Middle Ages

California Content Standards:
10.2 Students compare and contrast the Glorious Revolution of England, the American Revolution, and the French Revolution and the enduring effects worldwide on the political expectations for self-government and individual liberty
2. List the principles of the Magna Carta, the English Bill of Rights(1689), the American Declaration of Independence(1776), the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen(1789), and the U.S. Bill of Rights(1791).

HISTORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE ANALYSIS SKILLS
Chronological and Spatial Thinking
1. Students compare the present with the past, evaluating the consequences of past events and decisions and determining the lessons that were learned.
2. Students analyze how change happens at different rates at different times; that some aspects can change while others remain the same; and understand that change is complicated and affects not only technology and politics but also values and beliefs.
3. Students use a variety of maps and documents to interpret human movement, including major patterns of domestic and international migration, changing environmental preferences and settlement patterns, the frictions that develop between population groups, and the diffusion of ideas, technological innovations, and goods.
4. Students relate current events to the physical and human characteristics of places and regions.

Historical Research, Evidence, and Point of View
1. Students distinguish valid arguments from fallacious arguments in historical interpretations
2. Students identify bias and prejudice in historical interpretations.
3. Students evaluate major debates among historians concerning alternative interpretations of the past, including an analysis of authors’ use of evidence and the distinctions between sound generalizations and misleading oversimplifications.
4. Students construct and test hypotheses; collect, evaluate, and employ information from multiple primary and secondary sources; and apply it in oral and written presentations.

Historical Interpretation
1. Students show the connections, casual and otherwise, between particular historical events and larger social, economic, and political trends and developments.
2. Students recognize the complexity of historical causes and effects, including the limitations of determining cause and effect.
3. Students interpret past events and issues within the context in which an event unfolded rather than solely in terms of present day norms and values.
4. Students understand the meaning, implication, and impact of historical events while recognizing that events could have taken other directions.
5. Students analyze human modifications of a landscape, and examine the resulting environmental policy issues.
6. Students conduct cost/benefit analyses and apply basic economic indicators to analyze the aggregate economic behavior of the U.S. economy.

Carolingian Empire
732 - Charles Martel defeats Muslims at the Battle of Tours
751 - Martel's son, Pepin becomes king of the Franks to est. dynasty anointed by priests in fusion with church
    campaigned in Italy and won lands for papacy
768 - Charlemagne(Charles the Great) crowned king of Franks
Dec. 25, 800 - Leo III crowns Charlemagne Holy Roman Emperor
    Charlemagne gains prestige, pope gains defender

Life under Charlemagne
    The Church worked to decrease sin
    St. Augustine helps develop Christian Doctrine
        City of God vs. City of Man
        encouraged license of marriage in religious ceremony
        restricted divorce
        encouraged celibacy in clergy to remain pure
        condemned homosexuality and contraception
        discouraged infanticide by taking in unwanted children
    Monasteries provided hospitality for travelers
    Medieval diets were huge(6000 calories/day)
        bread/cheese/milk and lots of alcohol
    Medicine was scarce and bathing was rare
        herbs and bleeding, public baths

Feudalism
    disintegrating central power changed social-political roles in Europe
    Lord-Vassal relationship
    Vassals provided military service to lord
    Lord provided vassals with land and protection
        fiefdoms or manors
        center of life for most Europeans
        local manors were worked by serfs
        serfs subject to noble justice
        provided everything needed for population
        often included small village
        Jewish traders provided rare items
    wealth was necessary to outfit warriors
        knights
    relationships were complicated, spider web relationships
Reform of the Catholic Church

papal power declined because of Italian crisis’
secular powers came to dominate the church
captured up in feudal relationships

Cluniac Reforms
monasteries rededicated themselves independently

Gregorian Reforms
Pope Gregory VII (1073-1085) reformed the papacy
published new papal dictates
came into conflict with German King Henry IV
wanted to end lay investiture
Gregory excommunicated Henry IV
expelled him from the church
Henry IV begs forgiveness
Concordant of Worms provides compromise
secular rulers nominate clergy, pope may veto

