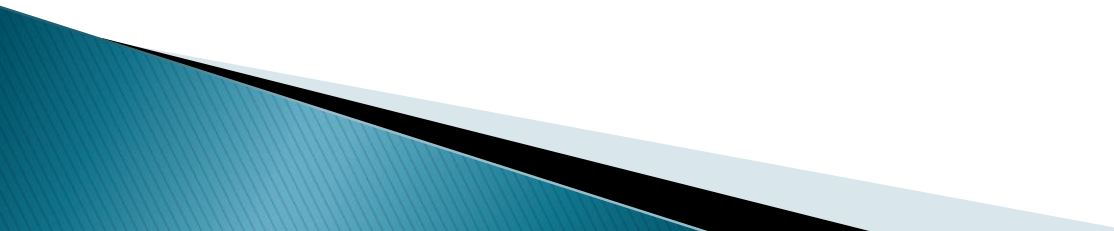


The Height of Medieval Civilization



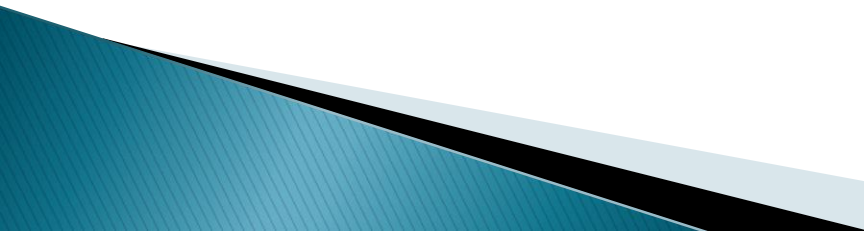
Economic Patterns

- ▶ Trade had collapsed because of fall of Roman Empire and constant feudal warfare
 - ▶ Revival of trade was because of:
 - Wool
 - Reappearance of coined money
 - Repaired Roman roads
 - Control of the Med. taken from Muslims
 - ▶ Feudal lords charged tolls
- 

Economic Patterns

- ▶ Trade fairs were gathering points
 - Usually in Northern France
 - Brought people together from all over Europe
- ▶ Hanseatic League:
 - Association of about 80 large towns and cities in northern Germany
- ▶ Competition from the Hanseatic league would hurt the fairs

Economic Patterns

- ▶ Growth of towns:
 - Merchants set up HQ's around trade routes, fairs, and river crossings
 - HQ's grew into towns with inns for shelter and artisans
 - ▶ Towns were located on manors or monasteries and townspeople would pay fees
 - ▶ Began to ask for charters that guaranteed rights
 - ▶ Townspeople = new middle class
- 

Economic Patterns

- ▶ Town charters allowed for formation of guilds
 - Merchant guilds governed prices, wages, and maintained standards of quality
 - Craft guilds protected quality, introduced a just price
 - Apprenticeship
 - Journeyman

Town Life

- ▶ Typical town was surrounded by walls
- ▶ Narrow streets
- ▶ Central square
- ▶ Packed house 5 or 6 stories high blocked sunlight
- ▶ No sanitation
- ▶ Each guild had own section

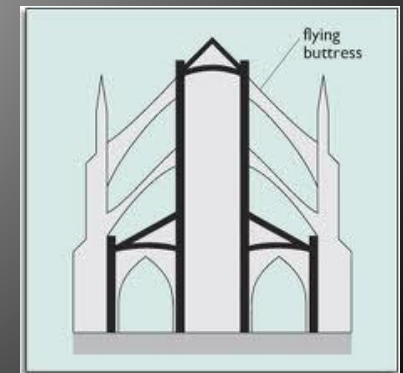


Town Life

- ▶ Dangerous:
 - Thieves and pickpockets
 - Wooden buildings = fire
 - Epidemics of smallpox and typhoid
- ▶ Attractions:
 - Contests
 - Jugglers
 - Feast days
 - Comedies with clowns
 - Opportunity

Medieval Culture

- ▶ Art and Architecture:
 - Dominated by the Church
 - Monasteries and Churches
 - Cathedrals:
 - Romanesque, Gothic
 - Involved all trades
 - Years to complete
 - Flying Buttress



Medieval Culture

- ▶ Literature:
 - Vernacular, Romantic, Germanic
 - Themes of love, war, and heroes
 - Troubadours
 - Dante, Chaucer (example)
- ▶ Centres of Learning:
 - Universities
 - Bachelor and Master degrees
 - Different universities – different specialties

Medieval Culture

- ▶ Problems of New Learning:
 - Conflict between Church (faith) and reason
 - Scholasticism – using reason and logic to support Christian belief
 - Thomas Aquinas

Medieval Culture

- ▶ Science and Technology:
 - Church unquestioned authority
 - Much learning forgotten
 - Advances in math and technology:
 - Clocks, lenses, glass for windows and mirrors
 - Experiments (Bacon Quote)
 - Medicine:
 - Relied on traditional remedies or church

Expanding Horizons

- ▶ The Holy Land:
 - Palestine
 - Pilgrimages – treatment of pilgrims by Muslims
 - 1054–split of Christian Church:
 - Byzantine–Eastern Orthodox
 - Western–Roman Catholic

Expanding Horizons

▶ The Crusades:

- 1095: Council of Clermont – crusade to free the Holy Land (Pope Urban II)
 - Thought would help reunite the Churches
 - Increase prestige of the Church
 - Reduce feudal warfare
- Not just salvation, but riches of Palestine
- Crusaders excused from taxes and debts

Expanding Horizons

- ▶ The Crusades:
 - 1096: first official crusade
 - Slaughter of Muslim and Jewish men, women and children
 - 4 feudal states that lasted 200 years (Edessa, Antioch, Tripoli, Jerusalem)
 - Dependent on Italian merchants for travel
 - Some stayed and grew tolerant of neighbors

Expanding Horizons

▶ Later Crusades:

- Second Crusade (1144): failed to recapture Edessa
- Third Crusade (1189 – 1192): King Richard of England could not win back Jerusalem (Saladin), but accepted truce to allow for the safety of pilgrims
- Fourth Crusade (1204): Venetian merchants convinced Crusaders to attack Constantinople, seriously weakening the Byzantine Empire
 - More so greed and political ambition
- Children's Crusade (1212)
- Crash Course Crusades

Expanding Horizons

- ▶ Results of Crusades:
 - At first increased power and prestige of Church
 - 4th crusade tarnished image of Church
 - Increased trade and travel for Europeans (Marco Polo and China)
- ▶ New Attitudes to Wealth:
 - More coined money
 - Practice of usury (interest rates)
 - Bills of Exchange (cheques)
 - Peasants now paid in coin to lords
- ▶ Jewish Communities
 - Increasingly Jews suffered from accusations