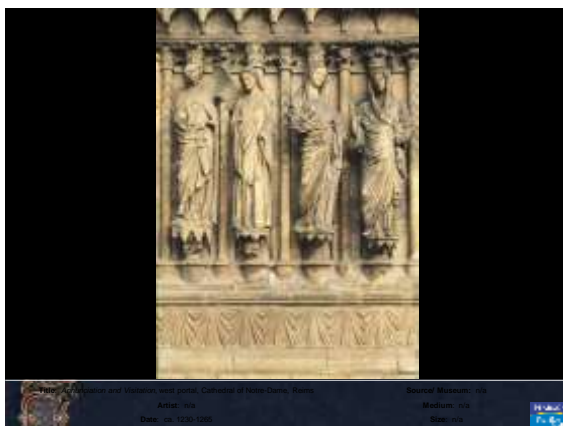
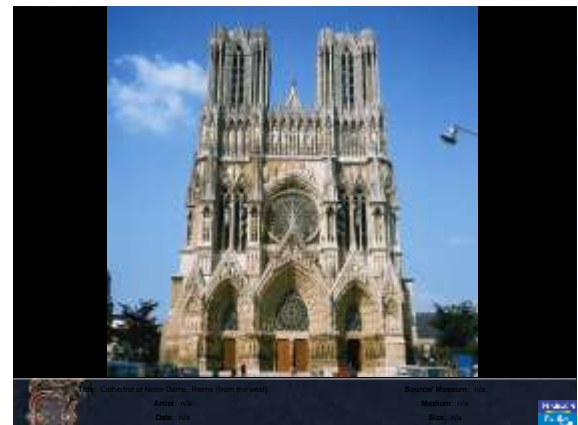
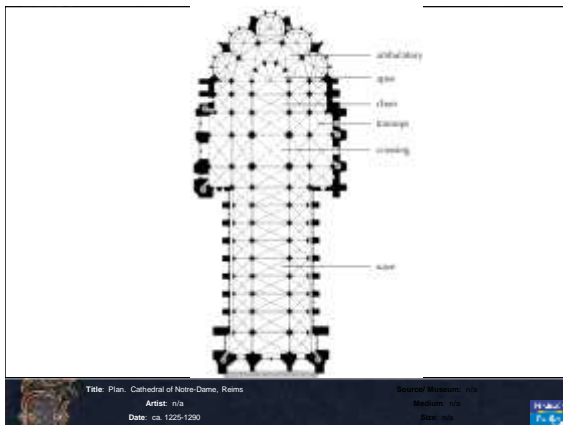
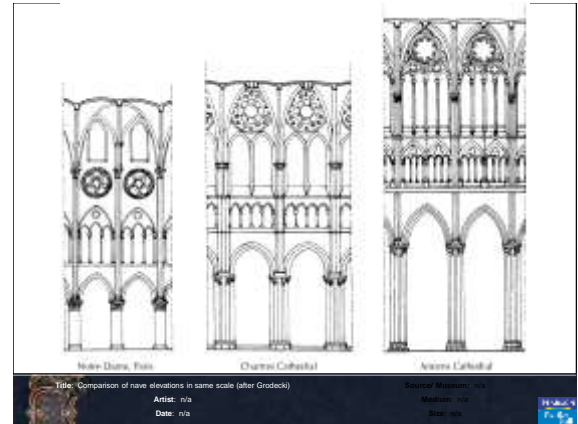
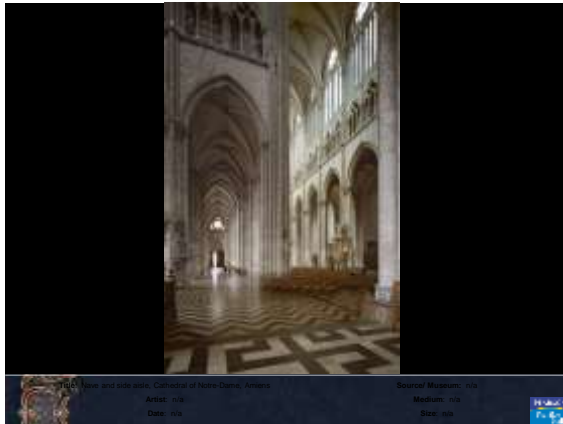
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Artist: n/a
Date: ca. 1216-1230, leftmost figure (St. Theobald) ca. 1200

