The Rise of Medieval Europe

- Church of All Saints - Brixworth
- Built prior to 675 A.D.
- Oldest Saxon Church in England

The Fall of Rome in the West

Advent of the “Dark Ages” (Approx. 500 A.D.)
- Early “Middle Ages” – Society becomes more basic
- Period of History in which knowledge / learning declines
- Fewer written records / Less is known

Four Periods
- The Barbarian Century (6th / 500 - 600)
- Muslim Century (7th / 600 - 700)
- Carolingian Century (8th / 700 – 800)
- Viking Century (9th / 800 – 900)

Frankish Europe
- Germanic Barbarian tribe settles in Modern France and Western Germany

Merovingian Dynasty Emerges
- Clovis – Becomes King of Franks
  - Accepts Catholicism (Clothilda/Burgundy)
  - Bishop Remi (Reims)
  - Division of Kingdom among heirs (Frankish Custom)
Division of Clovis’ Frankish Kingdom on his Death
Custom creates constant strife among the heirs to consolidate power (511 – 673 A.D.)

Rise of the Mayors of the Palace (673 – 718 A.D.)

- Paris (“Lutetium”) of the Roman Era
  - (4,000 pop.)
  - Became one of the Frankish Capitals

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Watch where you walk!

Charles Martel (“The Hammer”)
- Begins to consolidate and control Frankish conquests and lands
- Continues to govern in the name of the Merovingian monarchs

Mayors of the Palace (Prime Minister)

- Battle of Tours 732

Pepin the Short
- Deposes the Last Merovingian King / 751
- Lombards / Pope / 754 / Byzantines
- Donation of Pepin / Papal States

- St. Boniface crowns Pepin in Mainz - 751
- Pope Stephen crowns him in Paris 754
Start of the Papal States (Ends 1870) (Vatican Today)

1. Roman Empire Falls
2. Byzantine Reconquest
3. Pope gains degree of autonomy
4. Lombard Invasions
5. Pepin becomes “King” of Franks 751
6. Franks conquer N. Italy 754
7. Charlemagne adds more territory 757 - 789

Carolus Magnus (Charles the Great) = Charlemagne

Physical Stature = 6’4” (Einhard – Biographer)

Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle) = Capital city – today is between modern France and Germany

The Carolingian Dynasty lasts for over 150 Years
Emergence of France / Germany

Revival of Learning
Frankish Kingdom Expansion (Division!)
Development of the Holy Roman Empire 800 A.D.
- Modern France will emerge
- Modern Germany will emerge

Theodulf
Abbot of Saint-Benoît / Bishop of Orleans
Private Chapel - Germigny des Pres
806 A.D.
Oldest Continuously functioning Catholic Church in France

"3rd January, dedication of this church"

Charlemagne = Excellent Administrator
- Uniformity /standardization of religious houses in Empire
- Adoption of Benedictine Rule

Monastery of Fleury – 630 A.D.
St. Benoit – sur – Loire
Carolingian Renaissance – Revival of Learning

- Palace school, Alcuin of York (Benedictine Monk)
- Educate clergy, nobility, commoners (grammar, rhetoric, logic)
- Latin the “official” language of the government & law
- Carolingian Script – Addition of punctuation to Latin
- Abbey/monastery schools develop - scriptorium

Becomes Holy Roman Emperor; 800 A.D. – Rome
Dies in 814
Louis the Pious (surviving son) becomes the emperor

Carolingian Renaissance Script

Roman Latin

Carolingian Latin

Louis the Pious becomes the emperor in 814
- Multiple Marriages
- Louis dies in 840

Treaty of Verdun
843 A.D.

1. Charles the Bald
2. Lothaire
3. Louis the German

Lothaire gets the title as Holy Roman Emperor (He is the oldest)
The Invasion of Europe – Development of Feudalism

Vikings – Hit and Run Raids

- Charlemagne is able to temporarily halt the Viking raids on the Holy Roman Empire (Frankish Kingdom)
- Vikings attack and plunder in the spring and summer – return to Scandinavia in the fall
- Becomes harder to halt raids
- People begin to lose faith in ability of rulers to protect them – turn to local nobles for protection

Rise of Feudalism

Additionally !!