Pope Urban VII (1088-1099) developed church structures
Pope - cardinal - archbishop - bishop

Pope Innocent III (1198-1216) was the most powerful of popes
believed in spiritual supremacy over secular power
dominated French King Philip II and King John of England

New Monastic Orders
St. Francis est. the Franciscan order
friars took vows of poverty and traveled to convert
St. Dominic est. the Dominican order
monks who stressed scholastic work over manual labor

Sacraments brought the church into daily life
baptism, marriage, Eucharist, penance, last rites
saints and relics also took on large roles

Church began to punish heretics
Inquisition tortured and killed those who deviated from church
began by targeting new cults and Muslims
Jews were persecuted and killed in Western Europe
Homosexuality is condemned as a “sin against nature”

The Crusades
1055 - Seljuk Turks capture Baghdad
group of nomads who advance from the East
adopt Islam and capture Islamic Empire
Byzantine emperor asks for help to repel Turks
Pope Urban II sees opportunity to unite West
holy war against invaders of Jerusalem

First Crusade (1095-1099)
French and Norman knights responded to Constantinople
reconquer Holy Land
Jerusalem falls in June of 1099
est. feudal style monarchies in Middle East
eventually recaptured by Turks

Second Crusade (1147 - 1149)
    King Louis VII of France and Conrad III of Germany
    respond to call of St. Bernard
    disastrous campaign ends in failure

Third Crusade (1189 - 1192)
    reconquest of Jerusalem motivates new crusade
    Frederick Barbarossa of Germany
    Richard the Lionheart of England
    Philip II Augustus of France
    some success but can't expel the Turks
    Richard negotiates access to Holy Land for Christians

Crusades of the thirteenth century fail horribly
    lack support of popes

Crusades served to stabilize Western aristocracies
    also promoted economic growth of Italian city-states

1350 - Ottoman Turks capture Middle East
    second wave of Turks behave similarly to first
    will initiate a new wave of invasions of SE Europe

England
    Edward the Confessor (1042 - 1066) reclaims throne from Danes
    Norman Invasion
    William of Normandy and Harold Godwinson fight over succession
    Oct 14, 1066 - William victorious at Battle of Hastings
    William I organizes England as a classic feudal state
    new king of England also Lord of Normandy in France

Henry II (1154-1189) expands royal power
    brings Ireland into Great Britain
    ruled Anjou, Aquitaine, and Normandy in France
    strengthened royal treasury and royal courts
    Henry's son, King John, faces revolt by nobles
    1215 - forced to sign Magna Carta
    see inset pg. 287
    jury of peers, no taxation without consent
    Edward I (1272 - 1307) brings Wales and Scotland into G.B.
    English Parliament is first established
    formed to approve taxes
    will evolve into legislature
    House of Lords: barons and clergy
    House of Commons: knights and merchants

The Late Middle Ages
    The 14th Century was a time of tragedy
    Famine
    change in weather and high population led to starvation
10% of population dies in early 1300’s

The Black Death (Bubonic Plague)
- kills 25-50% of population between 1347 - 1351
- spread by fleas on black rats
- fever, aching joints, swollen lymph nodes, etc.
- entire towns disappear as plague spreads
- as many as 38 million people die
- returns again in 1361, 1369, and every ten yrs or so

Drastically changes society in Europe
- people begin to focus on death
  - some become morose or flee
  - others embrace debauchery
- children become more important to society
- cities organize committees on public health
- medical studies focus on more practical arts

Economics also are affected
- labor becomes extremely scarce
  - wages rise and farm prices fall
- many serfs win freedom as peasants
- violent conflicts erupted between nobles and peasants
  - weakens aristocratic order

Hundred Years War (1337 - 1453)
- France and England fight almost continuously for century

