

Do Now – Copy vocabulary Into your notebook

Middle Ages – the years between the ancient and modern times

Medieval – referring to the Middle Ages

Feudalism – a system which land was owned by kings or lords but held by vassals in return for their loyalty

Serf – A farm worker considered part of the manor on which he or she worked

AIM

Explain how a Manor works

MIDDLE AGES





CHARLEMAGNE REUNITES WESTERN EUROPE

Rome fell after waves of invaders took control and kept their culture breaking the bond of the Romans and creating small kingdoms

One invading group was the Franks (France) who was ruled by the King Charlemagne

Charlemagne took control of the weaker kingdoms and eventually claimed most of Western Europe ruling for 50 years

Schools were established to promote learning and culture

Christianity flourished

Money was issued and the economy improved

After Charlemagne's death his empire was split between his three sons who fought amongst themselves resulting in a weak nation



Northern Attacks



Vikings came from the Northern Europe – present day Denmark, Sweden, and Norway around 800

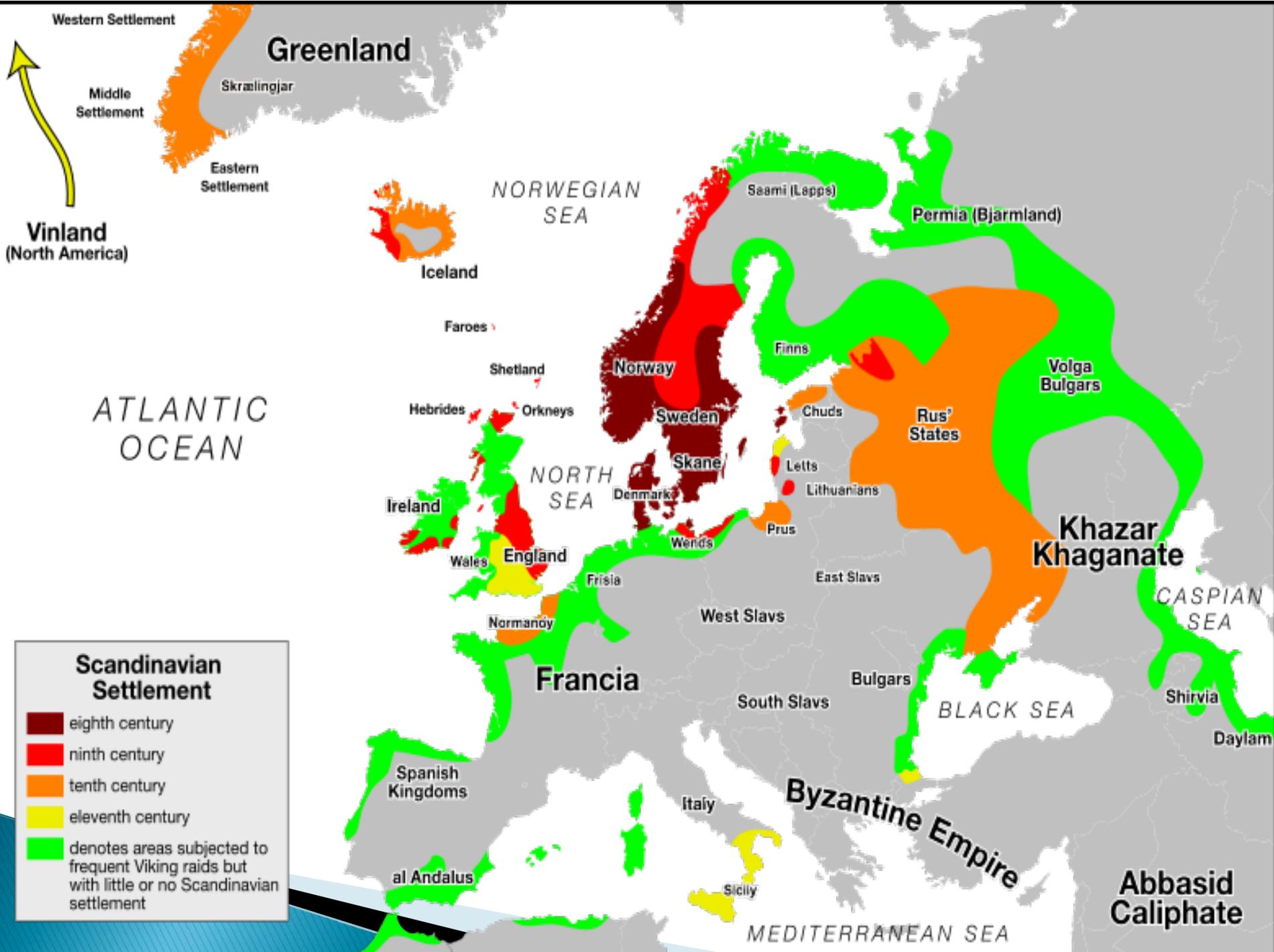
Vikings were skilled sailors and tough warriors

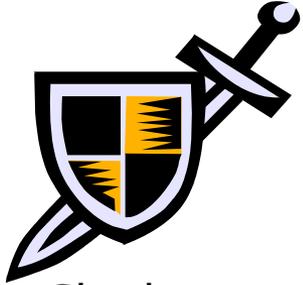
Vikings burned and looted European towns for almost 300 years

They reopened trade routes to the Mediterranean lands and beyond

Some Vikings settled in Northern Europe mixing among the local populations







FEUDALISM



After Charlemagne's death, Western Europe was split into kingdoms once again.

Threats were constant and life was dangerous.

Europeans worked out a system for their military, political, and economic needs:
FEUDALISM

Power went to the landowners who were nobles.

A piece of land, a fief, was given to each of their vassals, people who follow the landlords' rules and promised to fight for him.

A vassal could also be a lord.