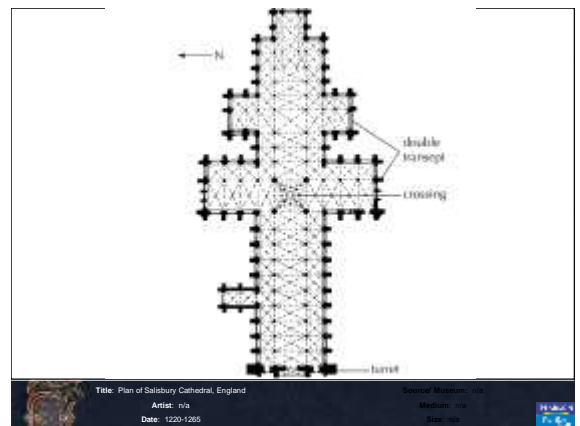
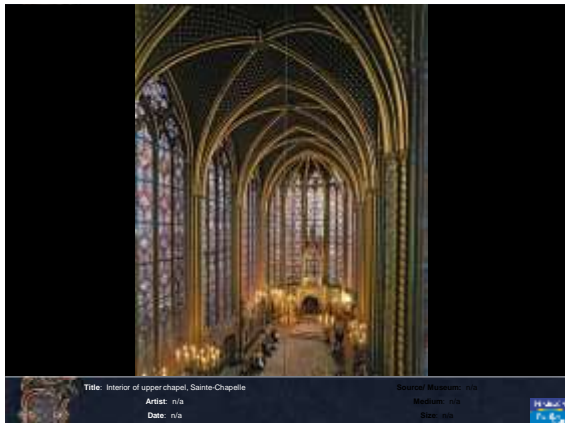
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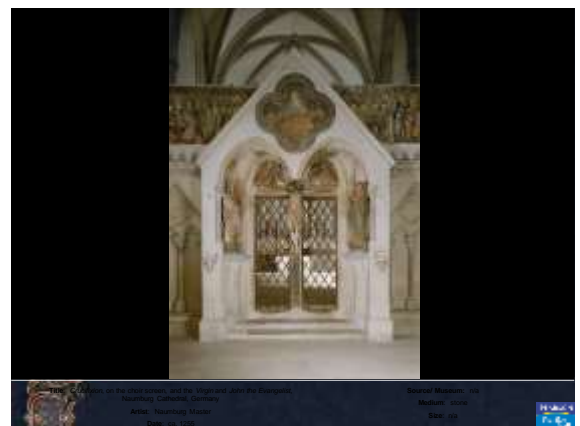
