

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 in 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

14th century culture

Literature began to be produced in vernacular languages
traditionally had been Latin
serves to formalize national languages
Dante - The Divine Comedy
considered classic Medieval story
progression from Hell to Purgatory to Heaven
Petrarch - transitional writer to Renaissance
Florentine who specialized in Romantic lyric poetry
Boccaccio - The Decameron
focuses on more personal, secular stories

Renaissance

1350 - 1550 - rebirth of classical learning
Renaissance intellectuals believed in Dark Ages
recovery from 14th century

The Italian Renaissance

The Renaissance begins in Italy
access to classical works and wealthy patrons
focus will be on individual instead of community spirituality

Renaissance Society

Italian cities recovered with a revival of trade
Florence traded from Byzantium to Flanders
new industries emerged as well
printing, mining, metallurgy, and textiles
Banking will also develop as a key industry
Medici family of Florence
textiles, trade, real estate, banking
Society was divided into thirds
Clergy, nobility(old and new), peasants
Nobles were trained to live their lives in certain forms
noble birth, physically fit, classical education
artistic accomplished, socially supreme
Renaissance Man
The Book of the Courtier by Castiglione
most peasants still rented land from nobles
significant amount of urban poverty
slavery still existed but rare
Family was supreme in Renaissance Italy
father controlled family
business, marriage, adulthood
women married young, men old
family squabbles could lead to vendettas
women ran the household, gave birth

many children to overcome infant mortality(50%)

Statehood

Italy was divided in many principalities/city-states
most built around large cities

Milan

oligarchy conquered by Francesco Sforza
est. Duchy of Milan

Venice

Republic that est. huge maritime empire
richest state in Italy

Florence

nominally a republic, run by Medici family
Cosimo & Lorenzo the Magnificent
center of cultural/artistic Renaissance

Papal Estates

popes distracted by secular conflicts
damages spirituality

Royal courts are centers of power, prestige, and arts
states will eventually form a balance of power to avoid war
larger monarchies eventually ravage Italy for its wealth
France and Spain fight over Italy for years
Spain ends up dominating most of Italy

Politics and Diplomacy

constant fighting lead to creation of ambassador system
originally seen as ambassadors of Church and peace
granted protection as a result

Machiavelli

advisor to republican council in Florence
exiled after Medici's return to power
writes the Prince and The Discourses
"ends justifies the means"
changes the nature of politics ever since

Intellectual Renaissance

Education revolved around the liberal arts
grammar, rhetoric, poetry, philosophy, ethics, history
wealthy merchants appreciated education for sons
secondary schools begun in cities

Humanism

movement based on the study of Greek/Roman classics
Petrarch viewed as father of Italian humanism
believed middle ages had no learning
revered Cicero and Virgil
focused on individuality rather than spirituality

Leonardo Bruni translated the Greek classics
Lorenzo Valla pioneered literary criticism
 proved Donation of Constantine false
Poggio Bracciolini recovered hundreds of texts
 secretary for the pope
Plato experienced a revival of popularity
 Neoplatonism
 ideal forms combined with spirituality
 Platonic love
Printing dramatically affected the spread of the Renaissance
 1450 - printing press with movable type invented
 Johannes Gutenberg
 1456 - Gutenberg Bible is completed
 thousands of copies printed
 gives masses more knowledge

Artistic Renaissance

Giotto began painting lifelike figures in the Late Middle Ages
painters focused on nature/humanity
structure and movement particularly important
perspective/space/lighting are discovered by Masaccio
Patrons were important as source of revenue
 Lorenzo the Magnificent was the most generous
artists became celebrities in society
Sandro Botticelli - *Primavera*
 emotions begin to appear to characterize people
Donato Donatello
 David is finest statue since Rome
Filippo Brunelleschi moves architecture away from Gothic
 more human, less spiritual, even in church
Portraits became a very popular art form
 nobles viewed them as legacy
 Raphael was the master
 able to reflect personality in work
 School of Athens in Vatican
 Pope Julius II
Leonardo Da Vinci
 studied astronomy, anatomy, classics for his art
 designed many new inventions
 Last Supper masterpiece of character in painting
 known as "the Divine One"
 Mona Lisa show psychological mastery
 seems to change emotions based on viewer
Michelangelo
 His *David* considered best sculpture ever created
 Creation of Adam in Sistine Chapel shows diversity

3 years to create 5800 sq. ft painting

Northern Renaissance

nobles visiting from the North demanded similar work
some bought works in Italy and brought them home
artists begin to learn and copy Italian techniques

Jan Van Eyck

set new standards for detail in his paintings

Northern artists put more emotion and religion in their work

Music began to leave the church and develop independently

European States in the Renaissance

“New Monarchies” developed that had more centralized power

France

Charles the VII est. royal army, taxes, and right to act w/o approval

Louis XI(The Spider)

retained power gained from 100 Years War

added Burgundy to France by conquering Charles the Bold

also added Anjou, Maine, Bar, and Provence to royals

England

100 Years War leads to War of the Roses

Lancaster(red) vs. York(white)

1485 - Henry Tudor defeats York's to est. new dynasty

crowned Henry VII

abolishes separate noble armies

led to tradition of small or no English armies

avoided wars through diplomacy to keep nobles in check

relied upon export taxes for income

encouraged English trade

Spain

1469 - Isabella of Castile marries Ferdinand of Aragon

unifies large part of Spanish kingdom

conquer Navarre and Granada

reorganized the military to decrease power of nobles

Worked with Catholic Church

pope gave them control over religious appointment

they began the Spanish Inquisition

targeted Jews and Moors in Granada

Charles I(grandson of Ferdinand and Isabella) inherits throne

Holy Roman Empire

Hapsburg family acquires territory along Danube River(Austria)

Holy Roman Emperor stays with family after 1438

Hapsburgs were often at odds with German princes

Marriage was key to success
Philip of Burgundy(Maximilian I's son) married into Spain
son Charles I, inherits Hapsburg and Spanish land
also inherits Low Countries through Max

Poland

crown never established power over nobles
surrounded by enemies
Germans, Bohemians, Turks, Russians

Russia

Princes of Moscow grew powerful under Mongols
1480 - Ivan III est. independence and starts building Russia

Ottoman Empire

Ottoman Turks drive out of Asia to conquer much of Islamic world
Byzantine Empire is surrounded by Turks
1453 - Constantinople falls to Turks
last vestige of Roman Empire
Turks move into Eastern Europe until stopped by Charles V

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 siding 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
Ulrich Zwingli brings Protestantism to Switzerland
slightly different from Lutheranism
urban canons fight vicious wars with Catholic rural canons

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