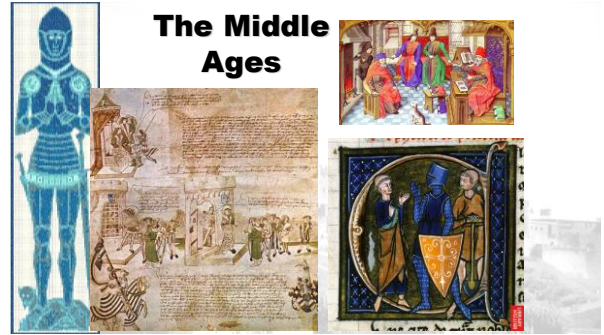




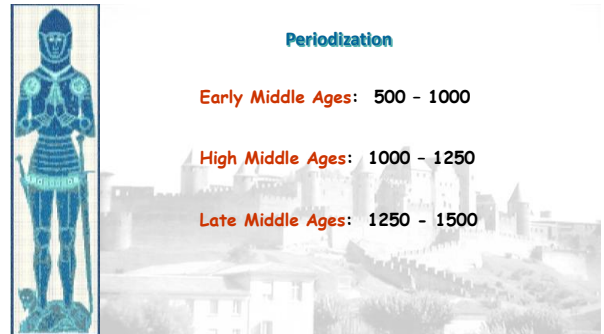
1



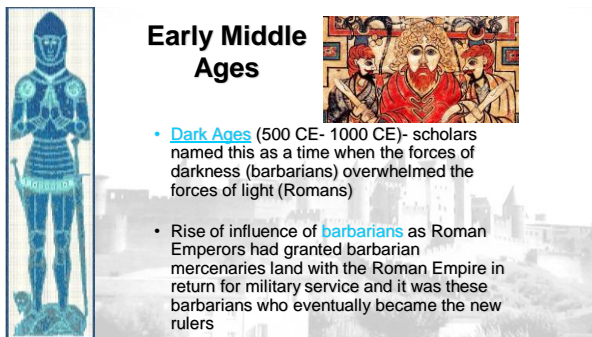
2



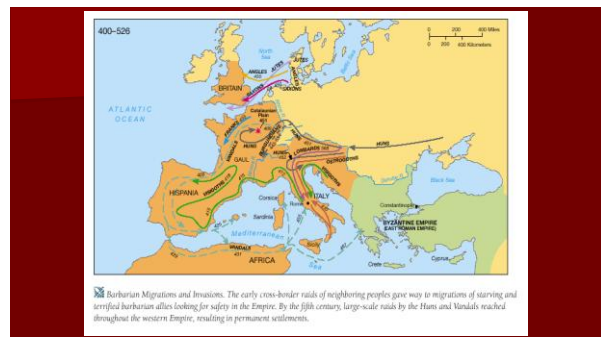
3



4



5



6



Europe in the 6c



7



From Rome to Constantinople

Constantinople

- (former city of Byzantium) became new capital and control centre for Roman Empire
- Was largest city by population in the world west of China
- Strategic location on trade routes
- One of largest natural harbours in the world linked the east and west
- Byzantine gold coin (bezant) was the main currency of international trade
- Ruled provinces by Roman model (governors, bureaucracy and imperial army, heavy taxation and favouring of royal family and priests in trade and taxes)

8



Expanding Influence of the Church

- **Christian Church** has become an important political, economic, spiritual and cultural force in Europe
- Leading officials of Church were the **Pope** and **Patriarch**
- Banning of **heresy** (holding beliefs that contradict the official religion)
- conversion by force
- Eventually in 11th Century, Church split into two independent branches **Eastern Orthodox** (Greek) based in Constantinople and **Roman Catholic** in Rome

9



You scratch my back...

I'll scratch yours....

- **Church** was granted favors by **Roman Emperors / Kings** (land, exemption from taxes, immunity in courts, positions in courts) and in return the Church would endorse kings to help secure their rule
- **Kings** looked to **Church** to supply educated administrators to help run kingdoms and in return kings would enforce laws that prohibited other religions



10



The Medieval Catholic Church

- ❖ filled the power vacuum left from the collapse of the classical world.
- ❖ monasticism:
 - **St. Benedict** - Benedictine Rule of poverty, chastity, and obedience.
 - provided schools for the children of the upper class.
 - inns, hospitals, refuge in times of war.
 - libraries & **scriptoria** to copy books and **illuminate manuscripts**.
 - monks → missionaries to the barbarians. [St. Patrick, St. Boniface]

11



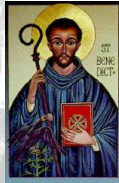
The Power of the Medieval Church

- ❖ bishops and abbots played a large part in the feudal system.
- ❖ the church controlled about 1/3 of the land in Western Europe.
- ❖ tried to curb feudal warfare → only 40 days a year for combat.
- ❖ curb heresies → **crusades**; **Inquisition**
- ❖ **tithe** → 1/10 tax on your assets given to the church.
- ❖ **Peter's Pence** → 1 penny per person [paid by the peasants].

12

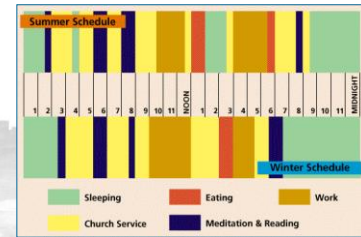
Monasticism and Saints

- 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
- St. Augustine- wrote "Confessions" which discussed ideas of ethics, self knowledge, and the role of free will which shaped monastic tradition and the influence of Church



13

A Medieval Monk's Day



14

A Medieval Monastery: The Scriptorium



15

Illuminated Manuscripts



16

Romanesque Architectural Style

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



17

Byzantine Empire in 600 AD



18



19




Carolingians

- Rise of aristocratic Charles Martel who dominated Frankish kingdom in 8th century
- He confiscated land given to Church and began Church reforms that would restore spirituality to clerical life
- His son Pepin the Short continued Church reforms and eventually with the support of reformed Church, removed last Merovingian king from throne
- Established the Carolingian dynasty, named to protect the papacy and establish the pope and bishops are the makers of kings
- Greatest legacy was Charles the Great, or Charlemagne





20




The Holy Roman Empire & Charlemagne

- Charlemagne** (Charles the Great) who was a military general and restored Pope Leo III who had been exiled
- In return, Leo placed a crown on Charlemagne and named him the "Emperor of the Romans" which secured the relationship between Frankish kings and the papacy
- Charlemagne became the first ruler of the **Holy Roman Empire**, a dynasty that would last for more than 100 years
- Charlemagne** imposed order on empire through the Church and state
- Ordered the **standardization of Latin**, textbooks, manuals for preaching, schools for clergy and people, new form of handwriting
- All these promoted education and scholars and produced a precise written language (Latin)

21



Charlemagne's Kingdom

- After the death of his father and his brother he inherited the Empire at the age of 26.
- He was constantly at war with his enemies, spreading Christianity with the edge of his sword.
- Ruled the interior kingdom using the feudal system (lords, nobles, counts, abbots and bishops)
- Introduced an education of arithmetic, grammar and songs of worship.
- Charlemagne once said: "Good works are better than knowledge, but without knowledge good works are impossible."
- He adopted the best ideas of that time and although some were rude and crude raised the standard of living.