How Feudalism Works

KING

Provides money, army on demand
Bestows land on his many Nobles

NOBILITY

Provides military and protection on demand

Bestows land on his many Knights

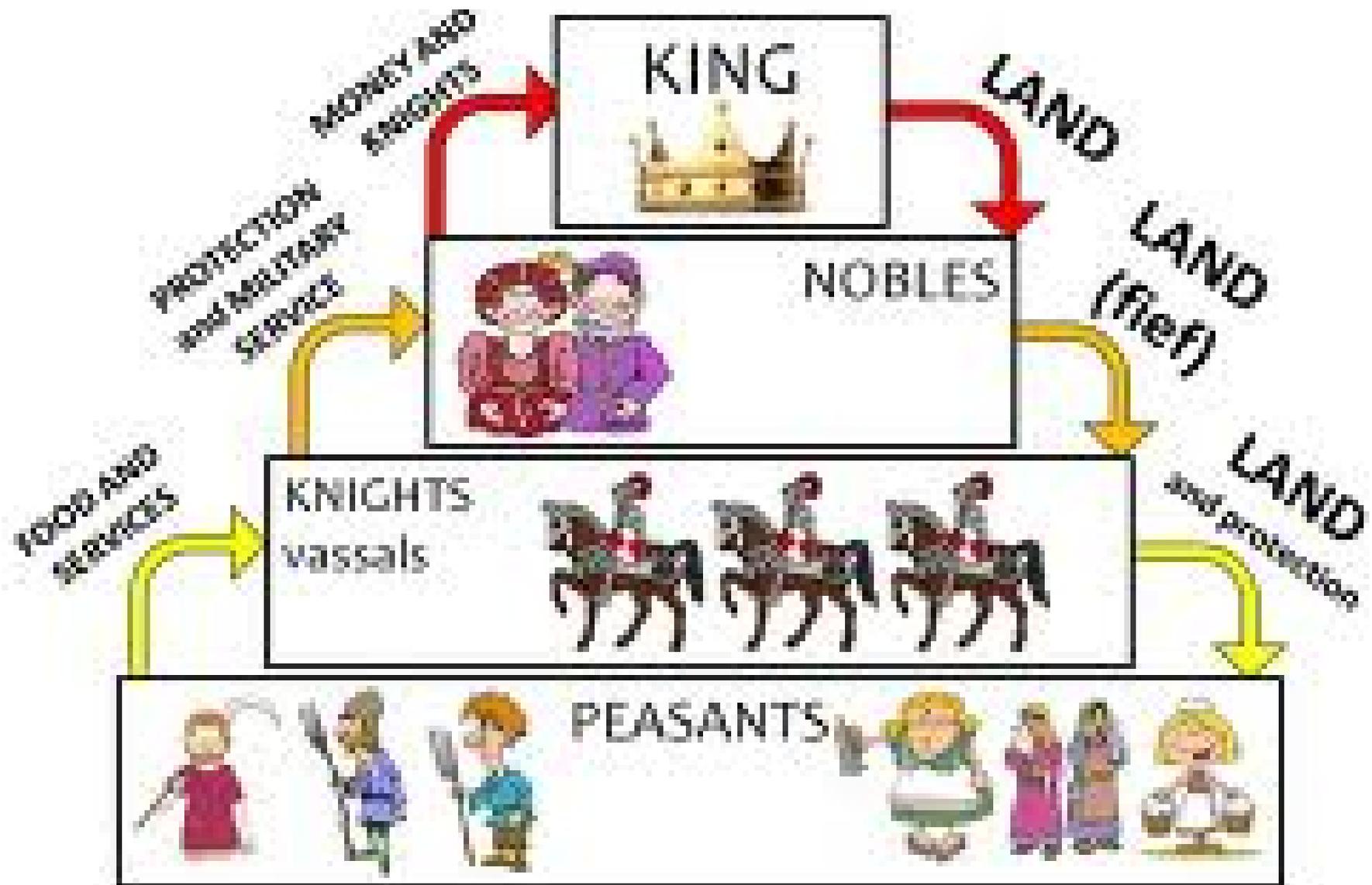
KNIGHTS

Provides military and food on demand

Bestows land on his many Vassals

VASSALS

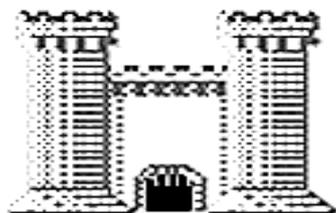




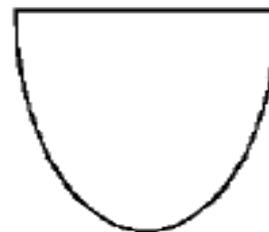
Feudal Pyramid of Power



MEDIEVAL LIFE

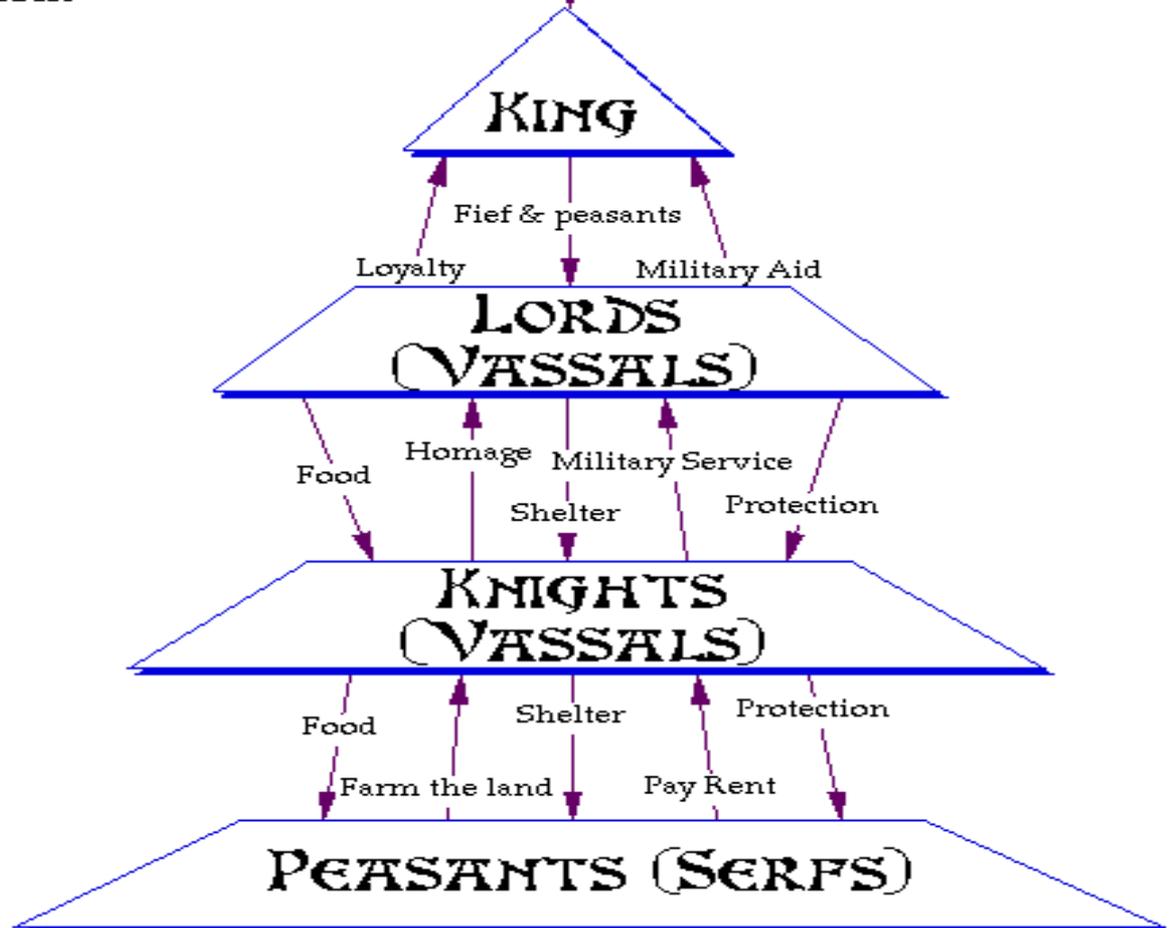


Manorialism =
Economic
System



Feudalism =
Political
System

Feudal / Manorial
Relationships



The Feudal System

Land is owned by Kings or lords but held by vassals in return for their loyalty

Lords promised to treat their vassals with honor and to protect them and their land

If a young child's parents died, the lord became the protector of that child

Lords asked the vassals advice before going to war or making a law

Vassals were expected to raise and lead armies that fought for the lord

Vassals paid taxes, usually crops



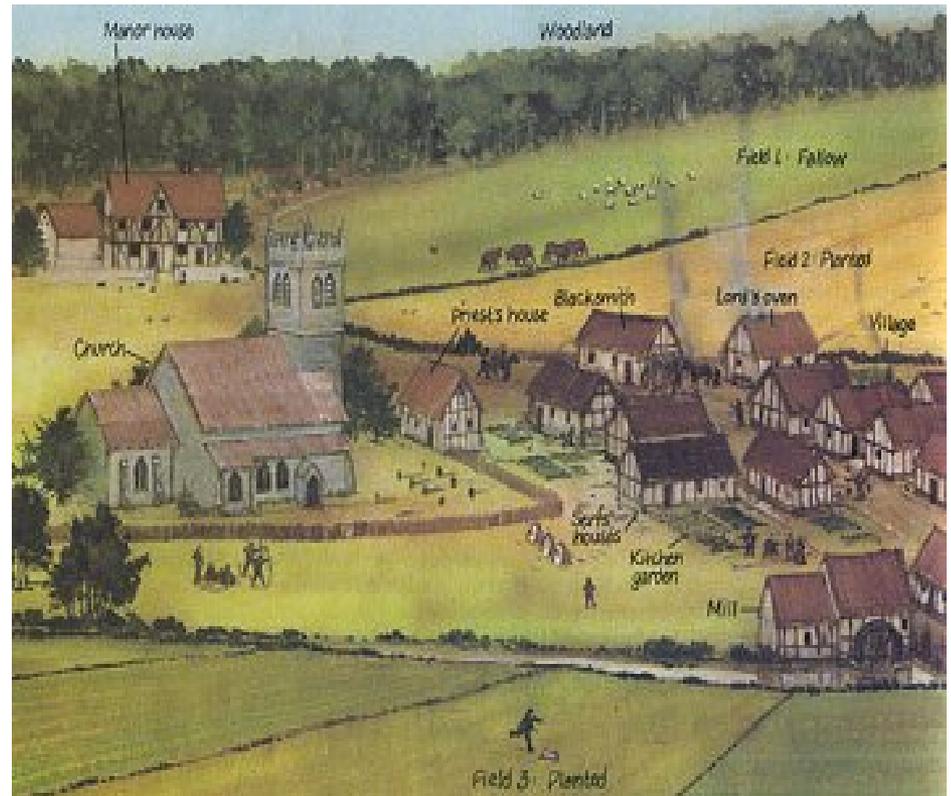
LIFE on the MANOR



Manorialism was a system of economic and political life at the local level

A manor is a large estate that includes fields, pastures, and often an entire village

The main house was the manor where the lord, or ruler, lived



MANOR LIFE

The lord's castle was located at the center of a manor.

LORD'S CASTLE

COMMON PASTURE

WEST FIELDS

CHURCH

EAST FIELDS

MOAT

MILL

SERFS' HOUSES



Lords and Manors



The lord of the manor was typically a vassal of a more powerful lord

The manor was part of his fief

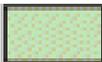
Manors were usually far from towns, villages, and other manors so they needed to be self-sufficient (able to supply their own needs)

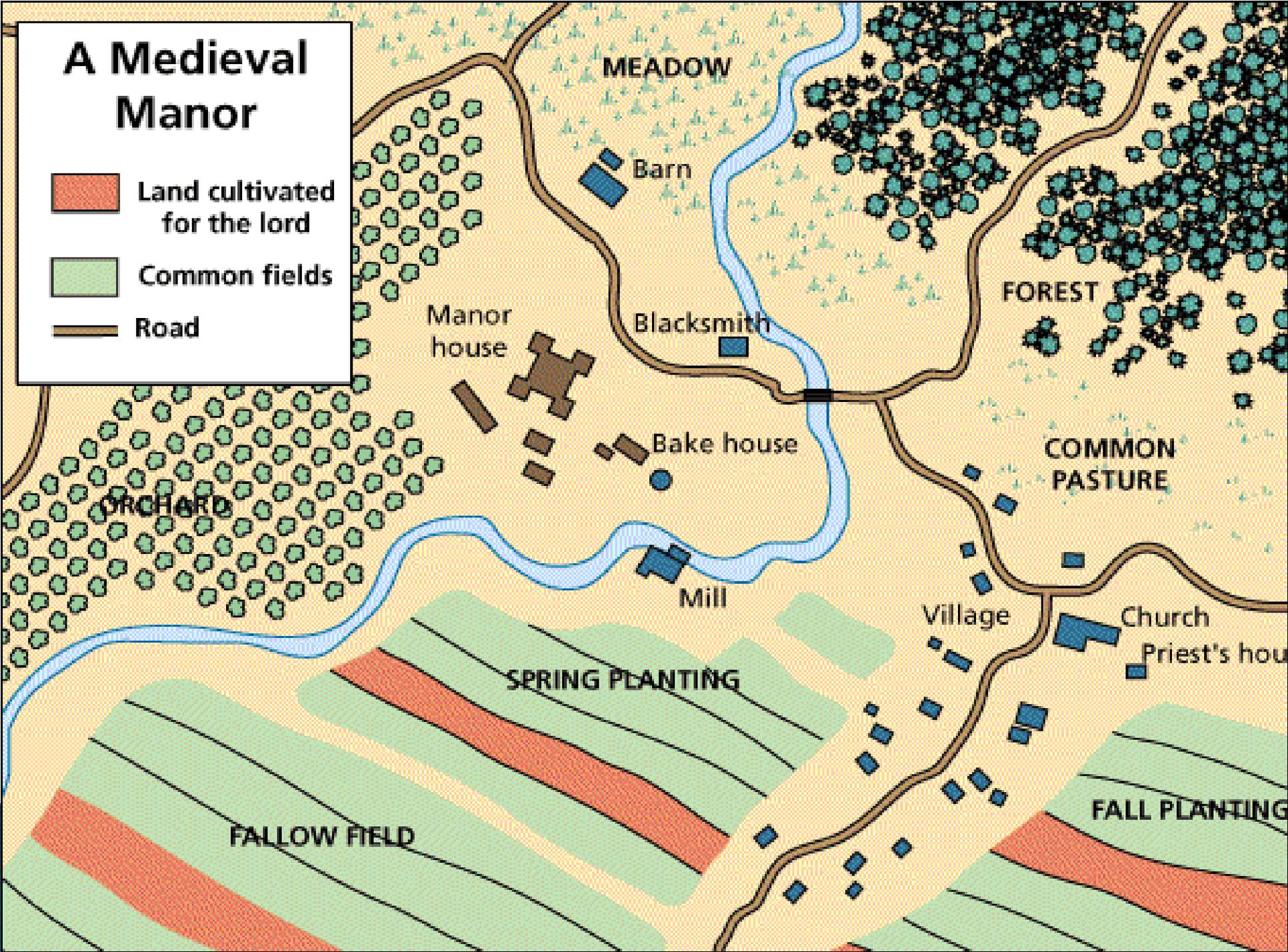
The lord depended on the wealth the manor provided

