The Height of Medieval Europe

The Crusades

The Economy

The Monarchy

The Church
THE CRUSADES

CRUSADER STATES IN THE NEAR EAST
- Kingdom of Jerusalem
- County of Tripoli
- Principality of Antioch
- Cyprus
- Seljuk Turks

SIEGE OF ANTIOCH

RICHARD THE LION-HEARTED

FALL OF JERUSALEM TO THE CRUSADERS
The Crusades -- an Overview

Latin = “Crux” (Cross)

Crusading Period = 1095 – 1291
- 1095 - Council of Clermont, France (Pope Urban II)
- 1291 – Fall of Crusader Fortress at Acre

Holy Land – Jerusalem
- Byzantine Empire Control
- Falls to Islamic Forces – Arabs in 637/8
  - Jerusalem Third most Sacred City - Islam
  - Muhammad Ascended to Heaven from the “Dome of the Rock”

Byzantines fight for control of Holy Land off – on for 400 years.
Our Focus:

Eight Numbered Crusades

Others with different names:
- Peasants (People’s) Crusade (April – October 1096)
- Children's Crusade (1212 / Tragic End!)

Focused on Recapturing the Holy Land (Jerusalem)

Begins with:
- Seljuk Turks Capture Baghdad 1055
- Seljuk Turks – Manzikert – 1071 Defeat Byzantine Army
- Seljuk’s Capture Jerusalem in 1073
  - No Further Pilgrim Visits – Very Dangerous
- Byzantine Emperor Alexius Comnenus
  - Realizes the Threat of the Seljuk’s to His Empire
  - Seeks Help from the West (Remember Great Schism!)

- 20,000 Pilgrims / Unarmed
- Peter the Hermit
- Majority Killed by Turks
Council of Clermont, France 1095 – Pope Urban II

19 – 28 November 1095

Approx. 300 Bishops, Abbots, Religious

“Deus Vult” = “God Wills It!”

Papal Promises

• Indulgences
• Protection of the Church
### The Eight Crusades

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRUSADE</th>
<th>YEARS</th>
<th>AIM(S)</th>
<th>CRUSADER LEADERS</th>
<th>MAIN OPPONENTS</th>
<th>OUTCOME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>1097-1099</td>
<td>To conquer the Holy Land</td>
<td>Duke Godfrey of Lorraine, Baldwin of Lorraine, Count Raymond of Toulouse, Count Stephen of Blois, Count Bohemond of Otranto, Count Tancred of Otranto</td>
<td>Sultan Kijid Arslan, Emir Kerbogo of Mosul</td>
<td>West to Holy Land via Constantinople; Crusaders took Antioch, Edessa, Took Jerusalem, July 15, 1099; Success.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>1145-1148</td>
<td>To recapture the Holy Land</td>
<td>King Conrad III of Germany, King Louis VII of France, King Baldwin II of Jerusalem</td>
<td>Main ed-De Anar</td>
<td>Crusader defeat; Complete failure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>1189-1192</td>
<td>To recapture the Holy Land</td>
<td>King Richard I of England, Holy Roman Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, King Philip II of France, King Guy of Jerusalem</td>
<td>Saladin</td>
<td>Crusaders defeated at Hattin, 1187; Guy laid siege to Acre, 1189; Richard took Acre, 1192; Crusaders could not take Jerusalem; Richard negotiated peace with Saladin; Partial success.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>1202-1204</td>
<td>To defeat sarracens in Egypt To capture Constantinople</td>
<td>Count Theobald of Champagne, Count Baldwin of Flanders</td>
<td>Emperor Alexis III of Byzantium</td>
<td>Switched from attack on Egypt to attack on Christian Byzantium; Byzantium captured and sacked; In terms of crusader aims in the Holy Land, a total failure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth</td>
<td>1218-1221</td>
<td>To establish secure base in Egypt</td>
<td>King John of Jerusalem, Papal legate, Cardinal Pehligrus</td>
<td>Sultan of Egypt</td>
<td>Took Damietta; Tried to take Mansurah, but were defeated; Complete failure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixth</td>
<td>1228-1229</td>
<td>To recapture the Holy Land</td>
<td>Frederick II, Holy Roman Emperor</td>
<td>Sultan of Egypt</td>
<td>Friedrich made 10-year treaty which regained Jerusalem plus corridor to the coast; A diplomatic success.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventh</td>
<td>1248-1254</td>
<td>To capture base in Egypt To regain Holy Land from the south</td>
<td>King Louis IX of France</td>
<td>Sultan of Egypt</td>
<td>Landed in Egypt in 1249; Captured Damietta, but defeated at Mansurah; Louis captured and ransomed; Complete failure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth</td>
<td>1270-1272</td>
<td>To convert Bey of Tunis to Christianity To proceed to Holy Land to recapture holy places</td>
<td>King Louis IX of France, King Charles of Sicily, Prince Edward of England</td>
<td>Boy of Tunis, Beybars, Sultan of Egypt</td>
<td>Expedition reached Tunis, but Louis died and crusaders returned home; Complete failure.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
First Crusade: 1096 – 1099