22



Charlemagne: 742 to 814



23



Charlemagne's Empire



24



Pope Crowned Charlemagne Holy Roman Emperor: Dec. 25, 800



25



The Carolingian Renaissance



26



A single faith and Frankish heritage



- Coextensive with Christian Europe
- The vast area he had conquered was once a divided people with conflicting beliefs.
- Although his Empire did not last forever, the ideas and beliefs of the population remained.
- Charlemagne's Empire created a culture in which the tradition and custom was accepted and maintained.

27



Death of Charlemagne



- Charlemagne dies in 814 from pleurisy at the age of 72. He had ruled for 46 years.
- He is buried at Aachen, a town in the north part of Germany and west of the Rhine.
- His sons divide the land into four sub-kingdoms
- They will only rule for another hundred years

28



Hero of two Nations

- He is held as both a French and German hero although some say he himself was neither.
- His success was largely due to the Church but he couldn't have done it without his own personality and enthusiasm.
- It is said he listened to any voice, rich or poor, that had a comment about the state of the Empire.
- During festivals like the "Mayfield" (also a government meeting) he would jest with the young and help the old.
- He was an emperor who's ideas and decisions were like those of the common population and therefore the people could relate to him.

29



Civil War and the end of an empire

- Charlemagne's sons fall into civil war and unknowingly destroy that which they are fighting for.
- The treaty of Verdun and the treaty of Merson (In 843) were declared by the pope and divided the land into the feudal kingdoms of France, Germany and Italy.

30



Charlemagne's Empire Collapses: Treaty of Verdun, 843



31



He changed the course of history

- By Beginning the Carolingian Renaissance
- By spreading Christianity
- By uniting almost all of Europe
- By protecting the Holy Roman Church
- By documenting history
- By turning enemies into friends
- By using the feudal system
- By introducing education

32



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.

33



34



Structure of government: Feudalism

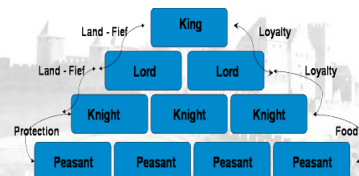
- Like a pyramid: King at top, lords, nobles, vassals and finally serfs.
- King had final word, lords and nobles enforce
- There was no standing army, only militia
- No civil service or merchant class
- On a Democratic aspect, Charlemagne held meetings of higher classes to debate the state of the Empire.

35



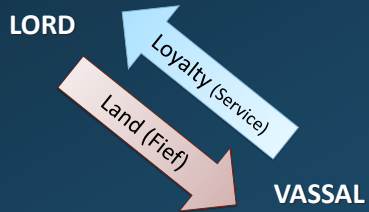
Feudalism

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



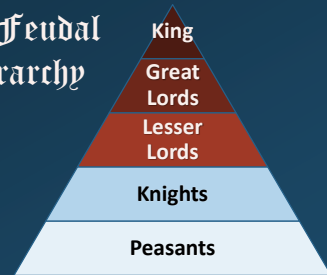
36

The "Feudal" Contract



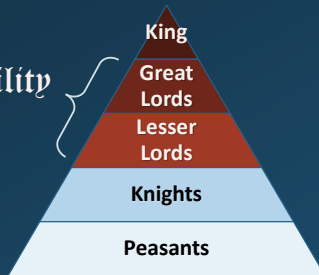
37

The Feudal Hierarchy



38

Nobility



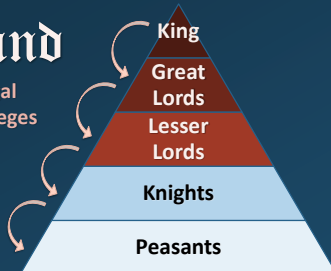
39



40

Land

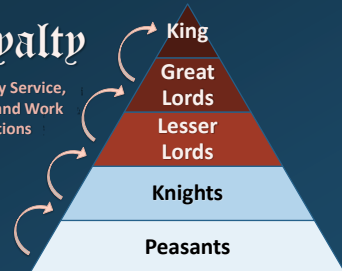
& Legal Privileges



41

Loyalty

Military Service,
Dues, and Work
Obligations



42



"Homage and Fealty"

- This was the glue of the feudal system
- It was romanticized and very symbolic but just like contract.
- Means to be faithful to king and noble until your death.
- The vassal swore on bended knee:
"To do service and reverence as far as a freeman may, and not at any time of my life withdraw myself from your power. At my death my property shall return to your hands."

43



Lord and Vassal

- Lords owned the land and distributed it among the vassals.
- Everything from the fish in the streams to the cow's pasture was taxed.
 - Including public ovens, baths and grain mills
- This is how lords and nobles acquired money.



