

The High Middle Ages

1050-1450



Chapter 9

Western Civilizations I - G

Growth of Royal Power in England and France



Chapter 9, Section 1

Monarchs, Nobles, and the Church

Nobles and the Church

- Held most of the power in feudal times, ran courts, collected taxes, raised their own armies

Monarchs (Head of the Country)

- Limited power in feudal times
- Began to set up system of royal justice, national tax collection, built a standing army
- Gained support of growing middle class

The Norman Invasion

- Power struggle over who would rule England
- William of Normandy led his army into England to claim the throne
- Battle of Hastings (1066) – Normans fight the English and win
- William the Conqueror becomes new king of England
- English and Norman customs were blended

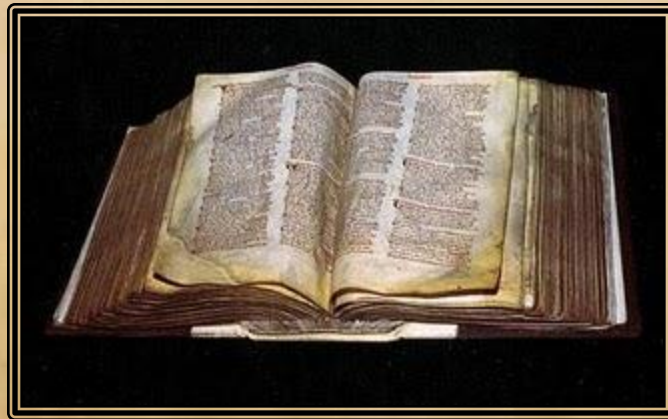
William's Rule

- Kept large amounts of land for himself
- Made all vassals swear their first allegiance to him
- Built many castles for defense
- Created Royal Exchequer to collect taxes for the country



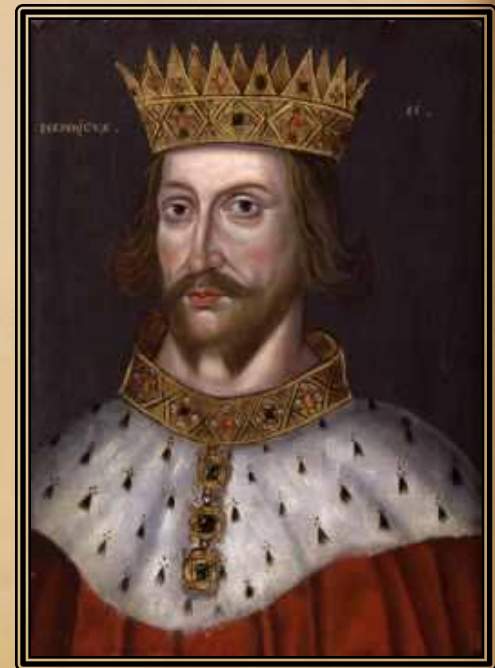
Domesday Book

- A census ordered by William in 1086
- Counted all property (land, animals, buildings, etc) in England
- Information was used to make tax collection more accurate and efficient



Legal System Changes

- King Henry II established Common Law – laws based on customs and court rulings
- Common Law applied to all of England and took over legal responsibilities from nobles and the Church
- Established the jury system in trials (grand jury and trial jury)



Conflict with the Church

- Henry II disagreed with the Church over putting clergy on trial in royal courts (vs. Church courts)
- The Archbishop of Canterbury disagreed with Henry and he was eventually killed by a knight of the king
- King Henry was forced to give in to Church demands after this

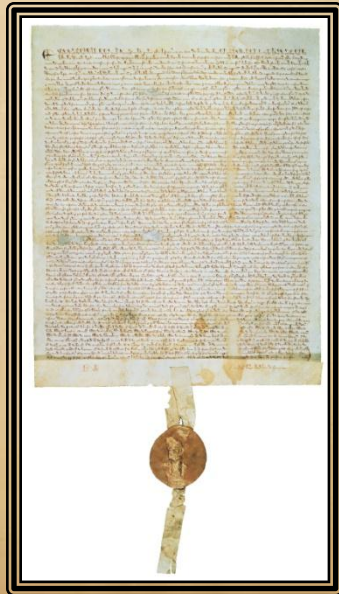
King John

- Unpopular leader
- Lost large amounts of English land to the French
- The Pope excommunicated John over a disagreement about a Church position and he was forced to give in to Church demands



The Magna Carta

- John abused his power and increased taxes, angering his nobles
- In 1215, he was forced to sign the Magna Carta (Great Charter):



- Protect legal rights of all freemen (right to a trial, etc)
- King could not raise taxes without the approval of the Great Council
- Clearly stated that the king had to follow the same laws as everyone else