Islamic Arabs Attack Europe from the South

Magyars Attack Europe from the East (From modern Hungary)

- Louis the Pious is able only to partially halt the raids as they increase
- Viking raids continue to increase during the rule of Charles the Bald
- Viking impact on France is more destructive than on Germany
- Charles III (King of the West Franks) invites Vikings to settle in France
  - Viking leader Rollo (Robert) – Normandy – 911
Viking raids first come to England at the Monastery at Lindesfarne 793 A.D.

Begin to Settle in England – York – 866

Danelaw Established / Conflict with the Saxons – Alfred the Great

Lindesfarne Monastery, England
First Viking Raid 793 A.D.
Rise of Feudalism

Has its roots in Roman times 3rd Century
Monarchs unable to protect people who turn to the local nobles for protection
Highly decentralized form of government
Mutual relationships
Began in Northern France – Why?
Spread to rest of Western Europe
Vassal could pledge loyalty to more than one lord

Question?
What was the last country to end feudalism in Europe?
Manorialism (Agriculture)

Principle of the Rural Economy

Peasants worked the land in exchange for protection.

Trade declines so the Manor produces everything that is needed for life.


Technology improves and helps increase food production.

Plow – Harness Animals (ox vs. horse)

Revolves around God & Catholic Church.
Two Distinct Classes of People Emerge during the Early Medieval Period

Nobility
- Lords
- Dukes
- Counts
- Bishops
All have wealth

Peasants (Serfs)
- Farmers
- Craftsmen
- Bakers
- Millers
- Parish Priests*
All lack wealth
*They were usually from the local area

The Rise of the Medieval Catholic Church

Religion is central to the life of the people: "Cradle to Grave"
Sacraments important to all the people
Parish priests were from the local area, education varied
"in saeculo" ("in the World") – Secular
Western monasticism began with St. Benedict in 529
Abbey of Monte Cassino, Italy (Benedictine home)
"regula" ("Followed Rules") – Regular
Women’s religious orders follow with St. Scholastica
Sister of St. Benedict

Our own Brother Rick Wilson
T.O.R. Franciscan
Third Order "Regular"
Monastic life important to Western Europe
Schools / Hospitals / Agriculture
Balance between work and prayer
Benedictines pray seven times a day
Vows of Poverty, Chastity and Obedience

Monasteries Served to Care for Travelers
Early Medical Practices
Early Pharmacies

Monasteries Provided Sanctuary for People Accused of a Crime
Durham Cathedral and Monastery, England

Cistercian Monastery of Vaucouleurs, France Founded 1134
Destroyed in 1789 / 1918
Monte Cassino – Benedictine Motherhouse – 529 A.D.

Interior of Monte Cassino Abbey

Tombs of St. Benedict and St. Scholastica
Pope St. Gregory I (the Great)
(Refer to Handout – Web Site)
597 A.D. use of Benedictine Rule
Sends Missionaries spread Catholicism
- England – St. Augustine of Canterbury
- First Bishop of England
- Christianization of Anglo-Saxon England

Oldest Church in England!!

Cathedral of Canterbury – Archbishop – Primate of England (Anglican)
Irish Missionaries important
- Spread Catholicism to Europe (Re-evangelize)
- Glendalough Community = 2,000 Monks!
- Synod of Whitby – 664
- Follow Roman (Latin) Traditions

Monastery of Cluny = “The Light of the World”
Became the Largest Benedictine Monastery in the World
- Founded in 910 A.D. – St. Odo – Reform & Return to the Rule of St. Benedict
- Order had become very lax (9th & 10th C.) – Would later (12th C.) suffer the same problem
By 12th century - 460 monks resided at Cluny
- 1,450 dependent monastic houses in Europe with 10,000 monks
- Center of learning and knowledge for Western Europe
- Cistercian Order (St. Bernard) would emerge – Citeaux

Cluny III (1085 – 1120)
Largest Catholic church in the West (1120 – 1624)
Largest Catholic church in the world (1453 – 1624)
- 1453 (Fall of the Byzantines)
- 1624 (Consecration of St. Peter’s Basilica)
  Length = 609’
Illuminated Manuscripts

Illuminated Manuscripts

Scriptorium in the Monastery

Manuscript Collection
Cathedral of Siena, Italy

Guide da Pomposa
992 - 1050
Monk at the Benedictine Abbey of Pomposa, Italy

- Inventor of Modern Musical Notation (1025 / 1026)
- To help Choir Monks learn Chant and to sight read music.