44



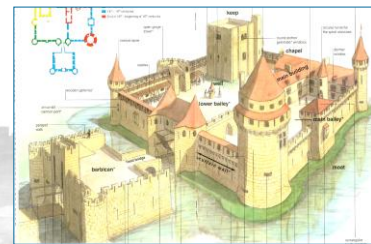
Carcassonne: A Medieval Castle



45



Parts of a Medieval Castle



46



The Road to Knighthood

KNIGHT

↑
SQUIRE

↑
PAGE

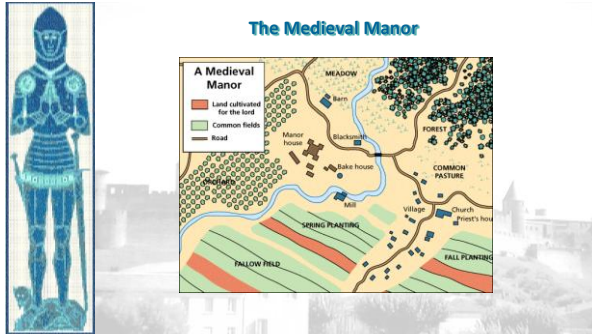
47



Chivalry: A Code of Honor and Behavior



48



49



50



51



52



53



54



55



56



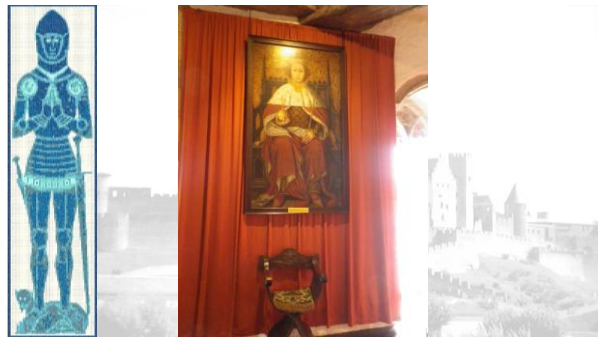
57



58



59



60



61



62



63



64



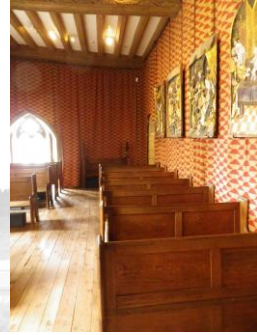
65



66



67



68



69



70



71



72



73



74



75



76



77



78



79



80



81



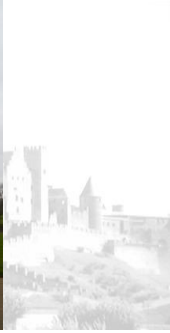
82



83



84



85



86



87



88



89



90



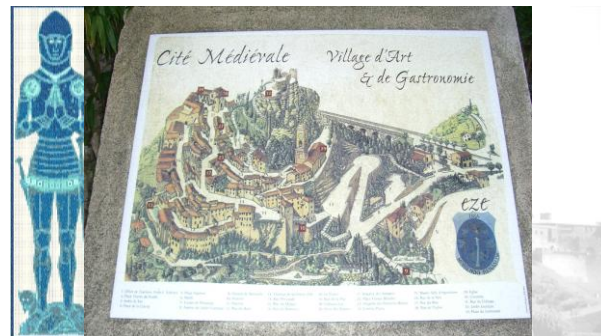
91



92



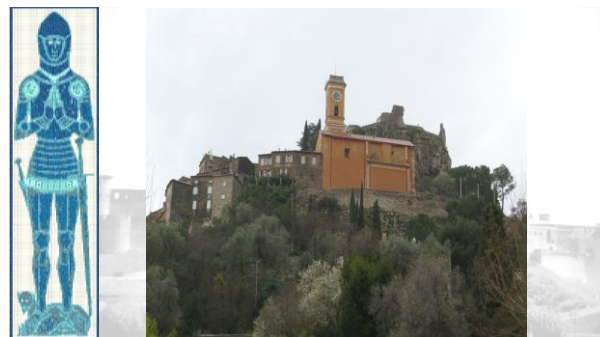
93



94



95



96



97



98



99



100



101



102



103