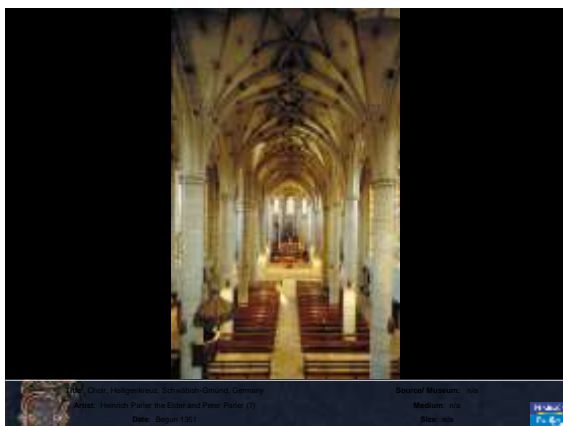
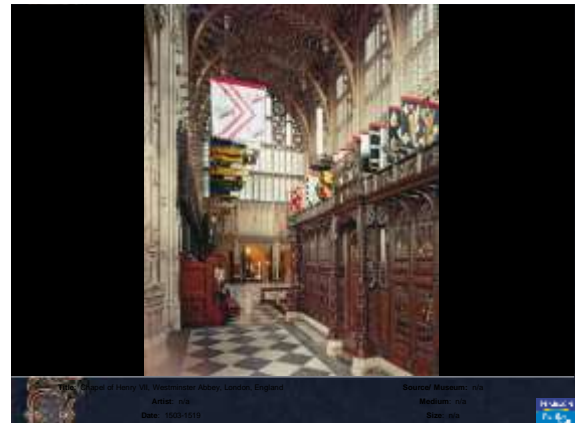
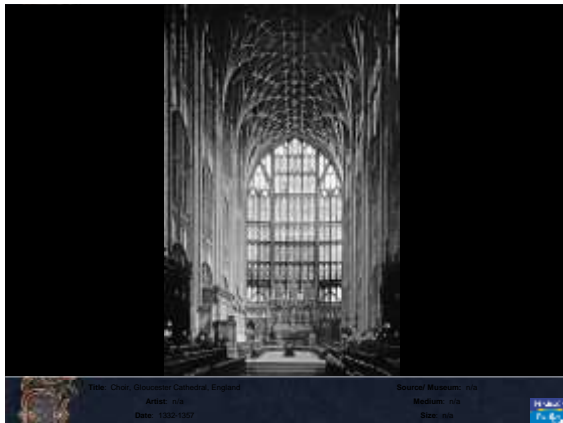
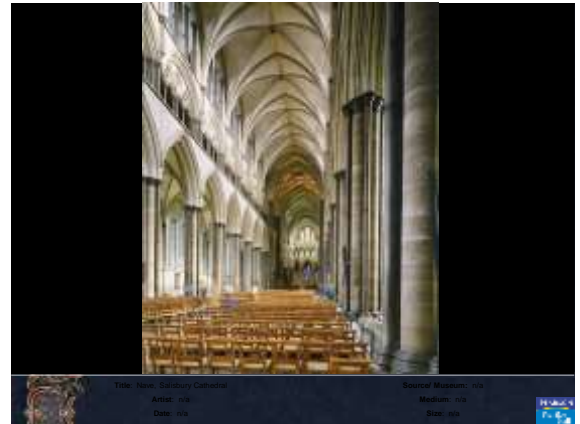