Development of Parliament

- A Great Council of representatives from English society
- Helped unify England
- Eventually became a Parliament with 2 bodies:
 - House of Lords – nobles, clergy
 - House of Commons – knights, middle class citizens
- Controlled tax collection and spending



Successful Monarchs in France

- France was not unified under one ruler
- Capetian kings had support of Church, took power from nobles, made efficient government
- Philip Augustus – added a lot of land, paid loyal people to hold jobs, organized army, made a national tax
- Louis IX – ran an efficient, stable kingdom, ended serfdom, popular ruler, created strong centralized monarchy

King Philip IV

- Philip IV had large disagreements with the Church over tax collection
- Pope was eventually attacked and killed – new Pope was French and did what the King ordered
- Estates General – Governing body of 3 classes, never as powerful as English Parliament:
 - Clergy
 - Nobles
 - Townspeople

The Holy Roman Empire and the Church



Chapter 9, Section 2

The Holy Roman Empire

- HRE includes central and eastern Europe (areas around modern Germany)
- “Holy” – emperors crowned by Pope
- “Roman” – viewed themselves as heirs to the Roman Empire
- “Empire” – defeated and ruled other people
- In reality, emperors had little power. The local lords and church officials controlled most of the land

The Holy Roman Empire



Problems with the Church

- Emperors and popes often fought over who would be appointed to important positions
- Pope Gregory VII wanted to make the church completely separate from rulers of countries
 - Banned practice of Lay Investiture (monarchs appointed clergy instead of the church doing so)
 - This led to many disagreements between the Pope and Holy Roman Emperor

The Struggle for Italy

- The HRE attempted to take over parts of Italy, against the wishes of the Church and many Italians
- Frederick Barbarossa – unable to conquer Italy but made an alliance with Italy through marriage



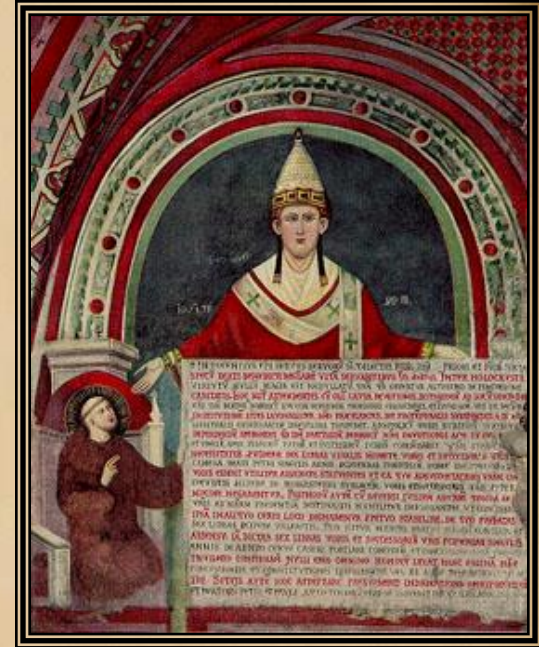
Effects of Germany & Italy

- Because of constant fighting, the HRE was not at all unified – it was made up of many smaller feudal states. It wasn't unified until the 1700s.
- Italy was also very disorganized, without a strong central government for the next several hundred years.



Height of Church Power

- Pope claimed authority over all other rulers
- To show their authority, popes excommunicated leaders and led wars against those who did not do what the Church ordered
- Once the leaders of countries became more powerful, the Church began to lose power



Europeans Look Outward



Chapter 9, Section 3

The World in 1050

The world outside of Western Europe was more advanced:

- Islamic World – traders and scholars who spread advanced ideas
- India – Hinduism & Buddhism flourished, fancy temples and palaces, advanced math ideas
- China – strong rulers, advanced technologies
- West Africa – successful trade networks

The World in 1050

- The Americas – large Mayan cities, prosperous native American civilizations isolated from the rest of the world
- Byzantine Empire – prosperous and united, successful traders and scholars
- Seljuk Turks – Muslims who invaded the Middle East and took Byzantine lands, strong military

What are the Crusades?

- Series of wars fought between Western European Christians and the Muslims
- Christians wanted to take over control of the Holy Land (especially Jerusalem)
- Fought between 1096-1291



What Caused the Crusades?

- Seljuk Turks took Byzantine lands and attacked Christian pilgrims in the Holy Land
- Pope Urban II encouraged Christians to lead a crusade to take back the land and get rid of the Turks



Why Did People Fight?