104



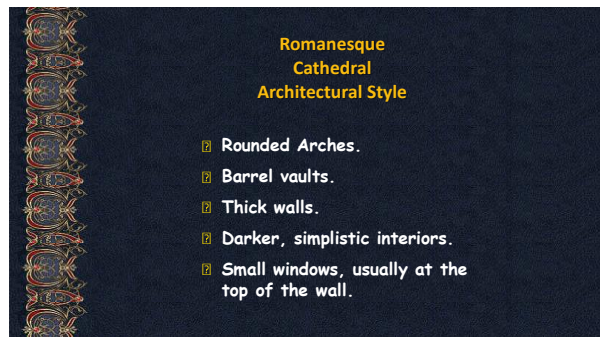
105



106



107



108



109



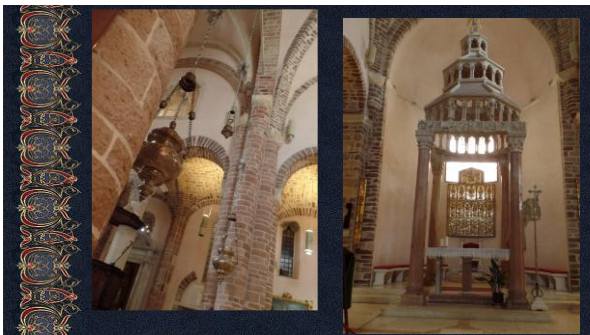
110



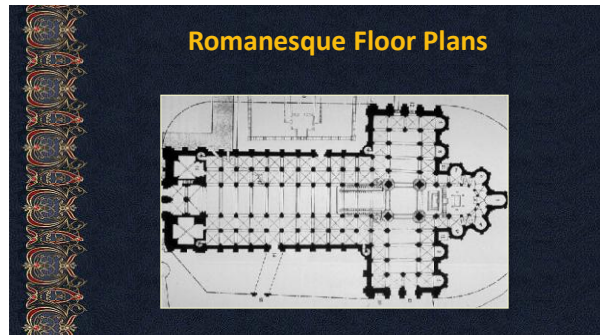
111



112



113



114

St. Filibert, France, 10th

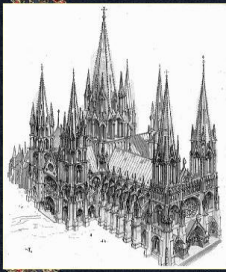
115

Interior of a Romanesque Cathedral

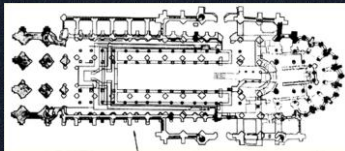


116

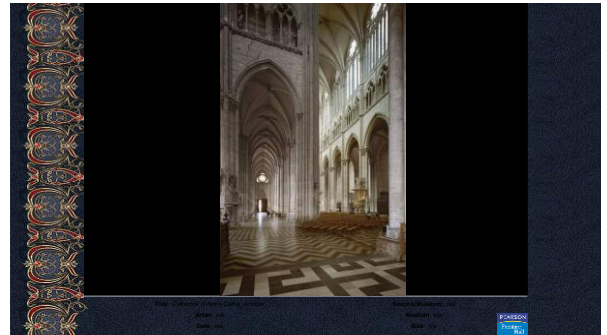
The Gothic Cathedral



Gothic Floor Plans



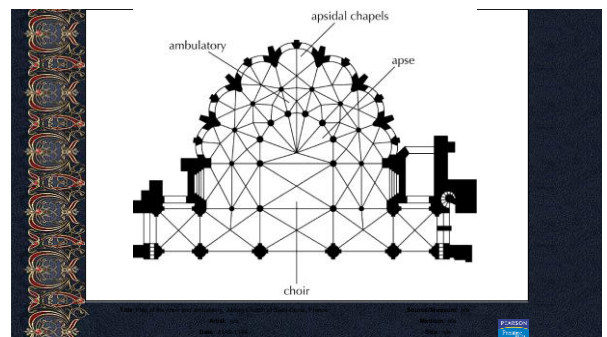
117



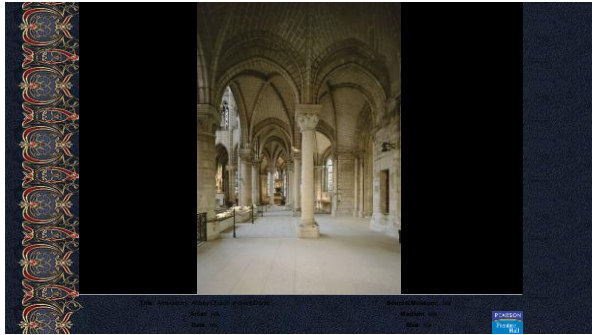
118



119



120



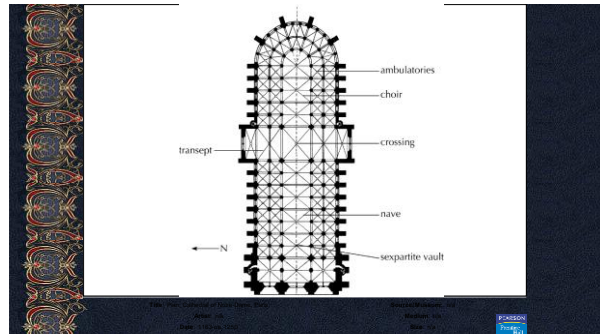
121



122



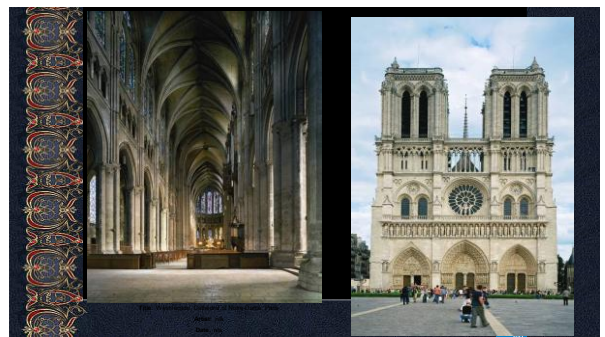
123



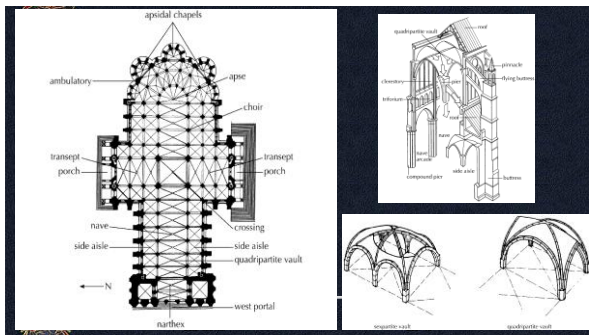
124



125



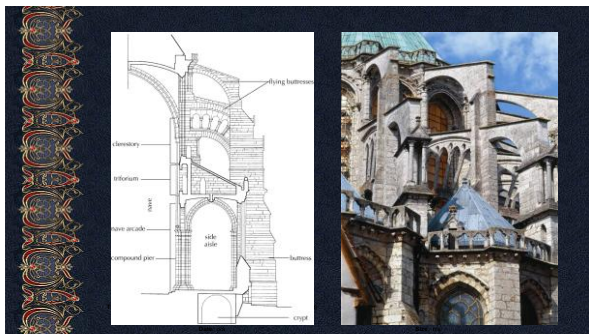
126



127



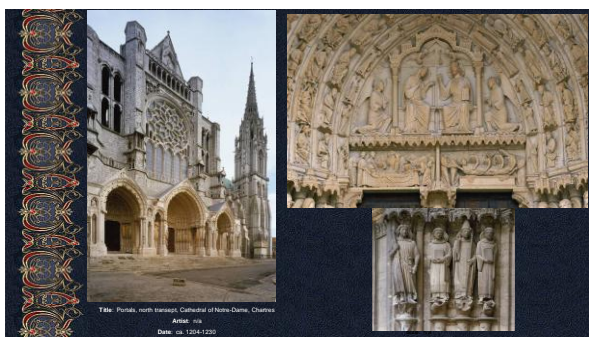