Causes
- Gascony in France was still owned by English kings
- Flanders becomes center of wool trade dispute
- 1328 - Edward III claims French throne over Philip VI
  - Philip seizes Gascony
  - English declare war

Course of the War
- English are successful in first phase of war
- Battle of Crecy (1346) is decisive
  - English longbows defeat French cavalry
- Prince of Wales (Black Prince) devastates countryside
- 1356 - Battle of Poitiers - French king captured
  - French forced to pay large ransom, give land
- Charles V of France recovers most land by 1374
  - peace signed that lasts twenty years
- 1415 - English King Henry V renews the war
  - crushes French at Battle of Agincourt
  - captures most of Northern France
- Charles the Dauphin appeared to a weak French ruler
- Joan of Arc
  - young peasant women see visions from God
  - believes she will save France and Charles
- Charles allows her to go with army to Orleans
French are inspired and win July, 1429 - dauphin crowned Charles VII English and Burgundy capture Joan of Arc burned at stake for witchcraft named saint in 1920 French artillery drives English out except at Calais 1453 - wars comes to an end England continues to develop around Parliament France torn apart by warring nobles

Decline of the Church
Pope Boniface VIII tried to increase papal power issued papal bull Unam Sanctum claimed complete authority King of France, Philip IV opposes more papal authority Boniface claims clergy don’t have to pay French taxes Philip has Boniface kidnapped later rescued, but shock kills him Philip scares college cardinals to elect French pope, Clement V Clement moves papal offices from Rome to Avignon (1305 - 1377) many Catholics unhappy Rome traditional center of church too much French influence

The Great Schism
Pope Gregory XI dies while visiting Rome Roman cardinals seize opportunity to elect Urban VI moves papacy back to Rome French cardinals respond by electing Clement VII Neither pope recognizes the other both excommunicate each other Church is split for 40 years 1409 - Council of Pisa elects Alexander V as compromise now there are three popes 1414 - 1418 - Council of Constance removes all three popes elects Martin V as new pope ends Schism Great Schism greatly weakened respect for Church religion moved to more personal level because of Plague relics and indulgences

The Reformation
The Renaissance Church faced many problems Great Schism had destroyed faith in Church Popes were more concerned with secular rather than spiritual Indulgences were growing in practice practice of buying and systematizing salvation Church offices were bought and sold
some people held multiple offices in absentia

Early critics of the Catholic Church

John Wyclif (1328 - 1384)
- English professor attacked papal claims to authority
- wanted Bible published in all languages
- saw it as true religious authority

John Hus (1374 - 1415)
- Bohemian disciple of Wyclif
- attacked corruption in the clergy
- invited to address Council of Constance
- executed as a heretic

Northern Humanism led to more criticism of the Church
- new generation of scholars studied early Christians

Erasmus (1466 - 1536)
- wrote that Christianity should be a philosophy of life
  - not based on rituals and relics
  - *In Praise of Folly*
- retranslated the Bible
- believed in education as key to knowledge of Christ
- laid groundwork for Reformation, but didn’t want new Church

Thomas More (1478 - 1535)
- friend of Erasmus and Lord Chancellor of England
- writes *Utopia* in 1516
  - describes communal society of equality and peace
- Idealism didn’t prevent him from dealing with real problems
  - devotion to church will eventually cost him his life

Martin Luther
- trained in law, becomes theologian in Wittenberg
- extremely troubled by the dogma of salvation through good works
  - how could a just God allow horrible sinners into heaven?
- Came to believe that the Catholic Church was wrong
  - he believed that faith in God was key to salvation
  - good people do good works, not vice versa

Pope Leo X had special indulgences sold to finance St. Basilica
- Luther was disgusted by blind greed

Responds by nailing his 95 Theses to door of Church in Wittenberg
- harshly criticizes indulgences and the papacy

By 1520 he is condemning the Catholic Church as a whole
- calls upon German princes to est. new churches
  - gives more power to secular rulers
- excommunicated in Jan, 1521
- Charles V condemns him and orders him captured and killed
  - Edict of Worms
  - rebel German princes protect him