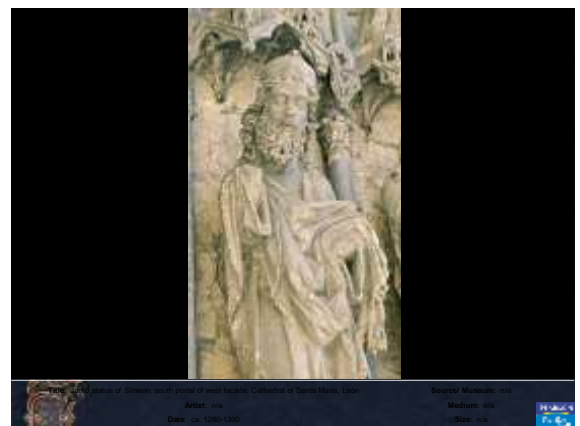
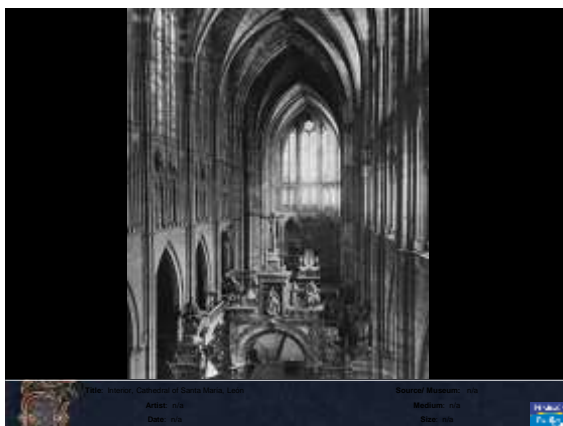
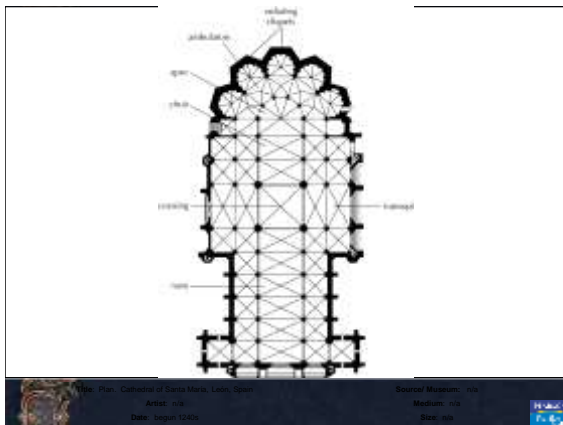
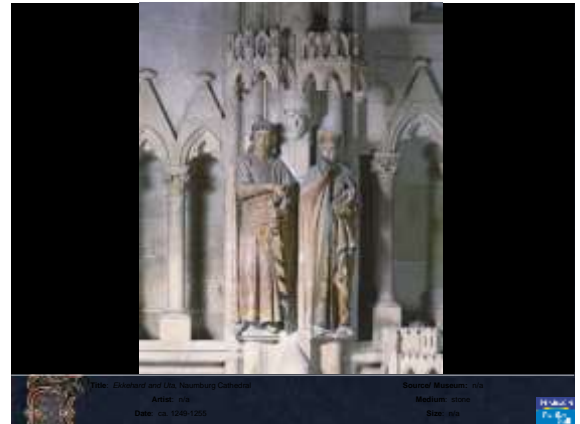
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Artist: Robert de Luzarches, Thomas de Cormont, and Renaud de Cormont
Date: begun 1220