128



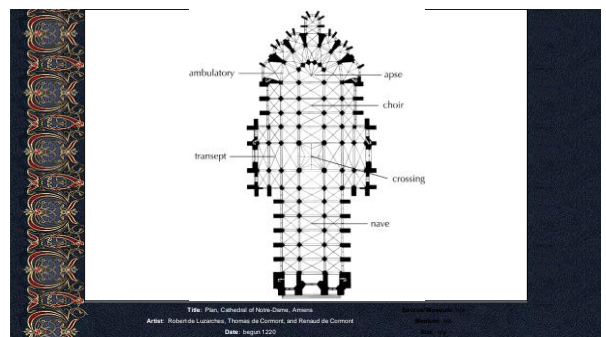
129



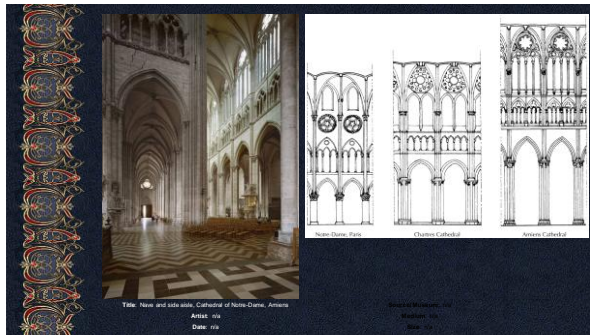
130



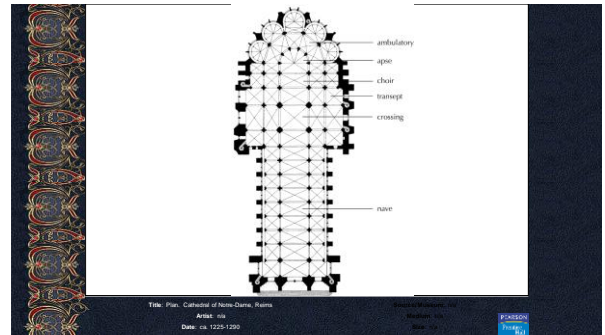
131



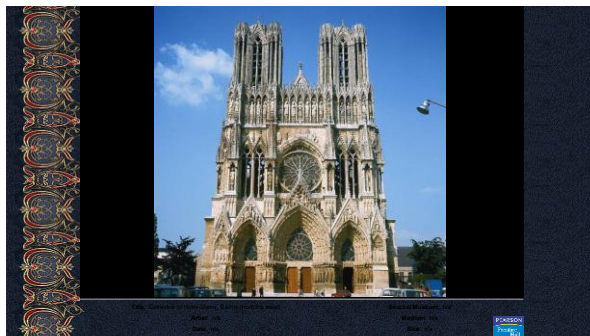
132



133



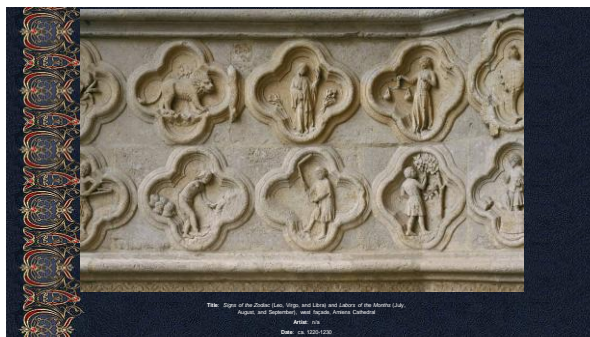
134



135



136



137



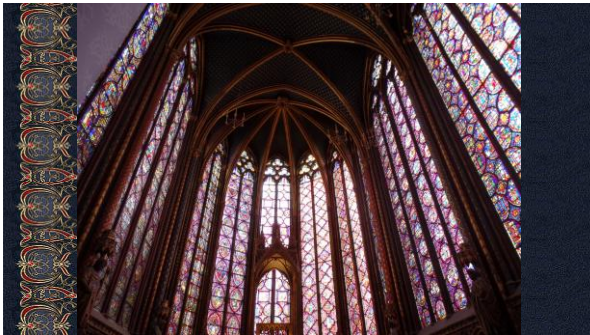
138



139



140



141



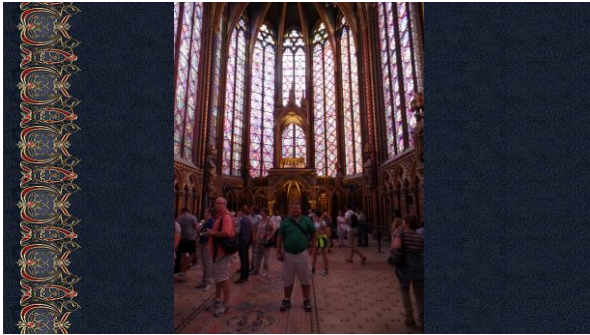
142



143



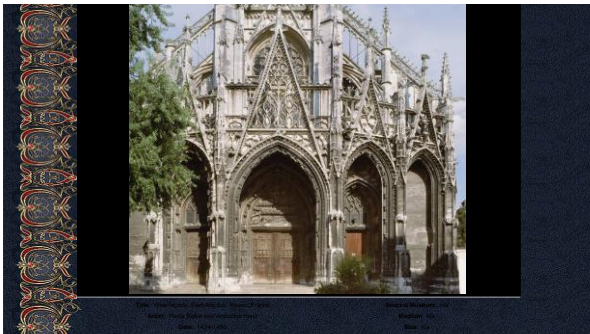
144



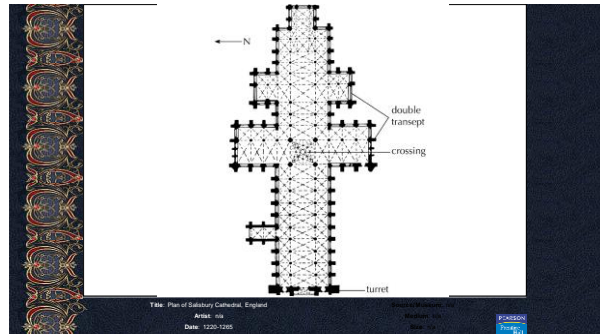
145



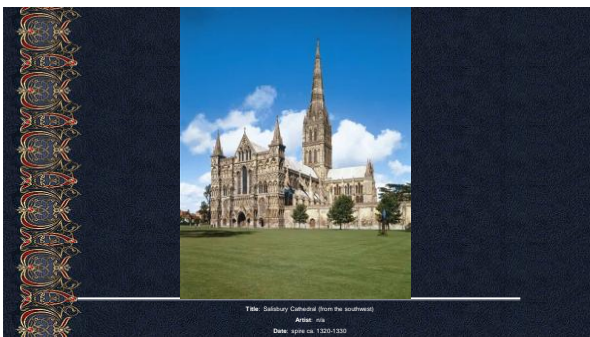
146



147



148



149



150



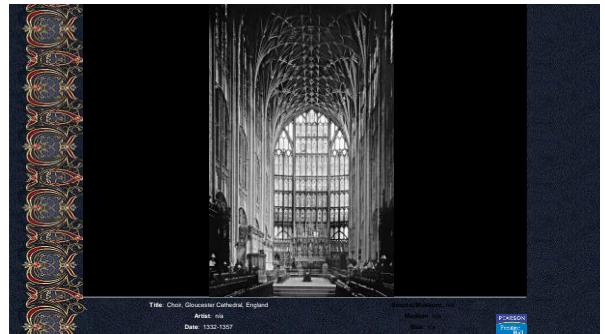
151



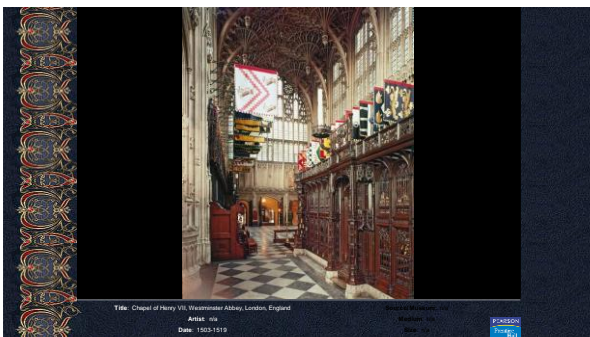
152



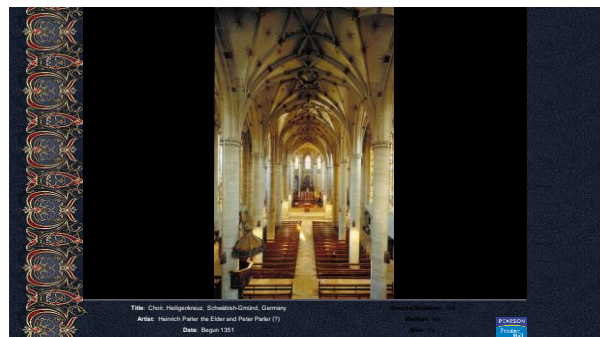
153



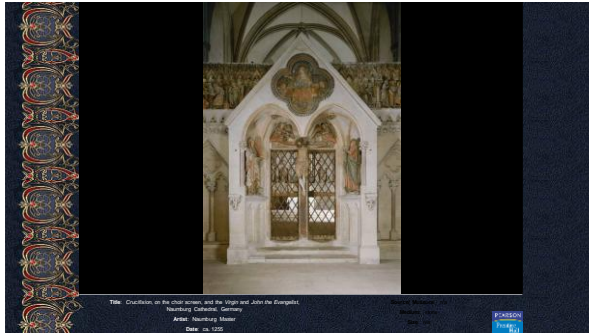
154



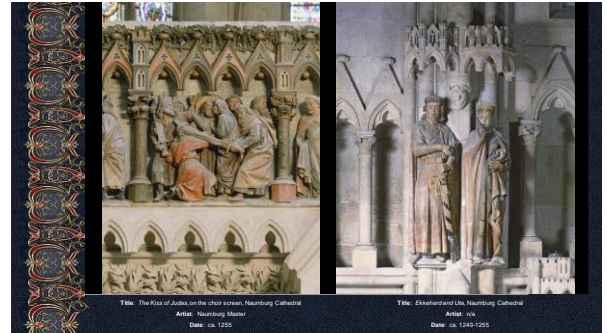
155