- Large opportunity to gain land and money if successful
- Believed it made Christianity stronger
- Merchants wanted more trade in Europe
- People wanted a new start or an adventure

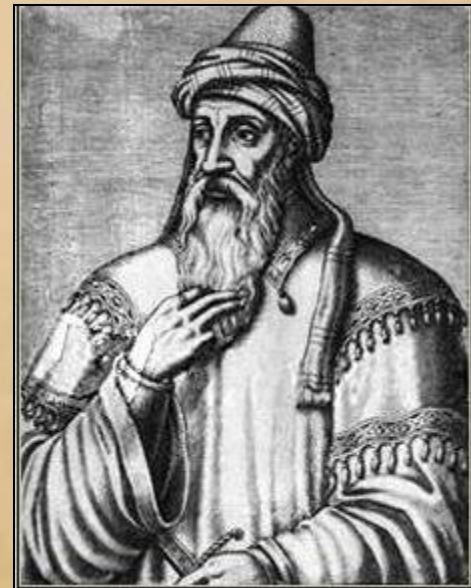
The First Crusade

- 1096-1099
- Crusaders captured Jerusalem from Muslims
- Created Crusader States – small regions ruled by Christian governments in the Holy Land
- The only successful Crusade



Third Crusade

- 1189-1192
- Holy Land back under Muslim control
- European rulers teamed up to try to retake land but couldn't get along with each other and failed
- Muslim ruler Saladin did allow Christian pilgrims to safely visit the Holy Land



Fourth Crusade

- 1202-1204
- Christian Crusades were convinced by Venice, Italy to attack and loot Constantinople instead of Holy Land because the cities were trade rivals
- Showed that greed and money motivated Crusaders instead of religion



Results of the Crusades

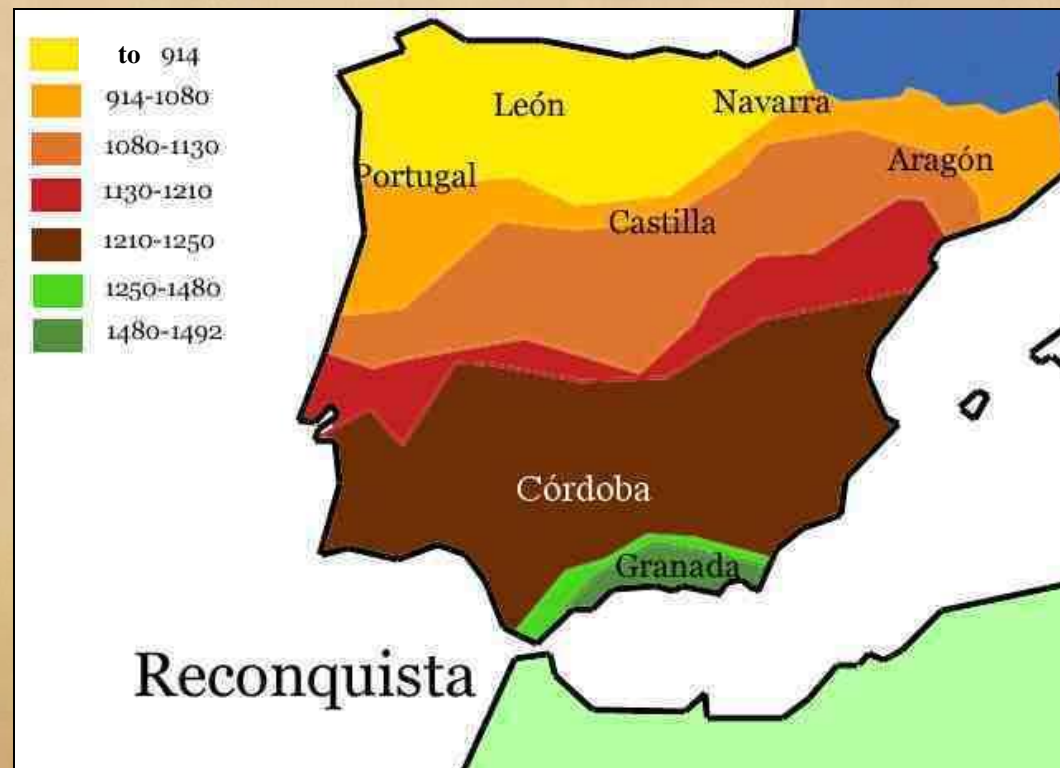
- Religions hatred increased between Christians and Muslims
- Increased persecution against Jews in Europe
- Economic Expansion
 - Increased trade in Western Europe
 - Large port cities on the Mediterranean
 - Return of a money economy (instead of bartering)

Results of the Crusades

- Monarchs became more powerful
- Decline of feudalism
- Mixed results for the Church
 - Popes had a lot of power
 - Church failed to reclaim the Holy Land
- Europeans learned new ideas from the more advanced Muslims and Byzantine people

The Spanish Reconquista

- Spain was under Muslim control until 1085
- Christians began to reconquer Spain and force Muslims to leave



King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella

- Marriage unified Spain
- Finished the Reconquista in 1492
- Brought religious and political unity to Spain
- Only tolerated Christianity – all Muslims and Jews forced to leave or killed