Source: Museum: n/a
Medium: n/a
Size: n/a





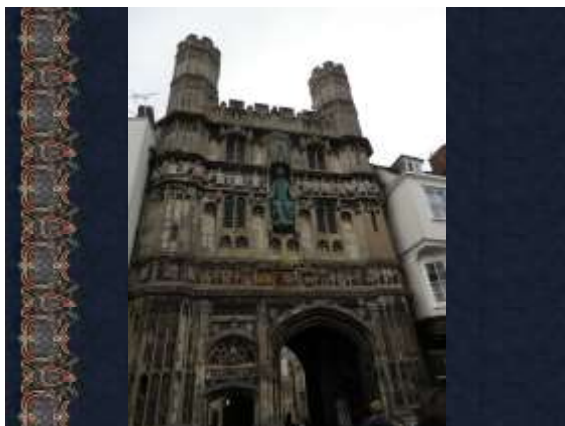






Canterbury Cathedral

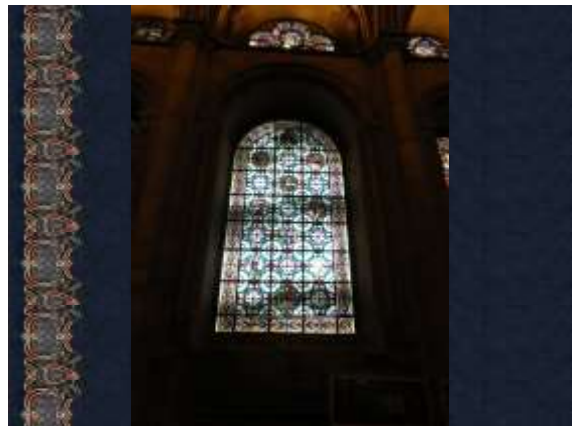
Canterbury Cathedral, England

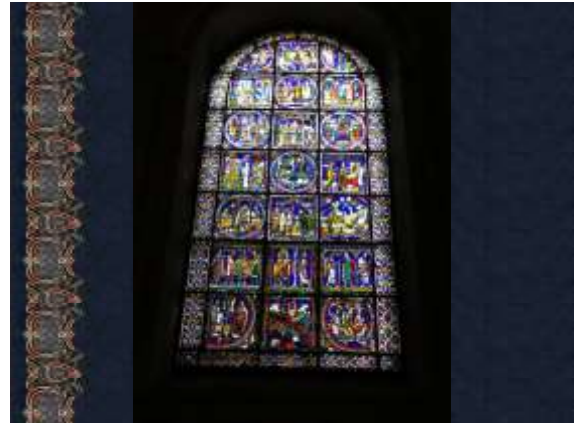
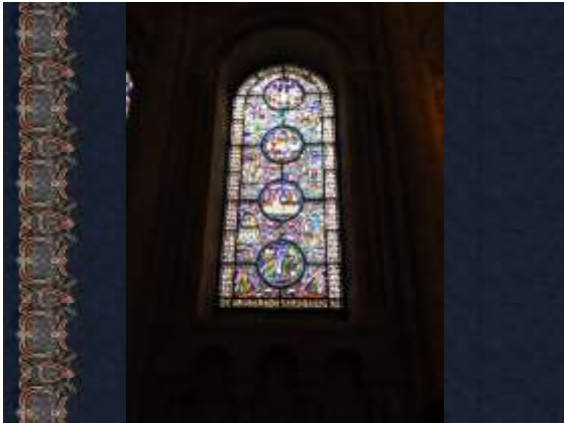