Western Musical Notation

Staff / Stave
Cluny Destroyed in the 18th Century – French Revolution
1790 – Buildings stripped of their wealth – Given to the State
1798 – 1823 Buildings and properties destroyed or sold

Cluny Today
Summer 2012

St. Michael de Cuxa - 840
St. Martin du Canigou - 1009
St. Pierre de Moissac - 650

Collision of Church and State
College of Cardinals (1059)
- Created to end the political involvement in the selection of the pope
- The Holy Roman Emperors had been “selecting” the popes

Lay Investiture Controversy
- The practice of the ruler “investing” the bishop with the symbols of his office.
- The pope is not consulted which leads to some bishops who are not Holy
- Holy Roman Emperor Henry IV vs. Pope Gregory VII (1073 – 1085)
- The Authority of the Pope is “Superior” to that of the monarch
Power of the Catholic Church – The Pope

Excommunication
- Being Denied the Sacraments
- Not being buried in consecrated ground
- Rejected by other Catholics

Interdict
- Denying the sacraments to an entire area, city or country because the lord, noble, monarch has violated church law

Inquisition (13th Century)
- Dominicans – Educated
- Stop Heresy in the Church – Remain Faithful
- Root out Heretics – Preserve the Faith

Great Increase in Wealth of the Catholic Church

- Donations to Monasteries
- Donations to Cathedrals
- Land / Precious Jewels / Money

Simony
- Buying and selling of church positions

Son being “given” to God by his parents
Monastery given land and valuables to help to support the son in the monastic life

Reform in the Church

By the 13th century the Catholic Church had become, in some part, corrupt.
- Bishops / Priests / Monks not following the Catholic Church teaching – practices
- Becoming wealthy / powerful

Reform movements developed
- New monastic orders, but they were “secular” = “in the world”
- St. Francis of Assisi – Wandering Friars (O.F.M.)
  - From Italy
  - Live simply / have no possessions
- St. Dominic – Order of Preachers (O.P.)
  - From Spain
  - Well educated / excellent speakers
Albigensian Crusade Against Heretics; 13th Century France

- Known as the “Cathars” or “Pure Ones”
- Believed in two gods (good vs. evil) known as “Dualists”
- Reject large parts of Bible and Pope
- Things of the world are evil – must live a “pure life”
- Reject parenthood and sex as evil

Political as well as Spiritual Crusade
Begins around 1194 in Southern France, finally ends by 1321

Cathar Castle at Queribus
Begun in 1020 and complete by 1255
Elevation 2,200’

Cathar Castle at Peyrepertuse
Begun in 1020, finished by early 1200’s
2,400’ elevation
The Rise of Anglo–Saxon England
(4th–5th Century)
Romans Depart by Early 4th Century

Settlements of Early Celtic and Romans in England:
Some areas taken over by Angles and Saxons
in 5th Century and later invasions

King Arthur
Legendary figure?
- 5th Century Celtic – Roman
- Artorius (Latin) = Arthur
- Warrior chieftain – Defend Britain
- Tintagel (Wales)
- Glastonbury
Typical Early Anglo–Saxon England
Rural Farms – Small Villages

Larger Anglo-Saxon Settlements in England
Replacement for Roman presence
Brought new culture to England
Portchester
• Roman
• Saxon
• Norman

Portchester Today

Wessex Town approximately 800 A.D.