- French Nobility (No Kings)
- Goal to Capture Jerusalem
- Meet in Constantinople (Move Eastward)
- Capture Islamic / Arab Fortified Coastal Cities along Eastern Mediterranean.
- Conquer Jerusalem 15 July 1099
- Begin 88 Years of Christian Occupation
15 July 1099

**THE SEIZURE OF JERUSALEM**

June–July 1099, viewed from the southwest showing the initial, unsuccessful Crusader assault on the city and the preparations for the final successful assault, which culminates in a horrific massacre of the Muslim and Jewish populations of the city.
First Crusade: 1096 – 1099

- French Nobility (No Kings)
- Goal to Capture Jerusalem
- Meet in Constantinople
- Capture Islamic / Arab Fortified Coastal Cities along Eastern Mediterranean.
- Conquer Jerusalem 15 July 1099
- Begin 88 Years of Christian Occupation
- Four Latin Kingdoms of the West established
  - County of Edessa
  - County of Tripoli
  - Principality of Antioch
  - Kingdom of Jerusalem
The Holy Land after the First Crusade – Peace Reigns 1099 – 1187

The Christian Crusader States

Within a decade after the fall of Jerusalem in 1099, four key feudal states emerged in the Levant: the principality of Antioch, the county of Edessa, the county of Tripoli, and the kingdom of Jerusalem. These principalities, known as Outremer (“the Christian overseas”), were unintended results of the First Crusade, and their creation was an extraordinary achievement.

From 1101 on, European merchants, pilgrims, and settlers came to the Levant, either to settle or in the company of other Crusaders. By 1140, some 130,000 western Europeans were living in the first Crusader states, surrounded by a native population of 3 million.

The fact that these and other Crusader states (including the kingdoms of Cyprus and Armenia Minor) endured and expanded throughout most of the 12th century is a credit to the leaders who organized them, the European institutions brought in to run them, the backing of the Italian maritime republics, and the adaptability of those Crusaders who decided to stay in Outremer and learn from the native populations.

Kingdom of Armenia Minor

Armenia Minor was a Crusader kingdom ruled during the 12th to the late 14th centuries by a series of dynastic families. As Frankish Crusaders and their families passed through Armenia Minor, they left an indelible impact on the kingdom’s culture. Armenia Minor was also noted for its strategic location along trade routes between the West and the East. In 1374, Armenia Minor eventually fell to the Mamluks, who earlier had sacked the county of Tripoli.

Kingdom of Cyprus

Originally ruled by the Byzantine governor Isaac Komnenus, Cyprus was seized by the English in 1101 under the leadership of the Crusading king Richard I. After first offering the island to the Knights Templar (who were unable to afford the purchase), Richard I gave ownership of Cyprus to the former ruler of Jerusalem, Guy of Lusignan. Under Lusignan’s rule, the kingdom served as a home for residents of Palestine who fled after Jerusalem was captured by Muslim forces. Soon, Cyprus evolved into a feudal monarchy but fell in 1291 after suffering from a lack of resources.

Kingdom of Jerusalem

Crusaders stormed the gates of Jerusalem in April of 1099, setting fire to the city for the first time in 350 years. Despite this relentless assault, Jerusalem soon emerged as the leading Crusader state. It is King Baldwin II, who deserves the most credit for the institutional development of the kingdom. He achieved several breakthroughs, including the capture of Tyre, the one major port still out of Crusader hands; the settlement of native Christians in the recouping of caravan routes, ensuring Jerusalem’s prosperity; and the securing of a stable line of succession for the kingdom. The kingdom was dotted with villages and had a far greater population of Muslims, including numerous Bedouins who seasonally crossed the political frontiers.