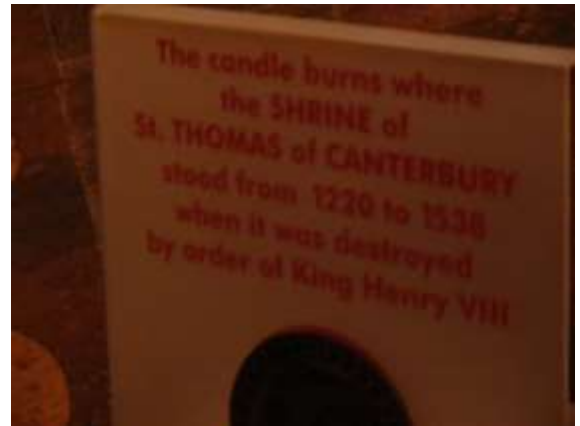


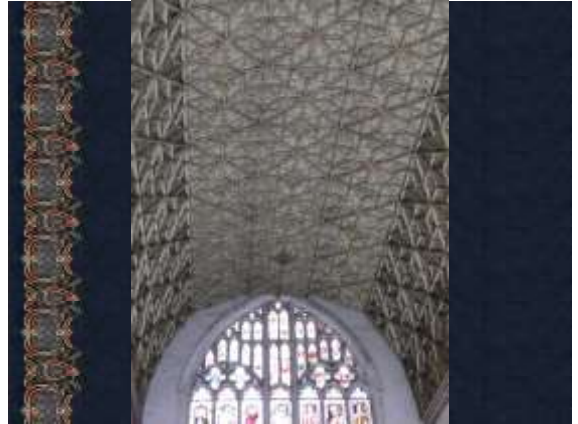








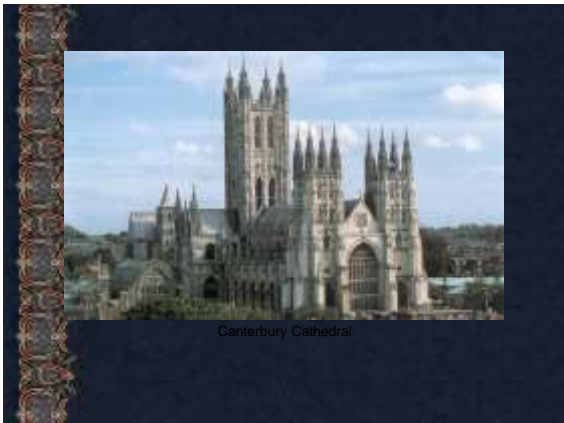




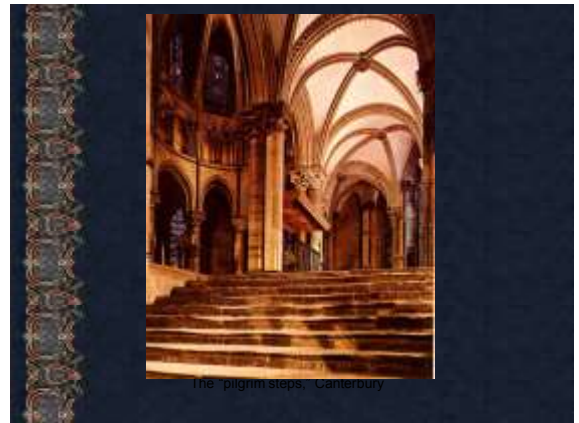




The martyrdom of St. Thomas Becket (from a 15th c. MS)



Canterbury Cathedral



The 'pilgrim steps,' Canterbury



Canterbury Relics

- Becket's coffined body
- His severed head (which privileged pilgrims could kiss)
- His haircloth underclothes
- A statue of the BVM, which was purported to have spoken to Becket
- The complete arms of 11 saints (St. George, St. Bartholomew, St. Mildred, St. Hugh, St. Wulfstan, St. Simeon)
- Fragments of the arms of two other saints

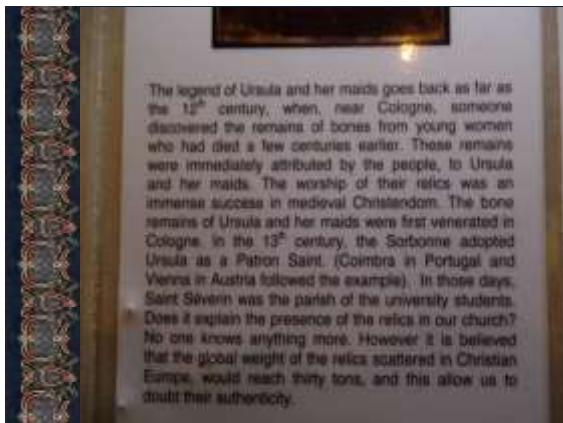
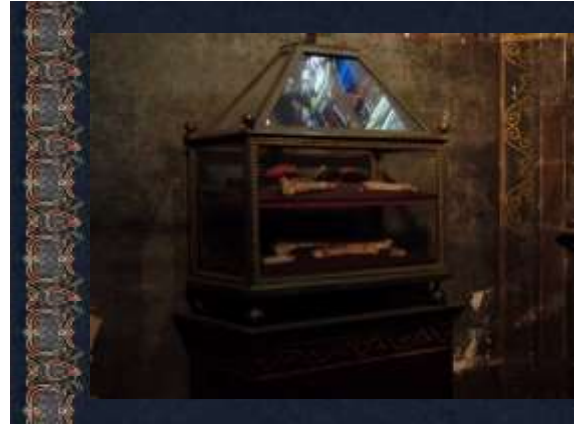
Canterbury Relics, part two

- The head of St. Swithun and the heads of other saints.
- Fragments of the Holy Sepulcher, the manger and the rock on which the Cross stood
- The column to which Christ was tied when he was whipped.
- The stone on which Christ stood before the Ascension
- The bed of the Virgin Mary