He ruled over the workers, created rules, acted as a judge, chose people to oversee the farming and daily work and collected taxes from the peasants who lived there



A Medieval Manor

-  Land cultivated for the lord
-  Common fields
-  Road



The Role of Noblewomen

Women played an important part of the feudal society

Noblewomen went to other families for training and afterwards took her place as lady of the household

Noblewomen managed the household, performed necessary medical tasks, and supervised servants

If her husband was off fighting the noblewomen would serve as “lord of the manor” making important decisions





Peasants and Serfs



The largest class on medieval Europe was peasants (farmers and laborers)

Peasants were often poor and did all the work on the manors

A peasant who was part of the manor was called a **serf**

Peasants were allowed a small piece of the farming land for crops to feed the household

Even part of the peasants “own” crops had to be given to the lord

Most peasants lived in one room huts with Mattresses were cloth sacks filled with straw

Food consisted of black bread, cabbage, and turnips



Peasants and Serfs

Serfs were tied to the manor, they could not leave a manor or get married without the lords permission

Successful serfs could afford to buy their freedom and a plot of land for themselves

If a serf could escape to the city and live, without getting caught, for 1 year and a day would have their freedom



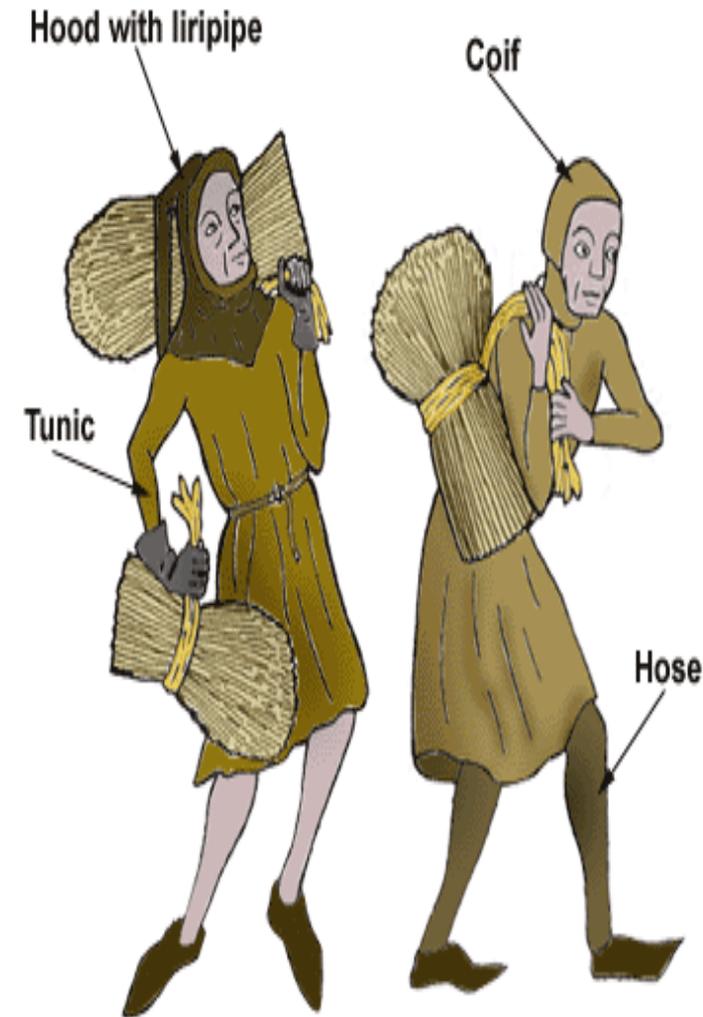
Medieval Clothing



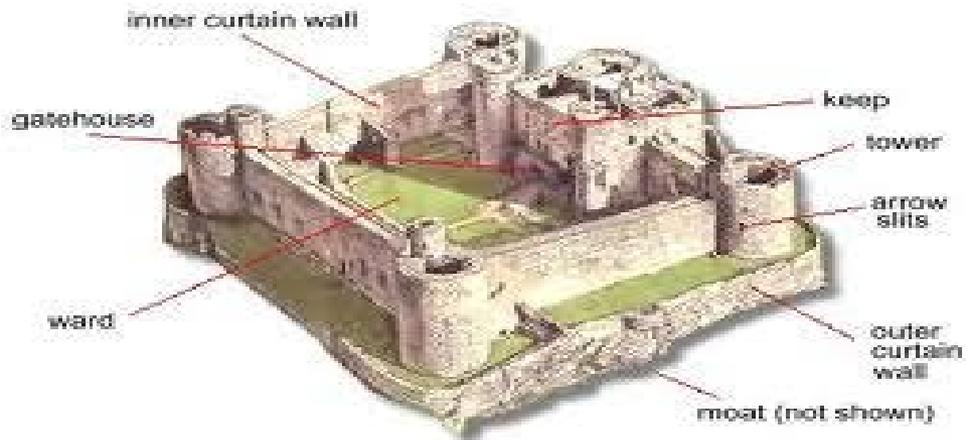
Clothing



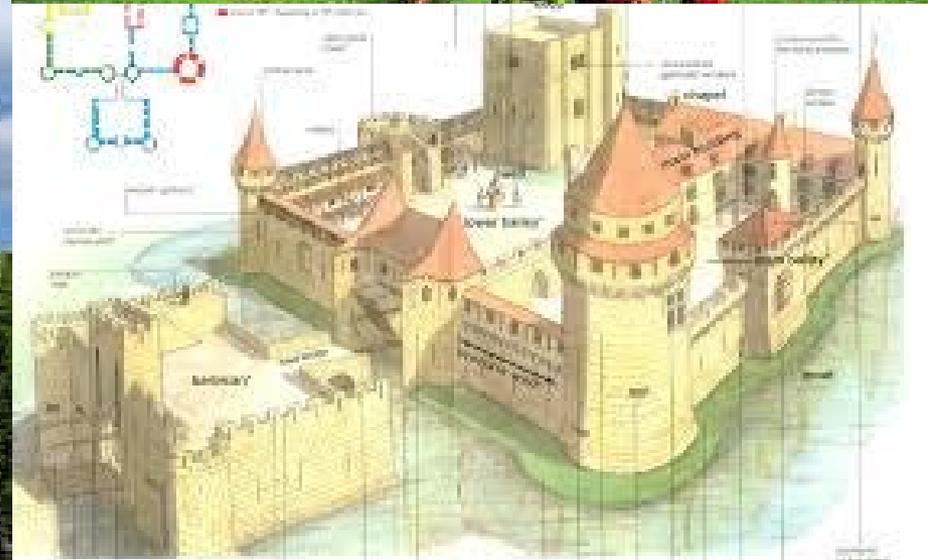
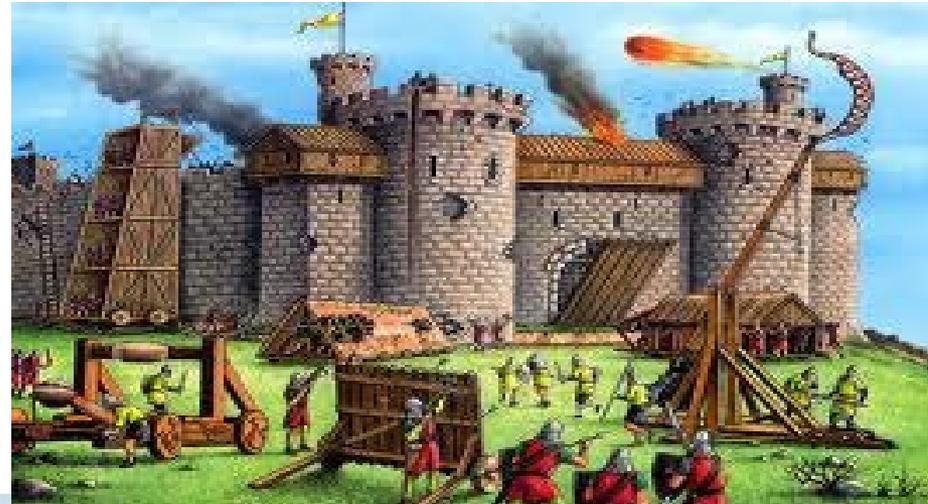
Medieval clothes provided information about the status of the person wearing them