County of Edessa

Edessa was home to Armenian and Jacobite Christians, located on the grasslands of Asia Minor in what is now southeastern Turkey. The earldom was established by King Baldwin with cooperation from the large Armenian population in the area. With the Euphrates River to its east, the Taurus mountain range to its west, and part of its central and eastern lands (overlapping with the al-Jazirah, the natural habitats of the Turkmen regional armies that were already threatening the county), the area was strategically important—but difficult to defend.

County of Tripoli

Founded between 1108 and 1109, the county of Tripoli was nestled between the boundaries of the kingdom of Jerusalem and the principality of Antioch. Under the rule of Raymond of Saint-Gilles and subsequent Crusading forces, Tripoli recovered from the damage inflicted on it during the First Crusade. The county was considered an important location for educational and economic matters. Krak de Chevaliers was originally built to protect a vulnerable portion of Tripoli’s territory; the castle, still in existence today, is considered the greatest surviving fortress from the era of the Crusades. Despite the defenses of Krak de Chevaliers and other castles, however, Mamluk forces eventually invaded and overran the county in 1260.
Crusaders build castles Throughout the Holy Land Nearly all will come under siege.
The “Big Three” Crusades
Athens – Parthenon
Catholic Church = 6th Century
Cathedral of the Duchy of Athens (1208 – 1458)

Frankish tower / church removed in 1874 from the Acropolis

Cave Fortress of the “Cave de Sueth”
Krak des Chevaliers, Syria

- Arab stronghold 1031
- Taken by Crusaders in 1099
- Strategic Location
- Falls under control of Knights Hospitallers
- Rebuilt and Expanded 1150 – 1250
- Garrison of 2,000 Knights
- Eventually captured in 1271 by Islamic forces through deceit! (Forged letter – No reinforcements coming = surrender)
Religious Military Orders that will emerge during the Crusades

Major Two Orders

- Hospitallers
- Knights Templar

The Templars' Day according to the Rule of the Temple

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Service in Chapel</th>
<th>Detailed Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>at night</td>
<td>Matins in chapel</td>
<td>Brothers to join in prayers, then go and check horses and equipment and speak to their squires until dawn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 6am</td>
<td>Prime</td>
<td>Mass (or after sext)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 9am</td>
<td>Tierce</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 12 noon</td>
<td>Sext</td>
<td>Afternoons repair armour and equipment, make tent pegs, tent posts or anything necessary. Followed by lunch: knights sit at first setting, sergeants at second setting, clerk to read aloud while they eat. Go to chapel and give thanks. Go to their posts and do the best that God instructs them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 3pm</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Vespers for the dead, Vigils for the dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dusk</td>
<td>Vespers</td>
<td>Followed by supper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Compline</td>
<td>Followed by a drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Check horses and equipment, speak to squires if necessary.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Military Religious Orders will be throughout Europe and the Middle East.
13th Century Ethiopian Church at Lalibela

Carved from one solid block – 40’ High!
Second Crusade: 1147 – 1149

Preached by St. Bernard of Clairvaux
• Speyer, Germany

King Louis VII of France
Holy Roman Emperor Conrad III

Conrad’s Army arrives early, marches across the interior of Turkey
• Is destroyed at Dorylaeum 25 October 1147

Later Louis VII and remnants of Conrad’s Army attack Damascus and are defeated.

Louis returns to France

Saladin Emerges from Egypt – Conquers The Middle East
The Battle of Hattin

- 4 July 1187
- Major Shift in the Balance of Power in the Holy Land
- Latin Kingdoms vs. Islamic Reconquest
  - Note names of local towns!!