Canterbury Relics, part three

- Aaron's rod (Rome claimed to have the original)
- Wool woven by the Virgin Mary
- A piece of clay from which Adam was made





The legend of Ursula and her maids goes back as far as the 12th century, when, near Cologne, someone discovered the remains of bones from young women who had died a few centuries earlier. These remains were immediately attributed by the people, to Ursula and her maids. The worship of their relics was an immense success in medieval Christendom. The bone remains of Ursula and her maids were first venerated in Cologne. In the 13th century, the Sorbonne adopted Ursula as a Patron Saint. (Coimbra in Portugal and Vienna in Austria followed the example). In those days, Saint Séverin was the parish of the university students. Does it explain the presence of the relics in our church? No one knows anything more. However it is believed that the global weight of the relics scattered in Christian Europe, would reach thirty tons, and this allow us to doubt their authenticity.

Gothic Cathedral

Architectural Style

- ① Began in France in the 12^e.
- ① Pointed arches.
- ① Flying buttresses.
- ① Stained glass windows.
- ① Elaborate, ornate interior.
- ① Taller, more airy → lots of light.
- ① Lavish sculpture → larger-than-life.

Interior of a Gothic Cathedral



Interior of a Gothic Cathedral



St. Etienne, Bourges, late 12th

"Flying" Buttresses

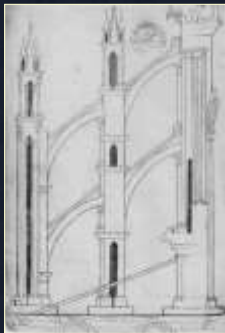
Gothic Architectural Style

- m Pointed arches.
- m High, narrow vaults.
- m Thinner walls.
- m Flying buttresses.
- m Elaborate, ornate, airier interiors.
- m Stained-glass windows.



"Flying" Buttresses

Flying Buttress



Gothic "Filigree" Closeups

Chartres Cathedral,
Paris

Royal Portal

Jamb Figures



The "Pillar People"

Cathedral Gargoyles



Stained Glass Windows

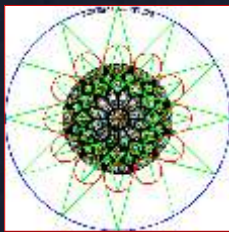


- ⌚ For the glory of God.
- ⌚ For religious instructions.

Notre Dame Cathedral



Rose Window Chartres Cathedral, Paris



*The good, of course, is always beautiful,
and the beautiful never lacks proportion.*
--- Plato

"Rose" Windows of Various Kinds



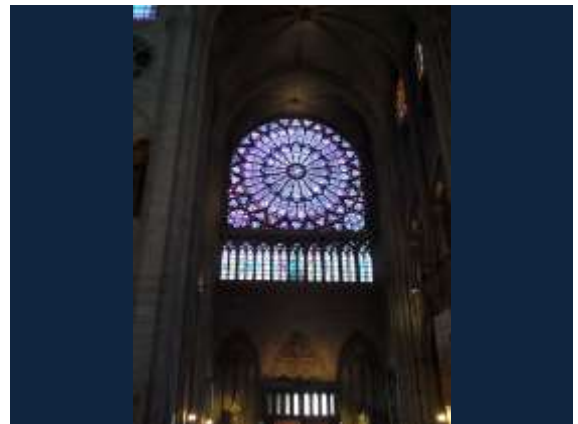
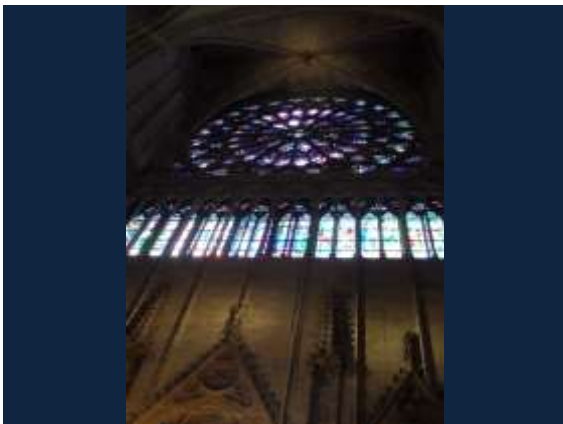
Original
Design