Lutheranism develops as a separate church
- preaches twin pillars of faith(salvation) and no hierarchy
believed that all faithful are their own priests
Only kept Baptism and Eucharist as sacraments
abolished monasticism, relics, celibacy, and indulgences
Princes adopt and build new church leaderships
Challenges begin to split Lutherans
Peasant’s War
   peasants revolted against princes siting Luther
   Luther condemns all forms of social violence
   still believes in divine right
   becomes further a creature of princes
1525 - peasants massacred at Frankenhausen
Charles I tried to reunify Christianity
   inherits Spain, Austria, Naples, Low Countries from relatives
crowned HRE Charles the V in 1519
   distracted for years by wars with Valois of France
   fought over Italy
   April, 1527 - Spanish army devastates Rome
   Popes and Italy come under his control
   Ottoman Turks crush Hungary and threaten Vienna
   Suleiman the Magnificent
   Charles spends years turning back this threat
Splits amongst German princes stop HRE from unifying
   Religion used as excuse to keep power from Charles
   Charles’ armies crush Protestants in 1546-7
   Protestants ally with Henry II of France and rebound
1555 - Peace of Augsburg signed
   granted princes right to become Protestant legally
   permanently splits the Church
Spread of the Protestant Reformation
   Lutheranism sweeps into Sweden and Denmark
   Monarchs use it to build greater power
Anabaptists
   movement that was most popular amongst peasants
   completely rejected by Church and secular authority
   believed in adult baptism for free choice
   treated all members of faith as equals
   believed in following early Christian values, not materialism
   would not serve as soldiers or in service to state
   “thou shall not kill”
   persecuted by both Protestants and Catholics
   Amish are American descendants of Anabaptists
Anglicanism
   Henry VIII wished to divorce Catherine of Aragon
   wanted to marry Anne Boleyn for male heir
   Pope refuses, Catherine is Charles V’s aunt
   Henry has royal courts grant annulment
marries Anne who gives birth to Elizabeth I
Henry ultimately has six wives (beheads two)
1534 - Parliament passes the Act Supremacy
formally breaks England with Catholic Church
Henry VIII made supreme authority in England
monasteries are seized and sold to new nobles
nobles staunchly support Henry
religious practice doesn’t change much
1547 - Edward VI becomes a weak king
Protestant ministers move England that direction
1553 - Queen Mary (Bloody Mary) comes to the throne
blatant Catholic who attempts to crush Anglicanism
many nobles and people resist
upset at courting of Spain
1558 - Elizabeth I becomes queen of England
creates Church of England
blends Protestant beliefs with Catholic ritual

Calvinism
John Calvin was a French academic
believed in predestination
Omnipotent God predetermined salvation
people could tell by observing piety
1536 - Calvin invited to rule in Geneva
est. a strong theocracy
religious laws become state laws
John Knox brings Calvinism to Scotland
Protestant nobles expel Mary Queen of Scots
Puritans arise as English Calvinists
seek to close taverns and theaters

Protestant Reformation led to huge increase in Education
Literacy key to being able to understand the Bible
Luther encourages the founding of free public schools for poor
gymnasiums (high schools) are established in Germany

The Catholic Reformation or Counter-Reformation
by the 1550’s the Catholic Church begins to respond
many monastic orders were reorganized and rededicated
The Society of Jesus
founded by Ignatius of Loyola in 1540
known as “soldiers of Jesus”
believed in complete subservience to the Church and Pope
had strict and rigorous training
became heads of theological universities across Europe
spent significant time as missionaries in Europe and abroad
Papacy revives under Pope Paul III
appoints commission to examine reforms to church
Pope Paul IV is active in countering Reformation
reestablishes and expands the Inquisition
creates the Index of Forbidden Books
  bans thousands of works as “unwholesome”
calls the Council of Trent
  bans indulgences, but supports Catholic rituals
  sets up religious wars of 16th and 17th centuries