Hattin Today
Saladin Defeats Crusader Army - 4 July 1187
Saladin Subsequently Recaptures Jerusalem - 2 October 1187

THE BATTLE OF HATTIN

Night and early morning, 4 July 1187

SALADIN

Probable area of first 'bonfires' prepared during night of 3/4 July

Manescalca (Miskinah)

Site of Gökquir's camp, night of 3/4 July

Tuqi al-Din's camp, night of 3/4 July

Muslim attacks and Christian counter-charges

Site of Christian camp, night of 3/4 July

Site of Saladin's camp, night of 3/4 July

Saladin's infantry possibly following main road east

Lubia (Lubiyyah)

GUY

A King Guy with the Christian centre
B Count Raymond with the Christian guard
C Ballalatrains with the Christian rearguard

1. Troops from Saladin's centre division
2. Troops from Gökquir's left flank division
3. Troops from Tuqi al-Din's right flank division
Third Crusade: 1189 – 1192

“Crusade of the Kings”

- Richard the Lionhearted (England)
- Philip II (France)
- Frederick I (Holy Roman Emperor)
  - Drowns enroute to Constantinople
  - Richard insults Duke Leopold of Austria

Richard and Philip Argue
- Philip returns to France
- Usurp Richard’s Lands?

Richard campaigns against Saladin
- Series of battles that are split between both armies
- Richard’s greatest victory at Arsuf
  7 September 1191
Richard’s Organizational Skills and Leadership are Demonstrated

- During Richard’s March to Jerusalem
- Attacked and Harassed by Saladin’s Men
- Richard’s Knights Charge and Devastate Turkish Army

TACTICS IN MEDIEVAL WARFARE

The pitched battle was not vital to medieval warfare – more could be won, and less risked, in ravaging and siege operations. Tactics were not neglected, however, as these examples show.

1. Battle on the march (Battle of Arsuf, Palestine, 7 September 1191).
   The formation chosen by Richard for the march south from Acre enabled him to give battle and at the same time protect the vulnerable supply train and knights’ horses. Half the infantry protected the army ‘like a wall’ while the rest of the host marched within in relative safety. On the seventeenth day of the march Saladin launched a full-scale attack. The knights counter-attacked before Richard gave the order, but their charges were well-ordered and Saladin’s army was shattered.
The Third Crusade concludes with a peace treaty and open access to Jerusalem for 10 years

- Richard is the only monarch who completes the Crusade -- Richard returns home
- Lands in Northern Italy with small escort
- Must travel through Austria -- recognized
- Captured by Duke Leopold
  - (Later Excommunicated for taking captive a fellow Crusader)
- “Sold” to H.R.E. Henry VI
- Spends 14 months in captivity
  - Trifels Castle, Germany
- Released returns to England
- Dies during a siege in France in 1199
- Buried at Fontevraud Abbey on the Loire River next to Henry II (later Eleanor is also buried here)
Fourth Crusade: 1202 – 1204

In 1199 Pope Innocent III issued new call to recover the Holy Land

French nobility respond with 25,000

Engaged the Venetians to provide transport
- French unable to pay
- Capture Zara (Adriatic Coast) for Venetians
  - Venetian trade rivals

End up in Constantinople

- Siege April 1204 – Crusaders / Venetians Capture City
- Large scale looting and destruction
  (Shroud of Turin?)
- Venetians establish a Latin Empire 1204 – 1261
- Retaken by Byzantines - 1261

Never Make it to the Holy Land!!
Fifth Crusade: 1218 – 1221

- King John of Jerusalem
- Cardinal Pelagius (Papal Legate)
- 46,000 Crusaders
- Invade Egypt – Nile Delta - Damietta
- Siege was Failure
- Armies break up and return home.

Sixth Crusade: 1228 – 1229

- Frederick II – Holy Roman Emperor
- Makes Oath to go on Crusade
- Delays departure – Excommunicated by Pope
- Arrives in Holy Land – Acre
- Negotiates with Egyptian Sultan
- Gains a ten-year treaty for pilgrims to visit Jerusalem
- No Fighting!
- Still under Excommunication by Pope! Goes Home
Seventh Crusade
1248 – 1254

King (St.) Louis IX – France

Response to Islamic Recapture of Jerusalem
Lands in Egypt – Attack again from South
Minor successes
Captured – Ransomed ( $$$ )

Stays in Jerusalem four years -- Purchases Relics
• Crown of Thorns ?
Eighth Crusade 1270