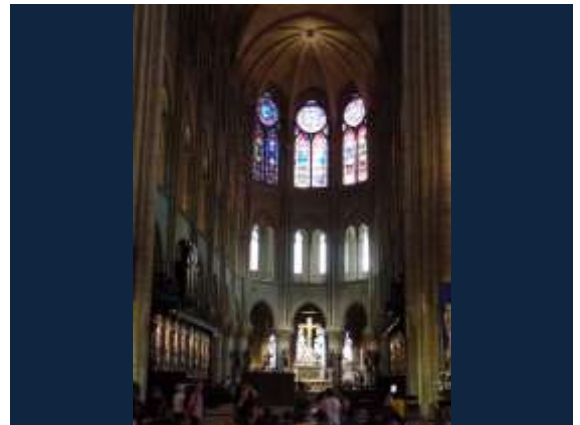
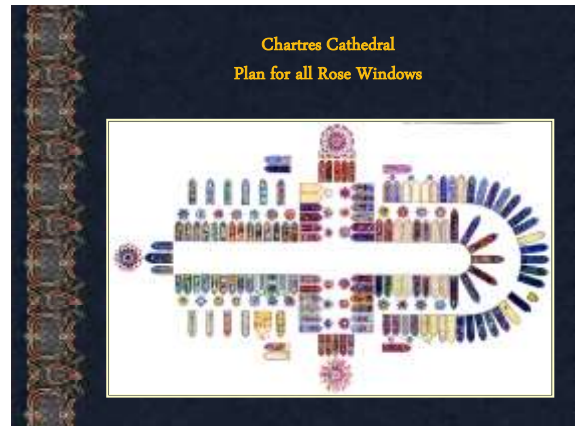


Buddhist
Mandala



Labyrinth,
1200





Which Interior Is Which?



Which Vault Is Which?



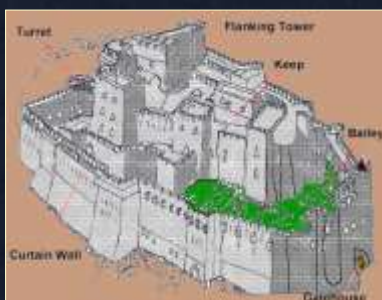
Which Cathedral Style
Is Which?



Cathedral of
Mont-Saint Michel:
A Fortress & A Church



Main Parts
of a Medieval Castle



Chauvigny Castle, France, 11^c



Spanish Castle, 14^cLate Medieval
Church Art

Reliquary, late 12c

Chalice, paten, and
straw, mid-13cMedieval Tapestries
from the
Workshops in Flanders

The Lady & the Unicorns, 1511

Illuminated Manuscripts



Illuminated Manuscripts



Printed Psalter



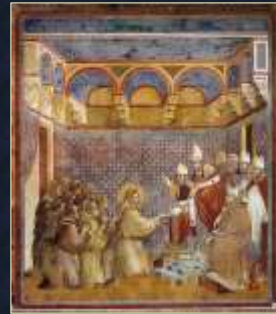
Gregorian Chant

Medieval Embroidery



The Bayeux Tapestry, 11^c

Late Medieval Art



- ① *St. Francis' Rule Approved*
- ① Giotto
- ① 1288-92?
- ① Tempera on wood and ground gold.

Medieval Religious Themes

- ① *The Epiphany*
- ① Giotto
- ① 1320
- ① Tempera on wood and ground gold.



The Crucifixion



- ① Giotto
- ① 1305
- ① Tempera on wood and ground gold.



- ① *The Lamentation*
- ① Giotto, 1302
- ① Tempera on wood and ground gold.