Castles



Harlech Castle, North Wales, built in 1283 AD





Knights





helmet

pauldrons

breastplate

rerebrace

vambrace

gauntlets

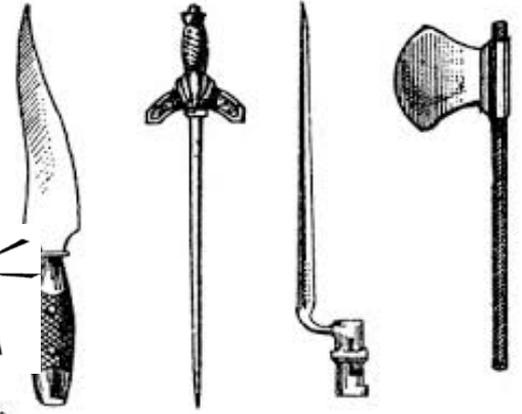
cuisses

poleyns

greaves

Sabatons

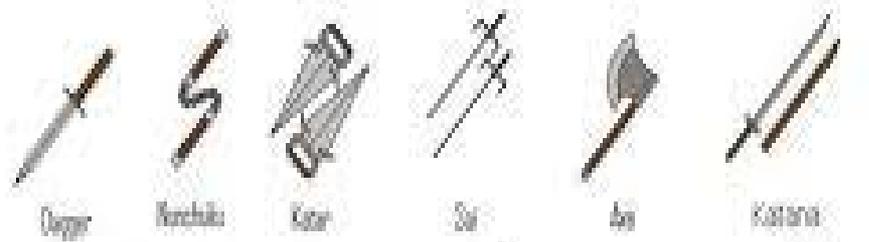
Weapons



Sword Polearm Mallet Pickaxe Scythe Pickaxe



Broadsword Bow & Arrow Staff Battle-Axe Mace Ring Sword



Dagger Pitchfork Spear Staff Axe Katana



Scythe Scythe Staff Mallet Pickaxe Hobbit



Medieval Food



Middle Ages food included a vast range of different meat, especially for the wealthy royalty and nobles . The meats included venison, beef, pork, veal, goat, lamb, rabbit, hare, mutton, swans, herons and poultry. Chickens were believed to have been introduced to England by the Romans. Only Lords and Nobles were allowed to hunt deer, boar, hares and rabbits. The punishment for poaching could result in death or having hands cut off – these types of meat were therefore not available to the poor. The more exotic game birds including thrushes, starlings, blackbirds, quail, cuckoo, lark. peacocks etc,

Do Now – Copy vocabulary Into your notebook

Clergy – persons with authority to perform religious services

Excommunication – expelling someone from the Church

Guild – a Medieval organization of craft workers or trades people

Apprentice – an unpaid person training in a craft or trade

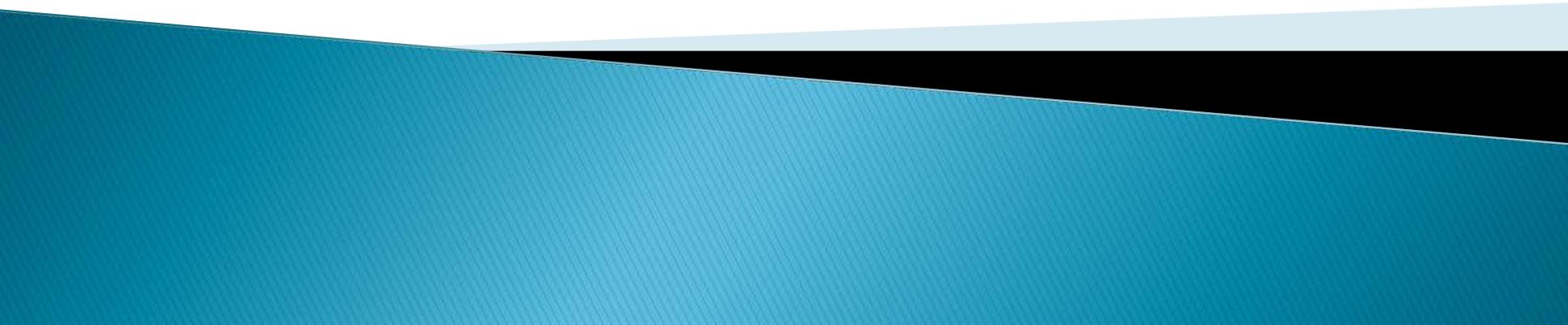
Chivalry – the code of honorable conduct for knights

Troubadour – a traveling poet and musician of the Middle Ages



AIM

Explain the power of the Church



The Church in the Middle Ages

Most Gothic cathedrals were built in Western Europe between 1100 and 1400

Gothic refers to the style of architecture

A cathedral was a church of a bishop, an important leader of the Roman Catholic Church

Most people in Western Europe were Roman Catholic so a Roman Catholic church was simply known as the Church

Life was hard and many people took comfort in the Christian belief that they would enjoy life in heaven after death

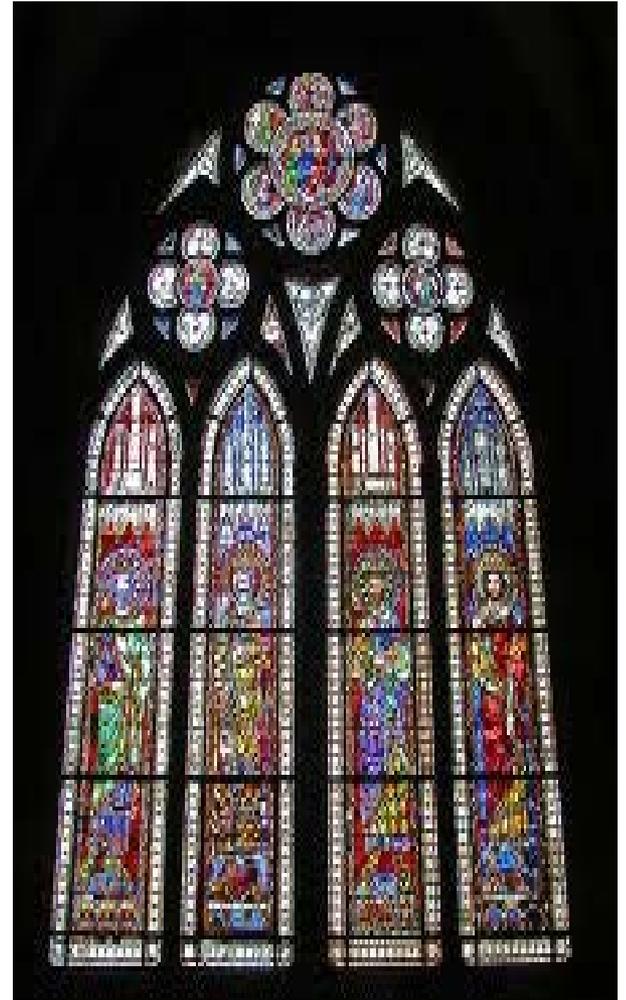
If Christians didn't follow the rules they would be punished after death

The Church had great economic power by collecting taxes and by taking fiefs from lords in exchange for services by clergy



Stained Glass

Cathedrals were fancy churches that were built to honor God
Each town wanted their cathedral to be the most beautiful cathedral possible.
A new art form was designed – the stained glass window.
Stained glass windows were made of colored glass that let in filtered light in many beautiful colors
Each window showed a religious scene.
These scenes told a story about the lives of Christ, the Virgin Mary, and the saints
Since most people could not read, the use of stained glass windows was an effective way to teach people about religion



Political Power of the Church

The combination of religious and economic power enabled the church to take on many of the roles that government performs today

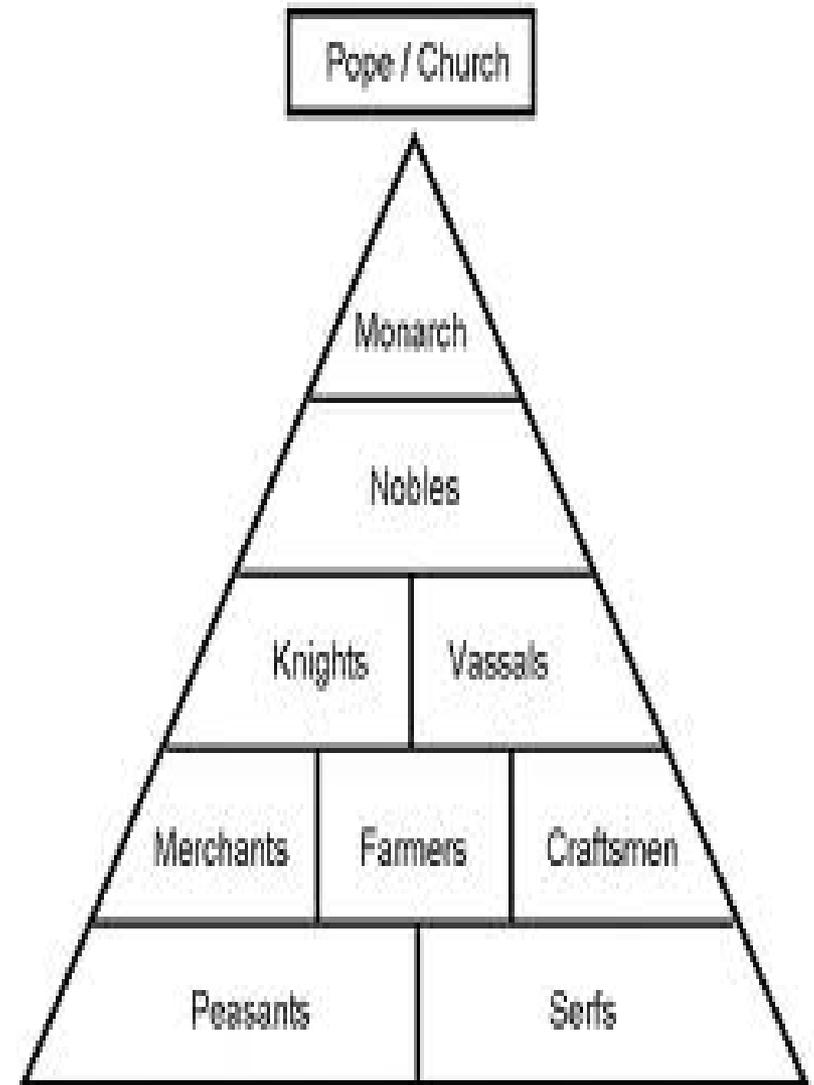
The Church made up laws and set up courts to enforce them