King (St.) Louis IX – France

Make-up for earlier failure

French nobility not supportive

Sail to Tunis, Tunisia

Suffers from Typhus? • Dies

Crusaders return to France

Fall of Acre 1291 Last Stronghold

No further Crusades Europe prepares for The Hundred Years War
The end of the era of the Crusades
Sarcophagus Effigies

Who has been on Crusade

Who has **NOT** been on Crusade

Robert, Eldest son of William the Conqueror
Results of the Crusades

Improvements in Art of Warfare

- Innovations
- Learned things from the Arabs
- Better ships / maps / compass

Serves to initiate the decline of Feudalism

People travel to different parts of the world – new view of world

Development and improvement in trade with the east

- Luxury goods
- Prosperity for Venice & Genoa
- Foster the start of the Italian Renaissance

Unified the Muslims against a common enemy
The Revival of the Medieval Culture and Economy

Advances in Productivity in Agriculture

Heavier Plow
  • Deeper Furrows
Horse Collar Harness
  • Higher Crop Yields
  • Contributes to Population Growth
Trade Improves

Crusades – Awareness of Trade
• Venice; Pisa; Genoa – Italy
• Become Prosperous

European Demand for Goods
• Italy Becomes Important
• Spreads to all of Europe

Goods Travel from the Middle East and Asia
• Spices
• Silks
• Furs
Remember Marco Polo

From Venice

1271 - 1295

Imprisoned on Return

Tells Story to Cellmate = “The Travels of Marco Polo”

Becomes Wealthy

Dies 1324
Trade Routes of the Medieval World
Regional European Trade Centers Develop

- Flanders – Northern Europe – Wool / Textile Center
- Champagne – France (mid-point for Europe)
  - Spring / Fall Trade Fairs … Why?
- On Major Trade Routes – Road Networks

Money Economy Emerges Again

- Banks ("Banca" = Bench)
- Towns Mint Coins – Florins (Florence)
- Letters of Credit
- Non-Catholics as Bankers (Bible Prohibitions / Jewish Bankers)
The Rise of the Medieval Towns

Roman Influence in Location

Near Waterways / Crossroads

Construction of Walls for Protection in Troubled Times

Poor Sanitation
Examples of Medieval Towns

Markets / Businesses held in Center of Town – Next to Church

Some Cities Elevated due to Surrounding Terrain

Contribute to Growth of Medieval Economy

Cascia, Italy  Assisi, Italy
“Black Death / “Bubonic Plague”
- 1347 – 1351
- Spread South to North
  - Warmer Climates
  - Higher Death Rates
    - Mediterranean = 2/3’s Died
    - Central Europe = ½ Died
    - Northern Europe = ¼ to 1/3 Died

Poor Sanitation = Severe Health Problems
Detailed Study of the Spread of the "Black Death"

Start
Crimea / Black Sea

End
The Flagellants

- Religious Group
- 13th/14th Centuries
- Extreme Penance
- Traveled Countryside
- Later Banned by Catholic Church as Heretical
The Rise of the Guild System

Central to the Medieval Economy

Similar to Modern Unions

Various Crafts / Endeavors (in Ex.)
• Artisans (Gold / Silver)
• Smiths
• Weavers
• Tailors
• Shoemakers
• Butchers

Responsibilities of the Guilds
• Regulate Quality
• Regulate Training
• Regulate Price / Maintain Monopoly

Contribute to the Emergence of the Middle Class / “Burgs”
Three Levels in the Guild System

Guilds are Usually Located in One Part of the Town With All Together

Apprentice
• (3 – 5 Years)
• Train Under a Master

Journeyman
• (5 – 15 Years)
• Work Throughout Europe in Shop

Master
• (15 – 20 Years)
• Open own Business
Example of English Iron Worker Guilds

Romsey, England
Emergence of the Middle Class

Medieval Towns or “Burgs”
Wealthy People of the Town
• Through Business / Merchant / Bankers
• Trade / Artisan

Burghers = Germany
Bourgeoisie = France
Burgesses = England

Become Involved in Town Government

Provide Advice to Monarchs and Nobles

Smaller Cities Gather Together = Communes (Community!)