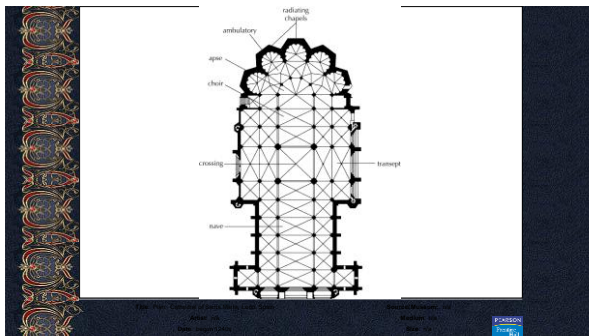
156



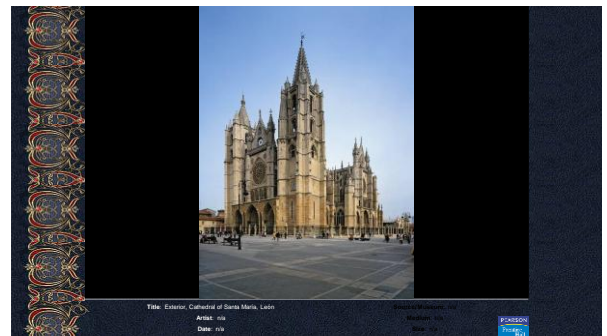
157



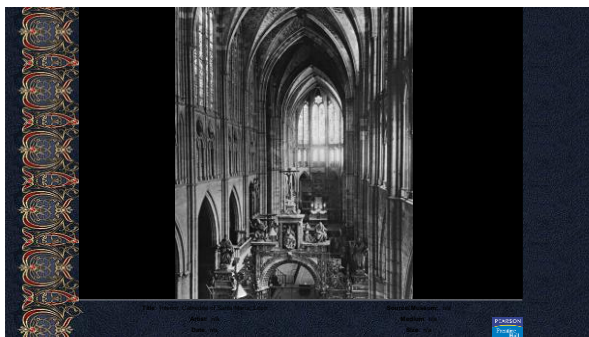
158



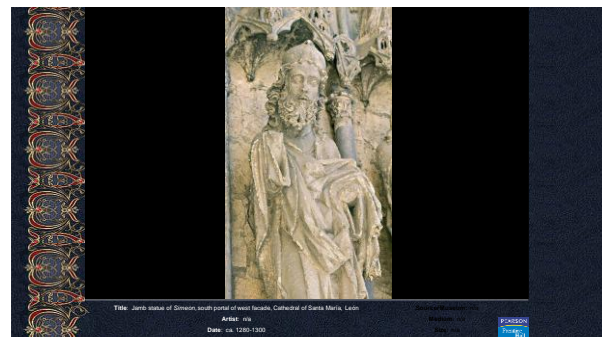
159



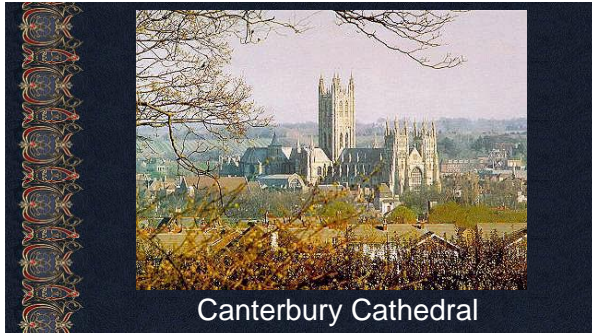
160



161



162



163



164



165



166



167



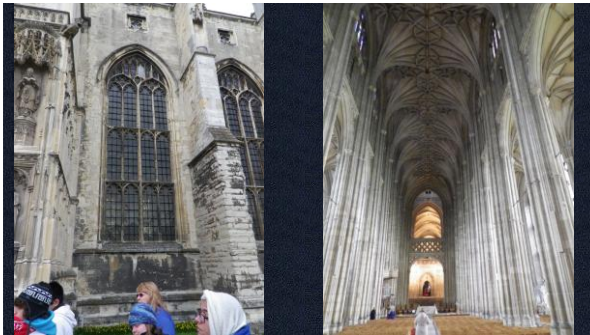
168



169



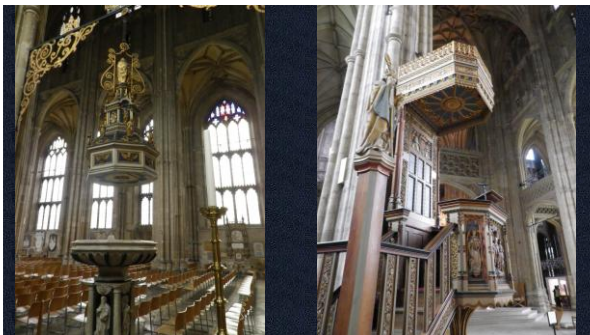
170



171



172



173



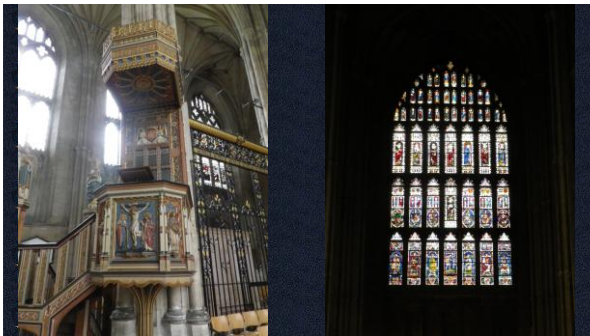
174



175



176



177



178



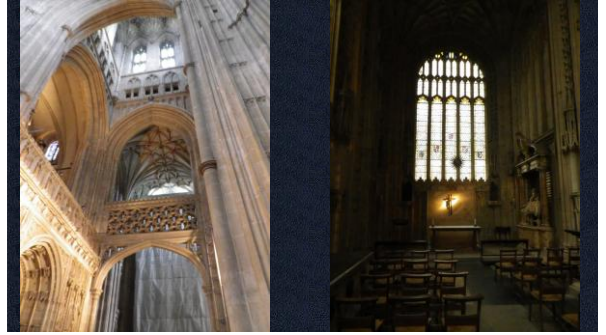
179



180



181



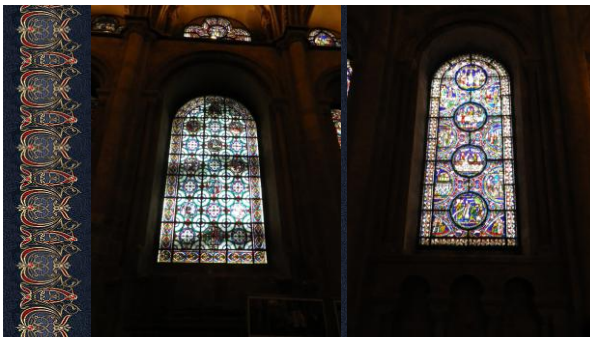
182



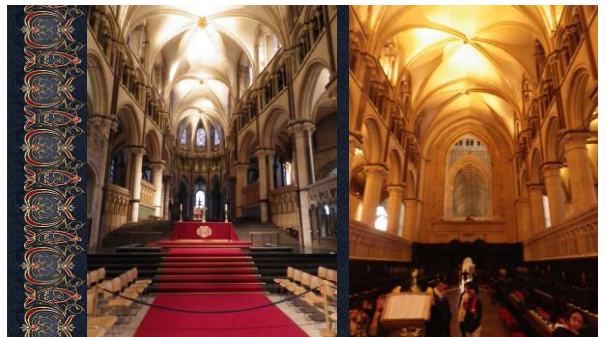
183



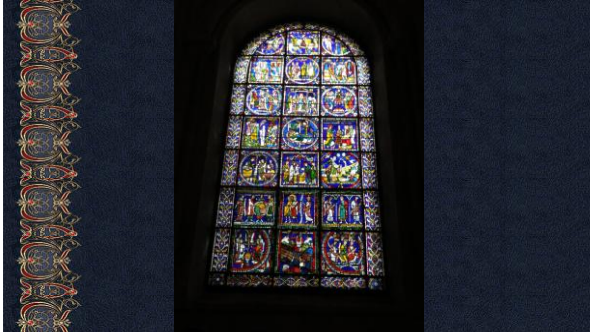
184



185



186



187



188



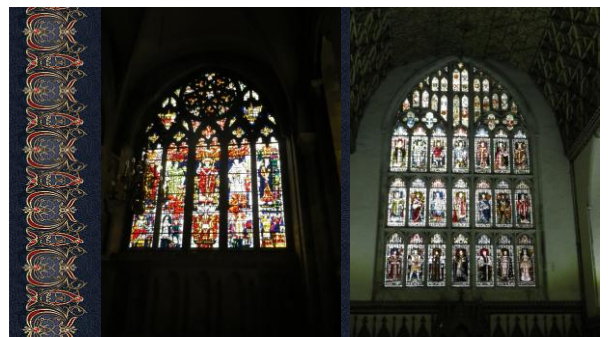
189



190



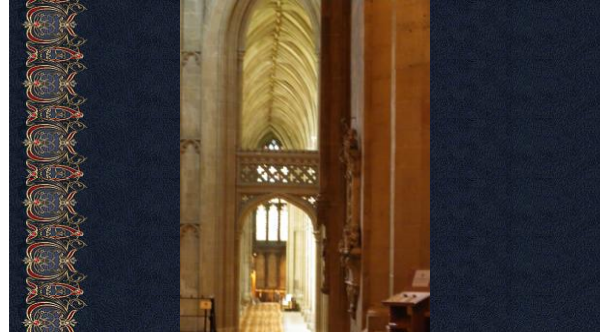