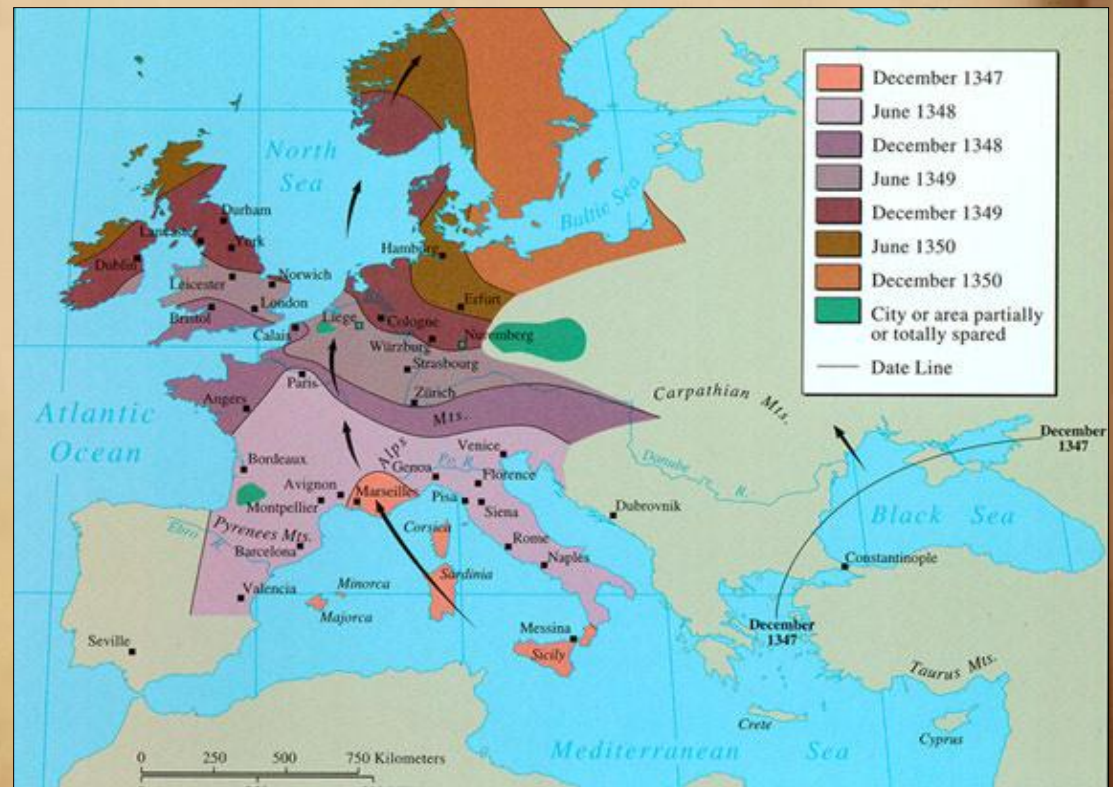
A Time of Crisis



Chapter 9, Section 5

The Black Death

- Between 1347-1353, about 25 million Europeans died of Bubonic Plague (1/3 of population)
- Began in Asia, spread west along trade routes



Response to the Black Death

- Rise in witchcraft to find a cure
- Flagellants – people who whipped themselves to show they repented for their sins
- Religious persecution – Jews were blamed and killed



Economic Effects of the Black Death

- Production declined – not enough people to do the work
- Severe inflation as cost of labor rose
- Peasants revolted against restrictions placed on them
- Much later, survivors could earn more money and have a better standard of life than before the plague
- Took 100 years for European economy to recover

Upheaval in the Church

- Lack of strong leadership
- Pope moved to Avignon, France and didn't live a very "holy" life
- Period of time with more than one pope created a lot of confusion for Christians
- Church reformers who tried to relate to common people were punished by the Church

Hundred Years' War - Causes

- Wars between England and France
- 1337-1453
- England wanted to maintain claims on land in France
- France wanted to prevent English king from claiming power in France



English Victories

- England won several early battles even though they were outnumbered
- The longbow allowed for English success



French Victories

- Turning Point – French peasant girl Joan of Arc led French army to victory against England
- She was eventually captured and executed by the English
- French continued to win battles and used the cannon to help them
- By 1453 – French controlled all of France except port city of Calais



Effects of the Hundred Years' War

For France:

- Increased sense of national pride
- Stronger roles for French kings

For England:

- Civil war over leadership of England
- Economic problems due to costs of war



The End of the Middle Ages

- New weapons (longbow, gunpowder) made old methods of fighting/protection worthless
- Kings needed large armies now to fight wars
- Manufacturing and trade continue to grow
- New changes lead to a new Europe and a rebirth of ideas from Classical times