Receive Charters – Govern their own Affairs
Medieval Education – Emergence of Universities

Monasteries – Schools
• Training for Clergy or Church Officials
• Begin to Decline in Status

Towns Grow – Need for Educated Officials
Universities Emerge in Cities
• Bologna, Italy – Law
• Montpelier, France – Medicine
• Paris, France – Theology
Medieval Education – Emergence of Universities

Subjects: Roman Law; Works of Aristotle; Muslim Writings

Scholasticism = Aristotle’s Philosophy + Theological Questions

Peter Abelard - Monk – University of Paris

(St.) Thomas Aquinas – University of Paris

Doctor of the Church / “Summa Theologica” (Use of “Reason”)
Medieval Art and Literature

Stories from the Early Middle Ages are put into Writing
- Old English – “Beowulf”
- French – “Song of Roland”
- German – “Wisdom / Insights – Hildegard of Bingen”

Not written in Latin – Rather Local Language
Not About Religious Theme – Secular in Nature

Troubadours Spread these Tales through their Travels

14th Century Brought New Forms of Literature

Dante (Italian)
“Divine Comedy”

Chaucer (English)
“Canterbury Tales”
Architecture Styles Emerge
Romanesque

Identify the
• Round Arches
• Barrel Vaults
• Thick Walls
Architecture Styles Emerge

Gothic

Identify the
- Pointed Arches
- Ribbed Vaults
- Thin Walls (Flying Buttresses)

Theology of Light
- Airy Spaces
- Let the Light in
A Troubled Century

14th Century Europe

England vs. France
The Hundred Years War* 1337 – 1453
(116 Years!)

*Name first used in 1853 by a French historian

Five Phases of the Hundreds Years War
Why the Hundred Years War?

English Kings Attempt to Regain Lands Lost to France

- Normans – William the Conqueror
- Richard / John (England) vs. Philip II (France)
  - Lose Lands to France

1337 Remaining English Lands in France (Guyenne) “Confiscated” by Philip VI (France)

Edward III (England) Responds by Claiming the Throne of France Through his Mother (Isabella of France – Daughter of Philip IV (France))

The War is ON!
Battle of Crecy, (in France) 1346

26 August 1346

English = 10,000
French = 35,000

English Victory

Longbow

8 – 10 arrows per minute in the air
Battle of Agincourt (in France) 1415

25 October 1415

English = 6,000

French = 36,000

- English Victory
- Longbow

- France’s Fortunes Very Low
- English Control much of France
Notice the Change in the Possession of the Lands of France during The Hundred Years War

Start 1429

The Hundred Years War 1337–96

- Possessions of the English crown, 1337
- English gains by 1360 (treaty of Bretigny)
- Remaining English possessions in France by 1389
- Areas of English influence

English campaigns:
- Edward III, 1346
- Prince Edward, 1355
- Prince Edward, 1356
- Edward III, 1359–60
- Prince Edward’s invasion of Castle, 1367

Battles:
- English victory
- French victory
- Seige
- French raids

The Hundred Years War 1399–1453

- English-controlled lands, 1429
- Burgundian territories, 1429
- French-controlled lands, 1429
- Area of shifting allegiance
- Henry V’s campaign, 1415
- Joan of Arc’s campaign, 1429

Battle:
- English victory
- French victory
- Siege
A Very Real Personality in the Hundred Years War

Born to a Middle Class Family in Domremy, France
Joan de’ Arc

Begins to Reverse the Misfortunes of the French

- Battle of Orleans, 1429

King of France – Charles VII Crowned at Reims

- Captured by the Burgundians 1430
- Sold to the English
- Tried as a “Heretic”

Burned at the Stake, Rouen, France - 30 May 1431

- Retrial in 1456 = “Not Guilty”
- Patron Saint of France 1920
Results of the Hundred Years War

- England Loses all Claims in France
- England Focuses Internally
  - English Nobility Dissatisfied – Lost Lands in France
- War of Roses Begins (Next Slide)
- French Countryside is Destroyed
  - Farming disrupted
- France is Finally United -- Burgundy / Will Become French

❖ Feudalism is Ended!