191



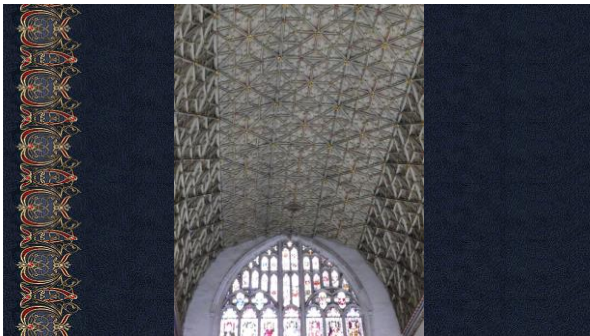
192



193



194



195



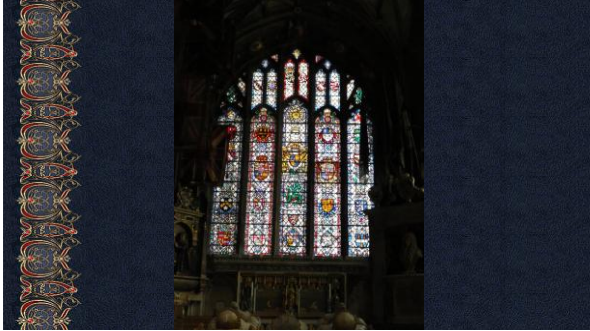
196



197



198



199



200



201



202



203



204



205



206



207



208

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

209

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

210

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

211



212



213



214



215



216



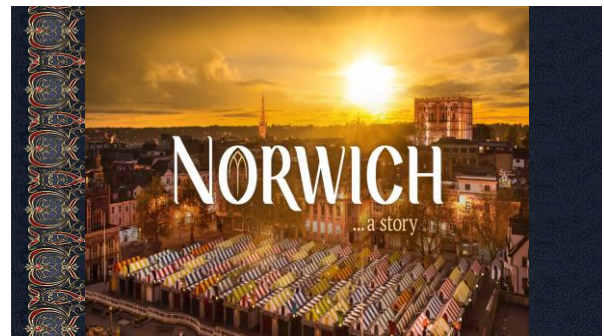
217



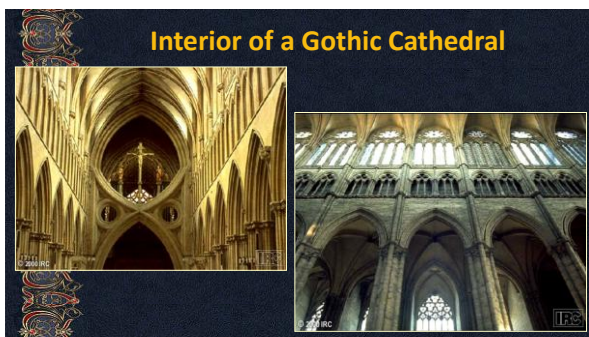
218



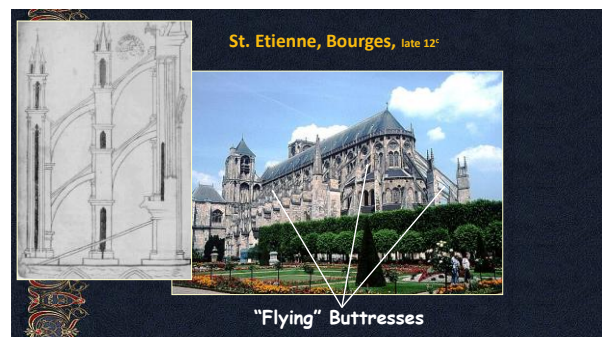
219



220



221



222



Gothic Architectural Style

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



223

Gothic "Filigree" Closeups



224

Chartres Cathedral, Paris



Royal Portal

Jamb Figures



The "Pillar People"