If you did not obey the church you were excommunicated, expelled from participating in the church

Few communicated with anyone who was excommunicated from the church

High Church officials were advisors to kings and lords

The Church used its authority to limit feudal warfare declaring periods of war or peace

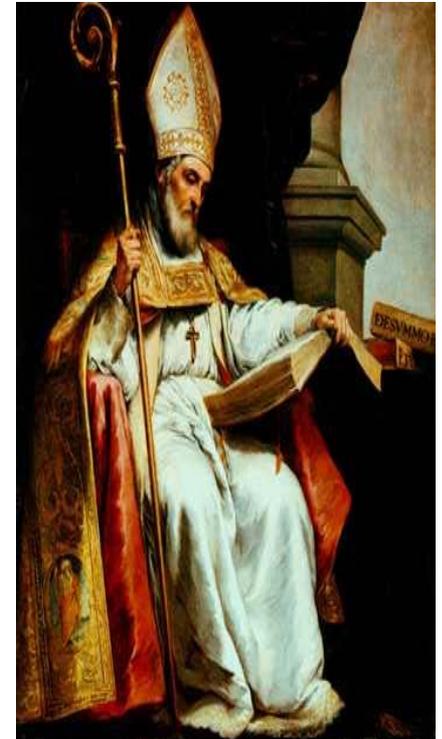


The Church

Most villages had a priest who was supervised by a bishop and the archbishop oversaw the bishops who were supervised by the Pope

The clergy played a major role in people's lives – birth, illness, marriage, death

The clergy enforced laws, heard confession, and forgave people for their wrongs



Monasteries and Convents

Religious communities where men, monks, could devote their lives to the Church was known as a monasteries

Women, nuns, who devoted their lives to the church lived in convents

This religious way of living was called a monasticism

Religious communities learned how to grow crops and tend livestock as in turn improved the Middle Ages which was mostly based on farming

Nuns and Monks looked after the sick and educated most people

They copied books preserving knowledge that would have been lost



MONKS

Monks (men) - Benedictine Rule: A monk is a man who has chosen to devote his life to a certain discipline of prayer.

Monks dressed in loose brown robes, tied at the waist with a cord

In 520 CE, a priest named Benedict built a monastery in Italy and the rules he established were called Benedictine Rule

According to these rules, priests could not marry, could not own goods, and had to obey their abbot

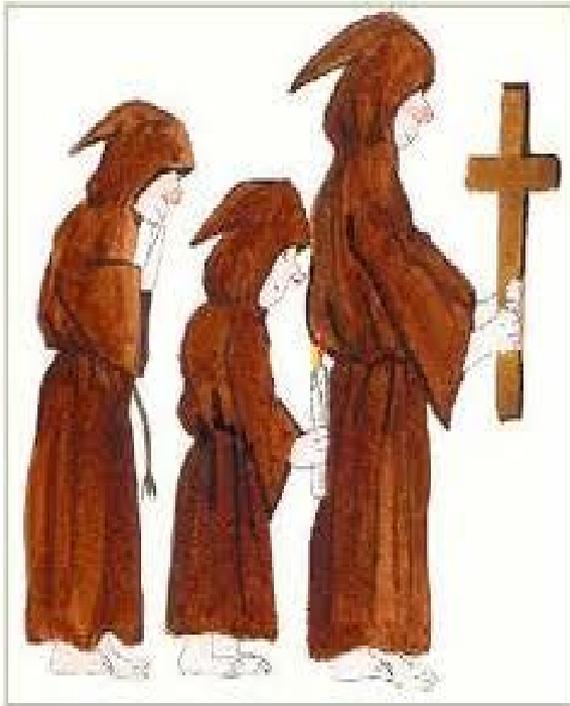
The abbot was the head or ruler of the monastery. The abbot made the rules or laws of the monastery.

Benedict's influence was very strong. Soon, all monks had to take three vows:

Vow of poverty. This meant he had to give up all his worldly goods.

Vow of chastity. This meant he had to stay single.

Vow of obedience. This meant he had to promise to obey the church and the rules of the monastery.



NUNS

Nuns (women): Women could choose to become nuns

Nuns lived in a convent and each convent, the ruler was the abbess

Nuns wore a gown, a veil, and a wimple

A wimple was a white cloth that wrapped around the neck and face

Most nuns had a far more active life than the monks

Nuns prayed, but they also spent time spinning, weaving, and teaching

They taught needlework and the use of herbs to noblewomen



SCHOLASTICISM & TRADE

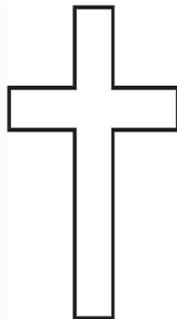
Ancient Greeks believed that people should use reason to discover truth while the Church believed that many things need to be taken on faith

Medieval scholars worked out a system that resolved the two philosophies called scholasticism which used reason to support Christian beliefs

After the Church stabilized Europe once again trade opened leading to markets, villages and towns and population increase



+



LIFE IN TOWNS AND CITIES

Towns and cities were on the rise, Paris was close to 100,000 people

Cities were opposite farms and manors and were not self sufficient so they relied on the exchange of money and goods

A new class developed made up of merchants, traders, and craft workers

In status it was between nobles and middle class = middle class

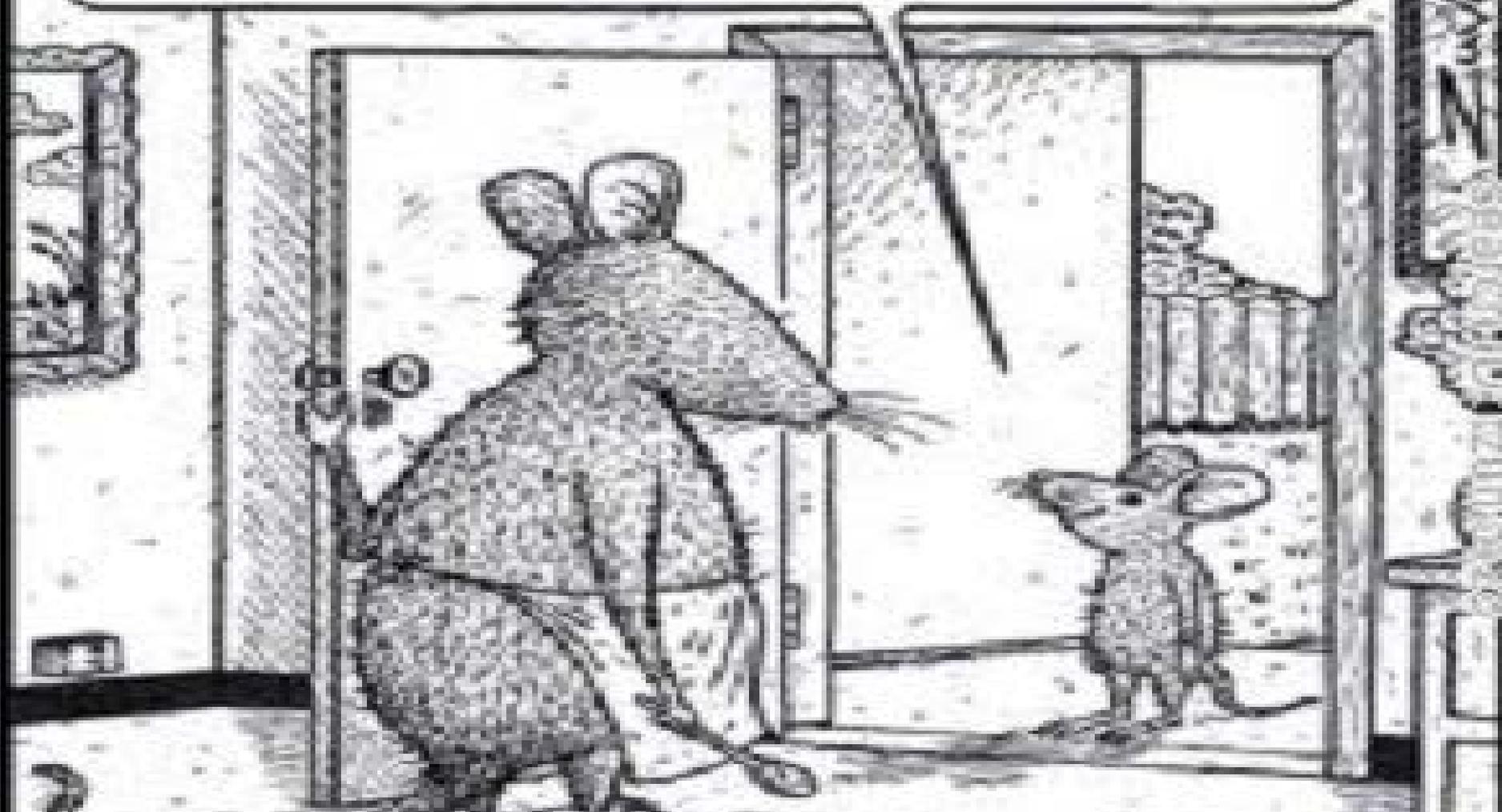
Lack of sanitation bred disease

Bubonic plague, black death, wiped out 1/3 of Europe's population between 1347 - 1351

It was spread by fleas living on rats



HELLO Mrs. KRABRANDSKI, CAN
RODNEY COME OUT AND PLAGUE?