- Monarchs have Gained Power
  - People are Involved in government
- Face of Warfare has Changed
The War of the Roses (1455 – 1485)

Fought over the Succession to the English Crown

• Henry VI – Unstable
• Edward IV (York) Comes to Power (†1483)

Final Phase

❖ Richard III -- House of York (White Rose)
  • Brother – Murders Edwards two Sons?
  Vs.
❖ Henry Tudor -- House of Lancaster (Red Rose)
  • Gains Support of Many Nobles

Battle of Bosworth Field 1485 (Next Slide)

➢ Richard III Killed
➢ Henry Tudor Becomes Henry VII
➢ Established the Tudor Dynasty
  ❖ Marries Elizabeth of York

Result: English Monarchy is Strengthened
Battle of Bosworth Field -- 22 August 1485

Decides the Kingship of England!
Islamic Spain in 756

Asturias

Kurtuba

Gharnatah
Asturias – Northern Spain
Oviedo – Visigothic Kingdom
Reconquest Begins

Pre-Romanesque Style
April 2009
Spanish Re-conquest of Spain ("Reconquista")
Spanish Re-conquest of Spain (“Reconquista”)

Islamic Arab / Berber (Moors) Invasions 8th Century

Eight Centuries of Islamic Presence

Christian Kingdoms Emerge to Regain Spain

Rodrigo Diaz = “El Cid” († 1099)

Fought for Both the Christians and Islamic Moors

Became a National Hero of Spain
Portugal / Castile / Aragon

1469 = Ferdinand of Aragon + Isabella of Castile

Establish a Christian Kingdom

1492 Last Islamic State is Conquered (Granada)

All Spain Must be Catholic

Muslims / Jews Converted or Left Spain

Inquisition = Heretics
Holy Roman Empire

Holy Roman Emperor Charles IV Decrees
Monarch will be Elected

Holy Roman Emperor Issues the “Golden Bull”
of 1356

Seven Prince Electors Established

Archbishops: Trier; Cologne; Mainz

Princes: King of Bohemia; Duke of Saxony;
Count of the Palatine; Margrave of Brandenburg
Meet Throughout Germany for Elections

Hapsburg Family of Austria is Elected Repeatedly

Hapsburg Family Makes a Series of Dynastic Marriages with the Royal Houses of Europe

Holy Roman Empire; Low Countries; Spain; Italy

Capital = Vienna, Austria
The Catholic Church in the High Middle Ages

Start of the 14th Century People Still Religious and Support the Popes
Pilgrimages Important = Visit Holy Locations / Shrines
- Rome, Italy
- Santiago de Compostela, Spain
- Canterbury, England

End of the 14th Century the Catholic Church is in Decline / Losing Influence
Pope Clement V (French)

Escapes the Turmoil of Rome
  • Family Feuds / Mobs

Moves to Avignon, France
  • French King Philip IV

1309 - Babylonian Captivity*
  * 586 BC - Chaldeans

& 1378 – The Great Schism
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pope</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clement V (1305-1314)</td>
<td>In 1309, this former Archbishop of Bordeaux transfers his residence from Rome to Avignon, France. There he (together with his successors in the pontificate) falls under the complete influence of the King of France. Thus begins a seventy-year period known as the Babylonian Captivity of the Church (1309-1377)</td>
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<tr>
<td>John XXII (1316-1334)</td>
<td>This Pope is regarded as the most energetic of the Avignon Popes. In 1324, he upholds his right to confirm the election of the King of Germany and excommunicates Louis IV. He also enlarges the Curia, advances the centralization of the Church administration, reorganizes Papal finances, makes important contributions to the development of Canon Law, and promotes missionary activity.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benedict XII (1334-1342)</td>
<td>An able theologian, Benedict XII puts an end to the controversy about the Beatific Vision unwittingly sparked by his predecessor's remark that it was delayed till the Last Judgment. He also publishes a notable constitution for the reform of the Benedictine Order. His pontificate sees the outbreak of the Hundred Years' War between France and England (1337-1453), which he tries in vain to prevent.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clement VI (1342-1352)</td>
<td>Clement VI rules as a great prince and depletes the treasury. In 1348, he purchases the sovereignty of Avignon from Queen Joan of Naples. His pontificate sees the outbreak of the terrible Black Death, which devastates Europe (1347-1350). It wipes out about a third of the population of France and Germany and drops England's from 4 million to 2.5 million.</td>
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<td>Innocent VI (1352-1362)</td>
<td>Innocent VI does not hesitate to resort to prisons and the stake in order to insure obedience on the part of religious Orders. He engages the shrewd Cardinal Albanoz to recapture the States of the Church.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bl. Urban V (1362-1370)</td>
<td>Urban V is regarded as a noted educator and austere ascetic with a reputation for holiness. In 1366, he decides to leave Avignon and return to Rome. He gets as far as Viterbo but because of the hostile reception accorded him is forced to return to Avignon in 1370.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gregory XI (1370-1378)</td>
<td>Gregory XI is the last of the French Popes. At the behest of many people including St. Catherine of Siena and St. Bridget of Sweden, he leaves Avignon on September 13, 1376, and reaches Rome on January 17, 1377. Although he is troubled by temporal matters, he succeeds in reforming abuses in religious Orders and does not neglect pastoral duties.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Gregory XI Dies - 1378