Alfred the Great unifies the Saxon kingdoms
- Defeated the Danes in 886 A.D.
- Becomes known as England
- Revival of Learning
- "Anglo-Saxon Chronicles" records the early history of England – written by Monks
William the Conqueror
Duke of Normandy (aka "The Bastard")
- Brings French culture to England
Battle of Hastings - 14 October 1066
- Last Successful Invasion of England
- Defeats Harold Godwinson - Last Saxon King of England

Battle of Hastings - 14 October 1066

Saxons
Normans
Bayeux Tapestry – Made Between 1073 - 1074

Chronicles the Norman invasion of England
- Extremely accurate record
  676 characters / 202 horses / 41 ships / 37 buildings
- Made of embroidery on cloth
- Approximately 220' long x 18" wide
Today = City Museum of Bayeux France

London will eventually become the political capital of England:
- Fortress of London – "Tower of London"
- Roman Walls & Norman Castle
Introduction of “Norman” Style Architecture

“Square” Style

Motte (Mound) & Bailey (Yard) Castles

Domesday Book

- 1st Census of Western Europe since the Romans
- Taxable Wealth
- 10807 – 1086
- Accurate Record of England in 11th Century

The Death of William the Conqueror
Abbey Church of St. Stephen -- Caen, France
Tomb of William the Conqueror

Succession of William the Conqueror
(Divides wealth among sons)

Henry II: King of England, Duke of Normandy, 1154 - 1189
The Most Powerful Monarch of the Medieval European Period

- Henry II -- Duke of Normandy
  - Marries Eleanor of Aquitaine
  - Controls more of France than the French King

- Becomes King of England

- English Legal System develops
  - Common Law
    - Roman Laws
    - Local Customs
    - Grand Jury
    - Petit Jury

- Conflict with Church
  - Church Courts vs. Royal Courts
  - St. Thomas a' Becket
    - Archbishop of Canterbury

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    - Archbishop of Canterbury
The Murder of St. Thomas a' Becket – 1170
Canterbury, England

Struggle between Church & State
Small fragments of his relics – St. Thomas Catholic Church, Canterbury, England

The Magna Carta (The Great Charter)
15 June 1215

King John vs. Barons

- Protects the Rights of the Nobles
- Later includes all English People
- Main Focus – The King is NOT above the Law
- Nobles will give advice and counsel to the King

Under John, England loses the Duchy of Normandy to France in 1204

New Social Class Emerges in England – the Middle Class – Burgesses
- Income from business – Trade
- Towns become more influential – Burgesses involved in Local Government

Edward I Creates the Model Parliament
- Includes representatives from Clergy, Nobility & Burgesses
- Function is to Give Advice to King

By 1400 Parliament Divides in Two Bodies
- House of Lords – Nobility
- House of Commons – Middle Classes

England has Representative Government
Emergence of Medieval France

Monarchs begin to break away from Feudalism

Frankish Lands Dissolve – Local Rulers Emerge

987 A.D. – Hugh Capet (Capetians)
- Seize French Throne
- Capital on the Île de Cité (Paris)
- Control the Lands Surrounding Paris

Limestone quarries dating back to Roman times.

Successors of Hugh Capet begin to Expand Borders of France

- Adopt Primo-geniture (First Born Male Heir)
- Later provide positions to townspeople (Bourgeoisie) and authority to local towns
  - They remain loyal to King – Weaken the power of Feudal Lords

Basilica of St. Denis, Paris
Burial place of French kings
Clovis I – Louis XVI

As France Expands so do the Normans to the South in the 11th Century
Serve as Mercenaries and begin to carve out their own territories.
Rise of Philip II (Augustus)
- Captures / Conquers land from Normandy / England
  (Conflicts with Richard / John)
- Doubles the Borders of France
- England retains the Aquitaine

Louis IX (Saint Louis)
- Holy Individual / 7th & 8th Crusades
- Royal Courts rise / Feudal Courts diminish

Philip IV (the Fair)
- Gains more English Lands in France
- Controls Flanders – Trade – Wool and other products
- Instrumental in the Dissolution of the Knights Templar Military Order – 1307 – 1313
  - Pope Clement V
  - Jacques DeMolay

Holy Roman Empire – Germany
Different Results – Never Unifies
- Many German Kings and Holy Roman Emperors spent more time in Italy than in Germany
- German Rulers begin to be involved in Papal selection – resulting centuries of conflicts. They claim right to appoint popes / Pope claims right to anoint monarchs
- Henry IV vs. Pope (St.) Gregory VII
- Lay investiture – who will appoint bishops?

Concordat of Worms – 1122
- Emperor can still name bishops
- Pope can reject unworthy candidates
- These problems will never go away

As late as 19th century the Austro-Hungarian monarchs claimed right to approve of papal selections.