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Bubonic (Black) Plague

Ring Around the Rosie

Ring around the rosy
A pocketful of posies
"Ashes, Ashes"
We all fall down



Connections to the Bubonic Plague (Black Death)?

The song Ring Around the Rosie dates back to the Great Plague of London in 1665 (bubonic plague) or even before when the first outbreak of the Plague hit England in the 1300's.

- The symptoms of the plague included a rosy red rash in the shape of a ring on the skin (Ring around the rosy).
- Pockets and pouches were filled with sweet smelling herbs (or posies) which were carried due to the belief that the disease was transmitted by bad smells.
- The term "Ashes Ashes" refers to the cremation of the dead bodies!

The death rate was over 60% and the plague was only halted by the Great Fire of London in 1666 which killed the rats which carried the disease which was transmitting via water sources. The English version of "Ring around the rosy" replaces Ashes with (A-tishoo, A-tishoo) as violent sneezing was another symptom of the disease.



Role of Guilds

Guilds were people who belonged to a certain trade or craft such as merchants, traders, and craft workers

Guilds set prices and prevented outsiders from selling goods in town

They set standards for the quality of their goods

Guild members paid dues and the money was used to support families of members who died

Boys between the age of 8 and 10 who wanted to learn a trade became an apprentice, unpaid worker

Apprenticeships lasted almost 7 years and afterwards could become a journeyman or salary worker

Guild officers would judge a journeyman work before they could be a member



Medieval Culture

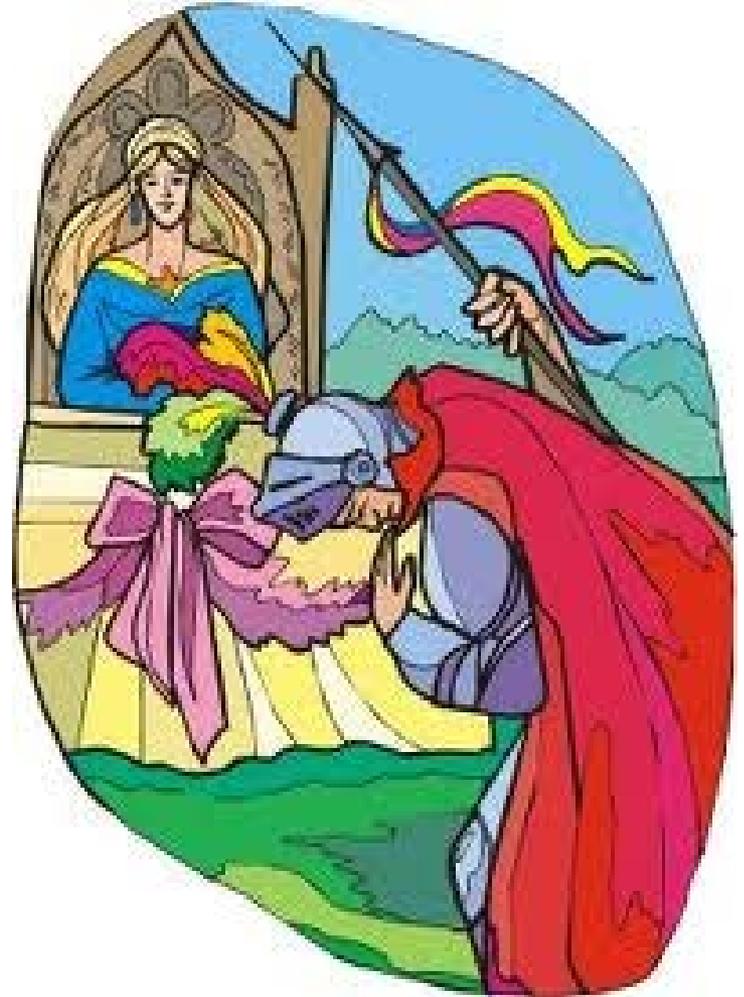
Traveling scholars were attracted to the cities and young men flocked to cathedral schools

Artwork was displayed in churches

Stories, poems, and songs about chivalry were popular

Chivalry is a code of honorable conduct by which knights were supposed to live

Traveling poets and musicians called troubadours went from place to place singing about the brave deeds performed by knights to win the love of a beautiful and worthy woman



Do Now – Copy vocabulary Into your notebook

Holy Land – Jerusalem and parts of the surrounding area where Jesus lived and taught

Crusades – a series of military expeditions launched by Christian Europeans to win the Holy Land back from Muslim control

Jerusalem – a city in the Holy Land, regarded as sacred by Christians, Muslims, and Jews

Pilgrim – a person who journeys to a sacred place



AIM

Explain the significance of the Crusades

THE CRUSADES™ CRESCENT & THE CROSS

The word crusades comes from Crux, Latin word for cross

People who carried the cross into battle were called crusaders

Since 200 AD Christians have been taking pilgrimages to Jerusalem to visit the places written in the bible

Arab Muslims welcomed Christians but in the 1000's the Seljuk Turks took control of the Holy Land and attacked Christian pilgrims

The Arab Turks asked Pope Urban II to send knights to defend his Christian empire in Constantinople



WHY GO TO WAR?



Control of the Holy Land

A crusade would unite Europeans against a common enemy, Muslim Turks

A win would give the Church power and prestige

A win could lead to control of key trade routes between Africa, Asia and Europe could



1ST CRUSADES

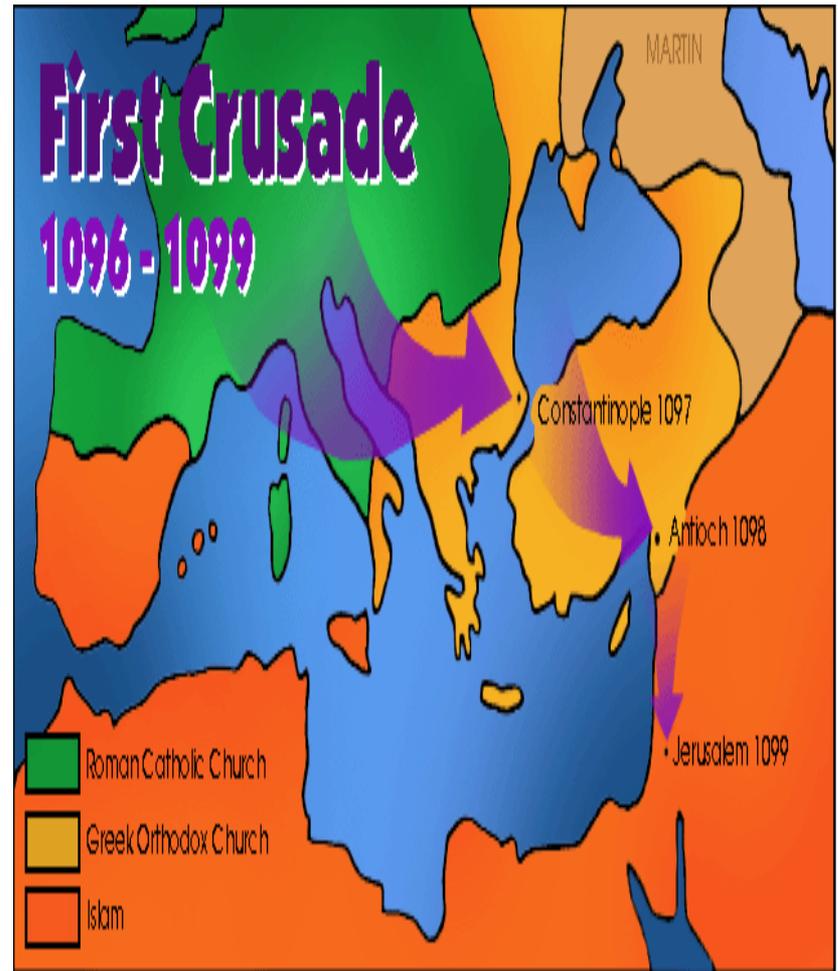
Peter and a few commoners went to Constantinople and did not wait for backup and many were killed

European armies by Pope Urban II joined what was left of Peter's army and captured Jerusalem in 1099

Thousands of Muslims, Christians and Jewish inhabitants were killed

Afterwards most crusaders went home but a few remained to set up four Christian states

Muslim Turks attacked these kingdoms repeatedly and European Christians had to launch more crusades to keep control of the region



Crusades Continue

A strong Muslim leader rose to power, Saladin

By 1187 Saladin took back control of Jerusalem

Jerusalem was precious to Muslims because it is where Muhammad made his journey by night to heaven

Saladin negotiated a treaty with King Richard I of England to reopen pilgrims to Jerusalem to Christians



RESULT OF CRUSADES

European ships that brought crusaders to war came back with rugs, jewelry, spices, and glass

Merchants needs to buy goods which resulted in the use of money in Europe since ships were too far from home to barter

New ideas and technology also started to spread in areas of medicine, science, and mathematics

Ships were built better and maps skills helped world explorers



Do Now – Copy vocabulary Into your notebook

Magna Carta – the “Great Charter” in which the king’s power over his nobles was limited, agreed to by King John of England in 1215

Model Parliament – a council of lords, clergy, and common people that advised the English king on government matters

Hundred Year’s War – a series of conflicts between England and France



AIM

Explain the importance of the Magna Carta

POPE V. KING IV

Kings and Popes quarrels over who should chose bishops

Popes believed that bishops were part of the Church so they should chose them

Kings believed that since bishops ruled over large areas of their kingdom they should chose them

King Henry IV continued to chose bishops without the approval of the pope so the Pope excommunicated the King for three years

1081 King IV invaded Italy, where the pope lived, and exiled the pope and Henry became the emperor of the Holy Roman empire