- Urban VI (Italian-Naples) Elected by Cardinals - 1378 (Pressure?) (Remains in Rome)
- Clement VII (Swiss/French) Elected by Cardinals - 1378 (Goes to Avignon)

Council of Pisa – 1409 (Italy)
- Elects new Pope – Alexander V (Remains in No. Italy)
- Rome & Avignon Popes will not Step Down!
Council of Constance - 1414

- Deposes all Three Popes
- Elects Martin V (Returns to Rome)

Result: Monarchs Gain Power Catholic Church’s Authority Weakened
Papal Support in the Great Schism
1378 - 1417

Constance 1414
Pisa - 1409
Movements Emerge to Attack Abuses of the Catholic Church

Abuses: Taxes
- Simony – Buying and Selling of Church Offices
- Luxury / Wealth
- Lack of Spirituality
Movements Emerge to Attack Abuses of the Catholic Church

Abuses: Taxes
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John Wycliffe – English – Oxford Scholar / Layman
• Translated Bible into English (from Latin)
• Wanted People to Read for Themselves
• Lollards Emerge
  • Violent – Destroyed Church Property / Ridiculed Sacraments
  • Influences English Queen Anne (from Bohemia – Czech.)
Jan Hus – Czech Priest – Scholar

Wanted to end German Control of Bohemia

Wanted Reforms in the Catholic Church
- Bible Translated into Czech
- Professor at University of Prague
- Hus is condemned by Catholic Church
- Travels to Council of Constance 1415
  - Holy Roman Emperor’s Safe Conduct Guarantee is Ignored
  - Hus is Convicted of Heresy – Burned at the Stake

75
Hus’ Supporters Rebel – Hussite Wars

- Catholic Church Launches Five Crusades – All Fail
- 1436 – Holy Roman Emperor – Treaty with Hussites
- Granted Certain Religious Rights

Both Wycliffe and Hus are “Precursors” to the Protestant Reformation Which will begin in the early 16th Century Counter-Reformation and the Council of Trent will evolve
**The Invention of the Printing Press**

- **Mainz, Germany 1453-4**
- **Johannes Guttenberg**
- **Spread Ideas Much Easier Throughout Europe**

In 1455, the first book in Europe to be printed with movable type was published. It was a copy of the Vulgate—the Latin translation of the Bible—which had taken more than two years to complete, and it became known, after its printer, as the Gutenberg Bible.

Yet by the time the book came out, Gutenberg no longer owned the printing house that produced it. Johann Fust, a wealthy goldsmith, had funded Gutenberg’s experiments since 1450 and later became a partner in the enterprise. In 1455, with production of the Bible almost finished, Fust claimed breach of contract and sued to recover his investment. Gutenberg was forced to retire, and Fust, in partnership with his son-in-law, Peter Schöffer, assumed complete control.

Ruthless tactics they may have been, but in the hands of Fust and Schöffer the continuation of the printing business was ensured. They intended their books to replicate the lavish appearance of manuscripts, which commanded very high prices. To this end, experienced calligraphers were used to lubricate, or pick out in red, the text, just as a manuscript would have been lubricated.

Subsequent printers followed suit, with the result that the earliest printed books look much like manuscripts. Soon, though, typefaces that had been based on the handwriting of scribes were simplified in the interests of standardization. Initial resistance from some copyists and stationers to the newfangled competition gave way to grudging acceptance, and manuscripts and printed books were sold side by side.
In the End, The Catholic Church is Weakened

The Reformation is Coming

Martin Luther

October 31, 1517

95 Theses