**CHAPTER ONE NOTES**

**The Late Middle Ages: 1300-1450
Crisis and Conflict**

What factors in the Late Middle Ages spurred change?

Three major factors that spurred change:

1. The Black Death
2. The Hundred Years War
3. Religious Breakdown

**The Black Death**

* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plague struck at a weakened Europe already suffering from disease, lack of hygiene, overpopulation and crop failure.

Social and Economic Consequences

* Isolation weakened social bonds
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ initially suffered significantly, but soon adjusted
* Higher wages for workers, especially \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Movement to cities
* Lower agricultural prices
* Weakened the power of wealthy landowners: responded with laws restricting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, first movements to “enclose” common fields (wool), led to peasant revolts.
* Cities and skilled industries thrived, especially guilds
* Best of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ died (staying behind to help the sick)
* Jews were often blamed for the plague and persecuted
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – ritualistically beat themselves in public believing penance would bring divine intervention
* Kings used weakness to promote centralization of power and a “national” agenda
* Population did not reach pre-plague level until the mid-16th century
* Literature and art reflected pessimism and obsession with universality of death. (*Danse Macabre*)

**The Hundred Years War (1337-1453 CE)**

* First war of the newly centralized, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_monarchies.
* England and France bitter rivals in close proximity. Fought over:
1. English titles to French lands
2. Control of Flanders (the land)

* Edward III of England \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ French throne after death of Charles IV
* French place Philip VI of Valois on the throne
* Most of the war was fought intermittently in France and in the Low Countries (Holland, Belgium)
* English win stunning victories due to:
1. French \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (money troubles, revolts)
2. Weak French kings (Charles VI “the Mad”)
3. Superiority of the English \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* By 1415, Paris was threatened
* Aside from loss of territory, France was threatened by a new state in its eastern territory, Burgundy, that allied with England
* Eventually Henry VI of England proclaimed King of France and England (Treaty of Troyes, 1420) but not recognized by the French people.
* The French back the *Dauphin* - Charles VII

**Joan of Arc**

* French peasant girl claimed she heard voices of saints and persuaded Charles VII to allow her to be with the troops
* French people rallied around her and the king (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ symbol)
* In 1429 inspired the French army to victory at Orléans during a crucial stage of the war
* The French heir to the throne was crowned and the government was strengthened
* Joan was captured by the Burgundians and burned at the stake as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1431, later declared a saint.

Results:

* France permanently removed England from France (except for tiny region of Calais)
* France economically and politically devastated
* Peasants angry over the costs
* The struggles of war began modern state- building in France and England (“New Monarchs”)

**The Birth of Modern Warfare**

* In the Middle Ages, cavalry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were the primary source of military power
* Loyal nobles raised troops (from among vassals) to fight
* The Hundred Years war led to the growth of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ armies, loyal to, and paid by, the state
* Monarch hired mercenaries: fought for pay and spoils, not obligation
* Artillery and infantry grew in importance
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ raised to pay for national armies

**The Breakdown of the Church**

Background

* Religious authorities in many regions were more powerful than secular authorities
* Pope Innocent III and his successors turned the church into a secular and political power: law courts (*rota romana*), and bureaucracy.
* The interests of Rome began to dominate church life.
* Set off centuries of conflict with national rulers.

**Avignon Papacy “Babylonian Captivity” (1309-1377)**

* 1305, a struggle between the pope and the French king led to the election of a French pope (Clement V) who moved his leadership to Avignon, France
* 7 successive popes resided at Avignon, France
* Needed money, began selling \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for sins
* This situation damaged papal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (esp. in England & Germany) since popes were believed to be unduly influenced by French kings

**Early Critics of the Church**

**Setting the stage for the emergence of Protestantism**

**Marsiglio de Padua**: *Defender of Peace* (1324)

 a. Claimed the church should be subordinate to the state

 b. Believed the church should be run by laymen and priests superior to the pope.

**John Wycliffe (c.1330-1384)**

 a. Believed the church should only follow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, not money

 b. Personal merit was the true measure of religious purity

 b. Wrote an English translation of Bible

 c. His later followers were called **Lollards**

**"*Go and preach, it is the sublimest work, but imitate not the priests whom we see after the sermon sitting in the ale houses, or at the gaming table, or wasting their time in hunting. After your sermon is ended  do you visit the sick, the aged, the poor, the blind, and the lame, and succour them according to your ability."***

**John Hus (c.1369-1415):**

 a. Led a nationalist movement in Bohemia (modern-day Czech Republic)

 b. Ideas very similar to Wycliffe

 c. Critical of tradition and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (transubstantiation)

 d. Captured by authorities and burned at the stake for his heretical views

 e. Hussites: followers of Hus, staged large rebellions.

**Great Schism (1377-1417)**

* Further conflict occurred in 1377 with election of two popes—one in Rome, one in France—neither of whom recognized the other
* England and Allies supported the Roman Pope, France and Allies the French Pope
* Cardinals elected a new pope, now there were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_…
* Holy Roman Emperor convened a new council, deposed all three, and elected a new one (Martin V)
* “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Movement” tried to control papal action using a representative assembly (Council of Basel)
* All of this further hurt prestige of church and promoted secular national power

**Life in Later Middle Ages**

1. Family Life
* Marriage: avg. age for men = mid-20s; women = 16-18
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was unheard of in most countries
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reasons were most important for marriage (love not paramount until the 18th-19th centuries)
* Women were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to men, but could hold powerful positions in church and politics.

B. Work

* Majority still involved in subsistence \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reduced in many areas, more free men (Black Death)
* Agricultural cycles and church ritual closely linked
* Small % of men were artisans in towns; protected by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Women ran households and performed chores.

C. Recreation

* Aristocracy – jousting tournaments
* Common people—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, wrestling, bull-baiting, bear-baiting; alcoholism rampant
* Strictly regulated forms of dress and action

D. Modes of Thought

**Scholasticism: Thomas Aquinas (1224-1274)**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ became the cornerstone of late-medieval philosophy
* Aquinas attempted to reconcile faith and reason by using logic to support Christian doctrine
* Sought to reconcile Aristotle’s scientific ideas with Christianity
* Truth exists in works of the greats, study them, don’t question them
* Scholasticism dominated Catholic philosophy for centuries
* Challenged severely by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ humanists in the later centuries