Feudalism Declines

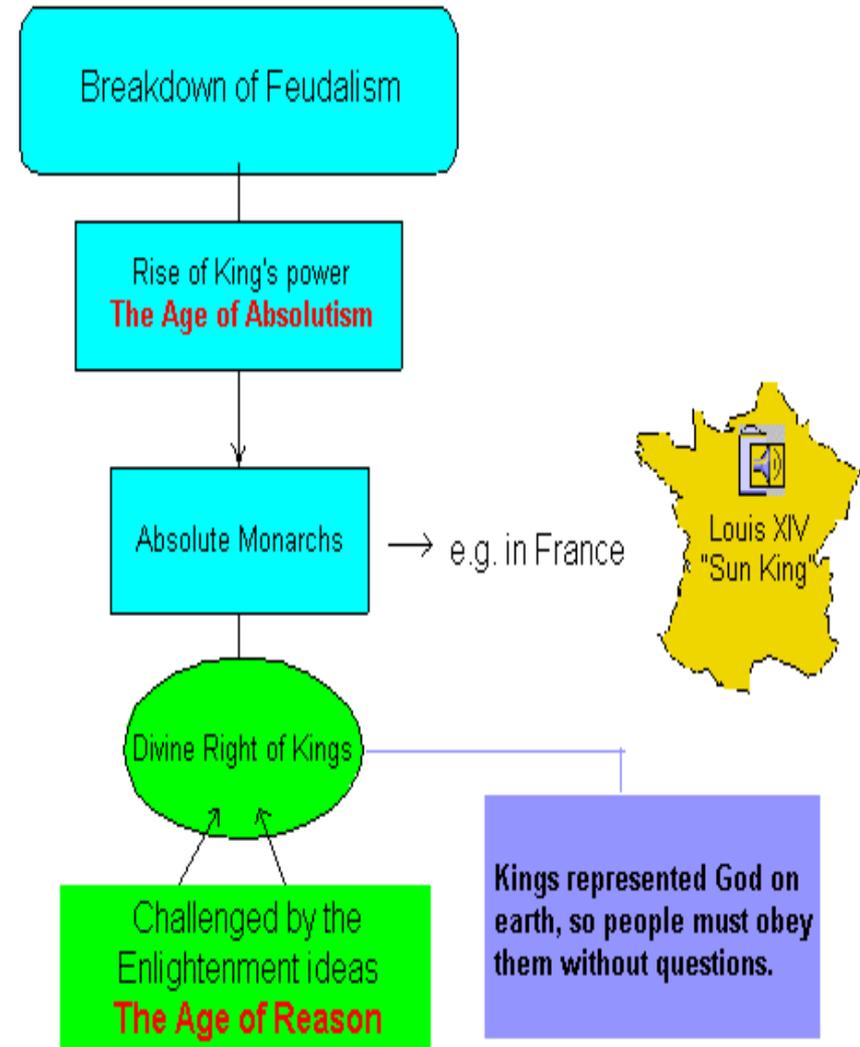
Nobles had a lot of knights, vassals, and land but their success was based on feudalism

The growth of trade and towns led to the decline of feudalism

Kings supported new towns by protecting them and make laws to help them grow in exchange for money

The kings used the money to hire armies and use them to attack troublesome nobles

The crusades weakened the nobles, nobles who were killed lost their land to the king



Birth of a Nation

Instead of a fief ruled by many nobles, kings became to get more powerful

Large areas of Europe were united under one king

Kings became strong enough to challenge the Church

Large kingdoms started to turn into nations, a shared territory and a government

Common language and culture also united the people

Nation building occurs when small communities combine into a single nation



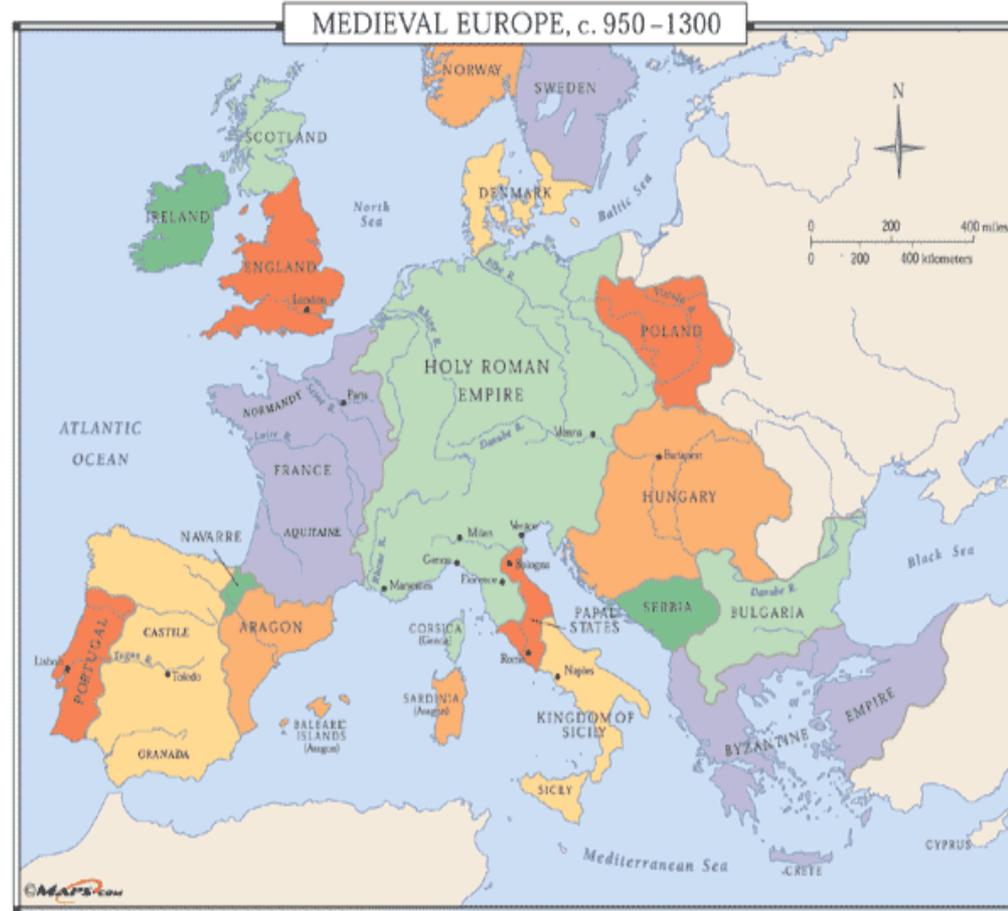
Nations

A royal marriage united two large kingdoms in Spain

In Russia rulers called tsars were expanding their territory and their power over the nobles

In France a long line of kings increased royal power

Louis IX, who ruled from 1226 to 1270, was a deeply religious king who strengthened both Christianity and central governments in his kingdom



Changes in England

In 1066 William of Normandy, a duke from France, had conquered England in what we now call the Norman Conquest

William was a strong leader who dominated his nobles

Henry I and II followed the power of William further increasing the power of a king

Nobles began to resent this power



KING JOHN

In 1199, King John of England, moved to increase his wealth and power

He taxed people heavily and he jailed his enemies unjustly without a trial

He angered church leaders and clergymen by seizing church property and tried to block the peoples choice for chief bishop of England



Magna Carta



King John was not strong enough to defy the nobles and clergy

Nobles knew this and with the support of the bishop they demanded a meeting with the king

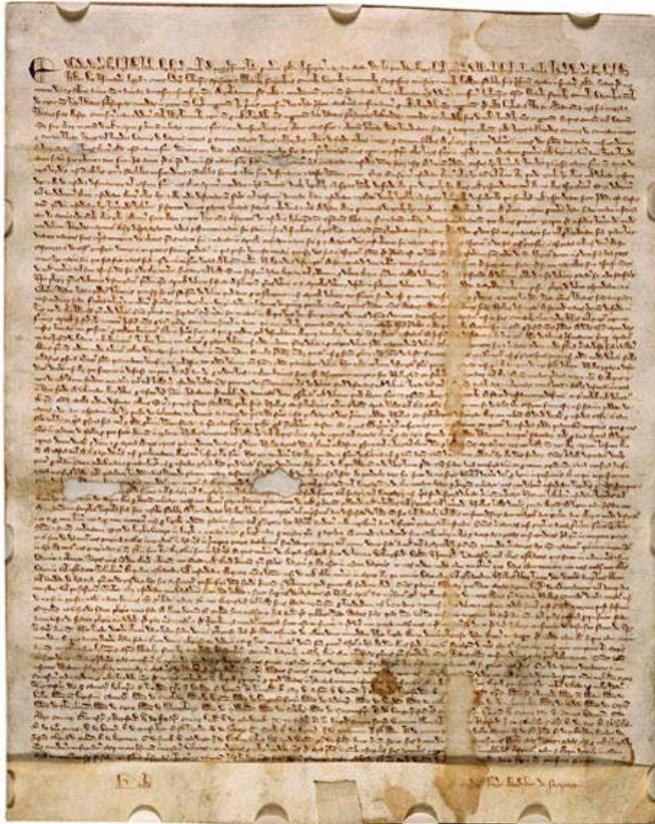
June 15, 1215 about 2,000 English nobles gathered at Runnymede, a meadow along the Thames River

The nobles presented king John with a list of demands

King John was forced to place a seal on the document and it became law

Magna Carta

“The Great Charter”



The king could not jail anyone without just cause

The King could not raise taxes without consulting his Great Council of lords and clergy

The council later became the Model Parliament, which included common people as well as lords and clergy

Parliament evolved into powerful legislature or law making assembly and unified England

Since the nobles had a say in government the king actually gained more power

100 Year War



Instead of nobles fighting each other nations are going to war

A long series of clashes between England and France went on from 1336 – 1453 known as the **Hundred Years' War**

CAUSES:

As a result of **marriage and inheritance**, English kings had come to be the lord of many countries in present-day France