225

Cathedral Gargoyles



226

Stained Glass Windows



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

227

Notre Dame Cathedral



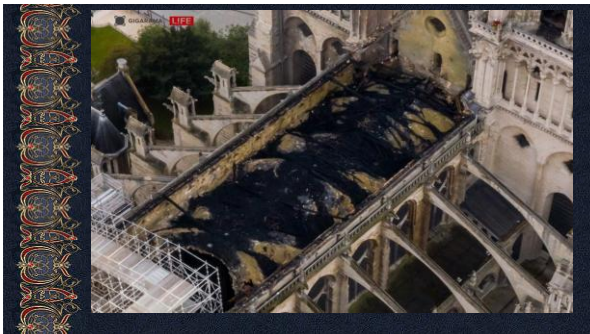
228



229



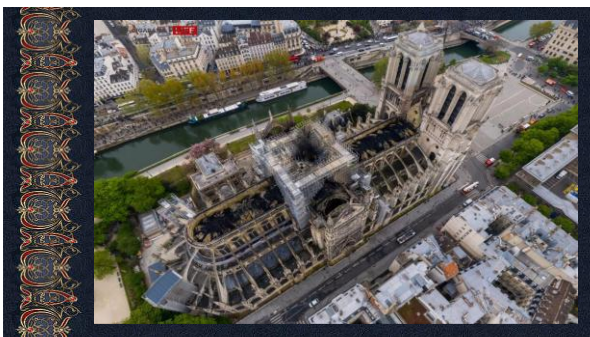
230



231



232

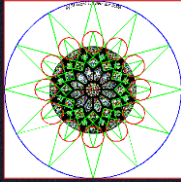


233



234

**Rose Window
Chartres Cathedral, Paris**



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

235

"Rose" Windows of Various Kinds



Original
Design



Buddhist
Mandala



Labyrinth,
1200

236

**Chartres Cathedral
Plan for all Rose Windows**



237



238



239



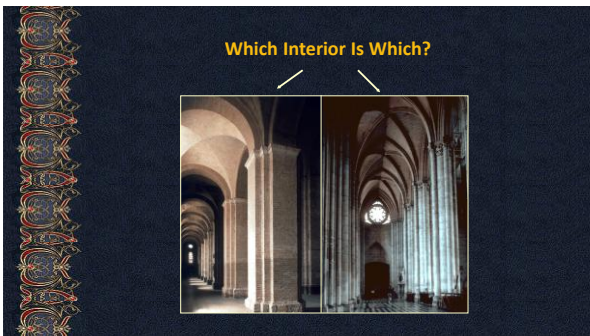
240



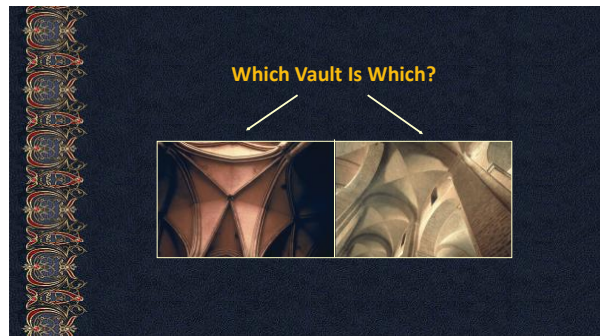
241



242



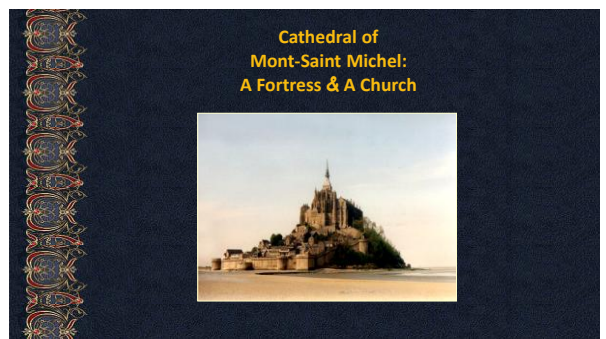
243



244



245



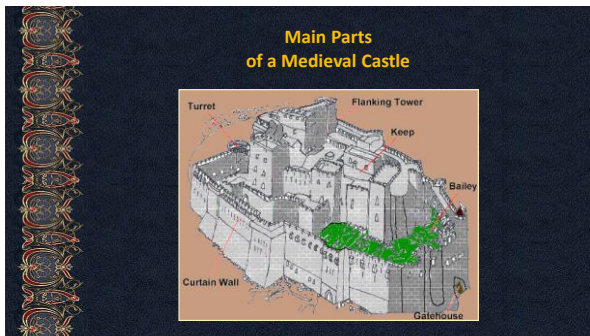
246



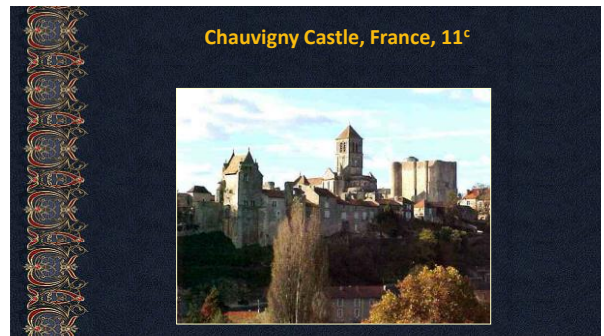
247



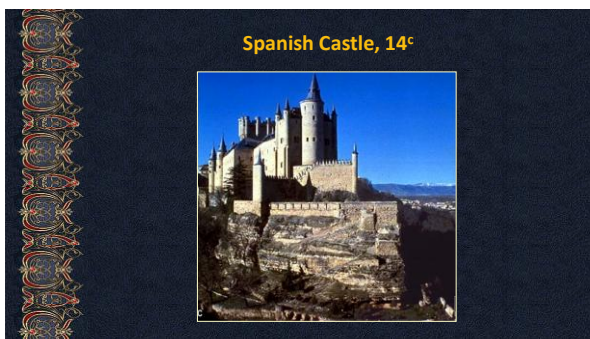
248



249



250



251



252

Medieval Tapestries from the Workshops in Flanders



The Lady & the Unicorns, 1511

Illuminated Manuscripts



253

254

Printed Psalter



Gregorian Chant

Medieval Embroidery



The Bayeux Tapestry, 11th

255

256

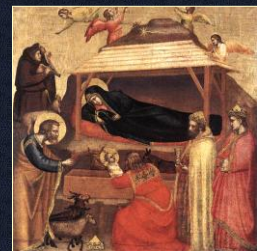
Late Medieval Art



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

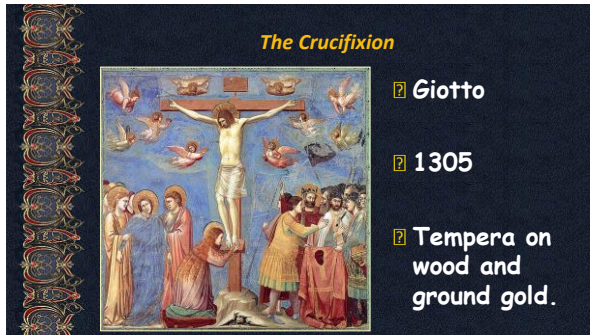
Medieval Religious Themes

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



257

258



259



260