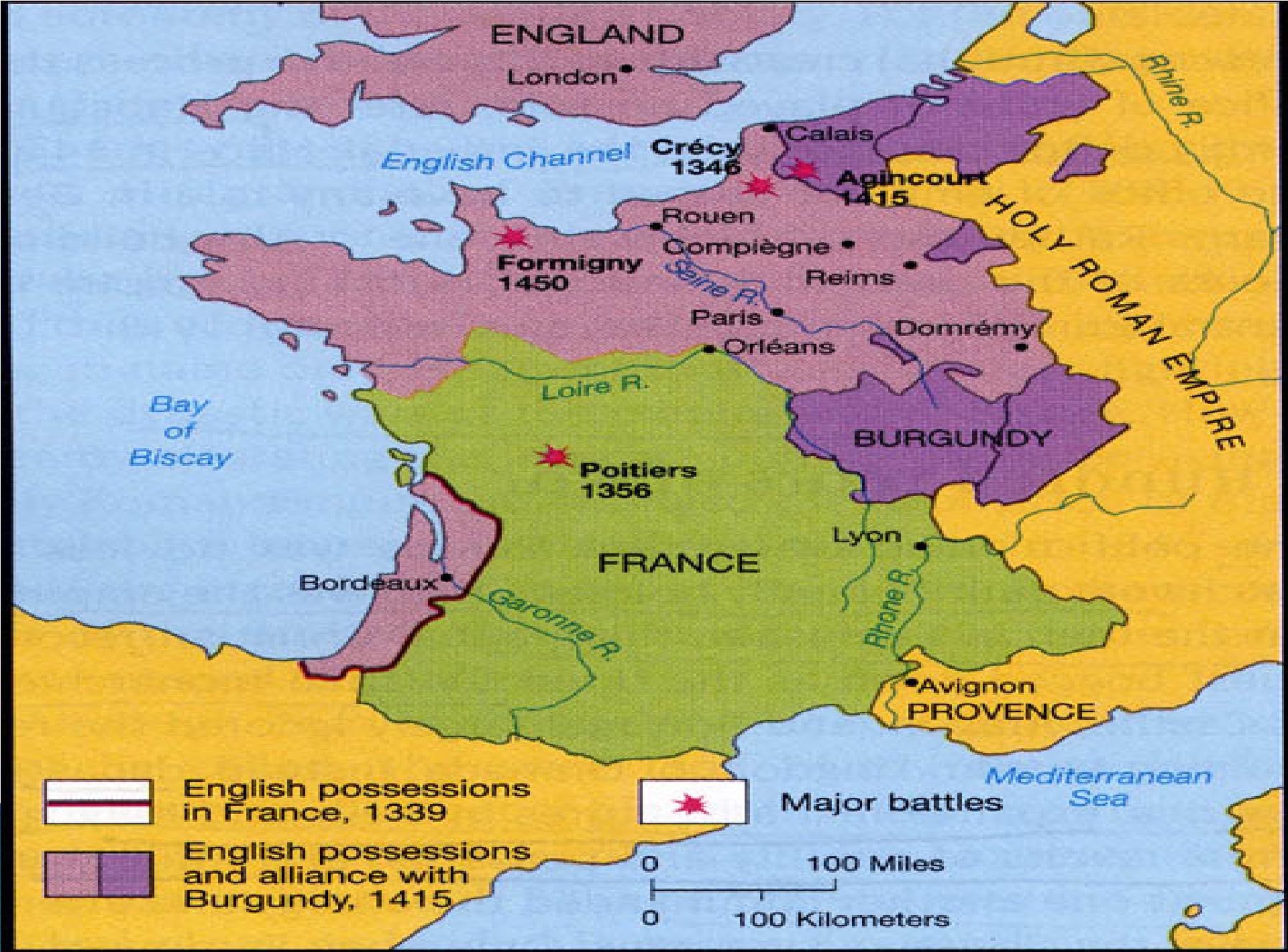
- William the Conqueror, king of England in 1066, was also the Duke of Normandy in France
- In 1152 King Henry the II of England married noblewoman Eleanor of Aquitaine bring more French land under English control
- 1328 the French King died so King Edward the II of England, whose mother had been a French princess, claimed to be king under feudal law

French nobles were in disagreement on this new king so Edward the III invaded France starting the war



England and France both wanted **control of the English Channel**, the waterway that separates their countries

Both nations wanted **control of trade**



ENGLAND

London

English Channel

Crécy
1346

Calais

Agincourt
1415

Formigny
1450

Rouen

Compiègne

Reims

Paris

Orléans

Domrémy

Loire R.

Poitiers
1356

BURGUNDY

FRANCE

Lyon

Garonne R.

Rhone R.

Bordeaux

Avignon
PROVENCE

HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE

Rhine R.

Mediterranean Sea



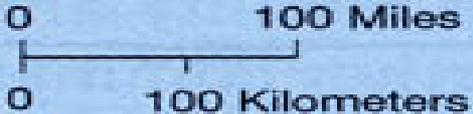
English possessions in France, 1339



English possessions and alliance with Burgundy, 1415



Major battles





Joan of Arc



The Hundred Years' War continued to be fought one king after another

England won most of the battles but the French never gave up

The tide turned in 1429 when a peasant girl, daughter of a farmer, called Joan of Arc took charge of the French forces at the battle of New Orleans and won

Joan continued to lead her troops in victories until the English captured her, tried her for witchcraft and killed her

Joan inspired the French by being a martyr



Growing Power of Kings

The Hundred Years' War affected the balance of power in England and France

New weapons such as the longbow and cannon increased the importance of foot soldiers

Armored knights became led on the battle field

Feudal castles could not stand up to the technology of the cannons

Kings now needed large armies, not small bands of knights, to fight for them

Nationalism grew

Kings who had led their armies to victory became more powerful and the influence of nobles declined

Kings had to ask Parliament for money giving parliament the "power of the purse"

England unified under a king and parliament

Modern boundaries for France and England were drawn as the result of the war

Europe was becoming a continent of nations

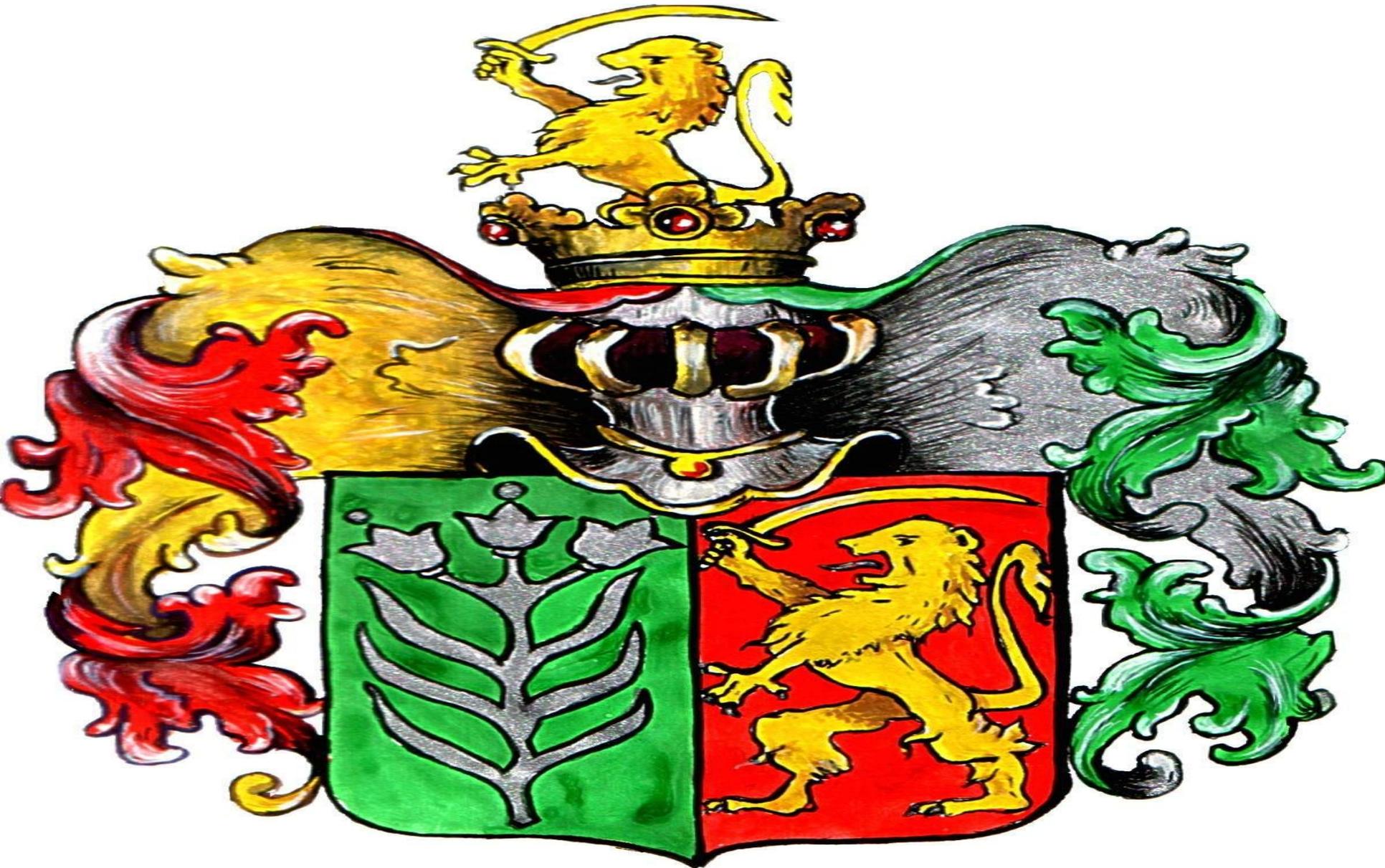




Modern Europe



Coat of Arms



The arms of Scotland

