

# Western Europe After the Roman Empire

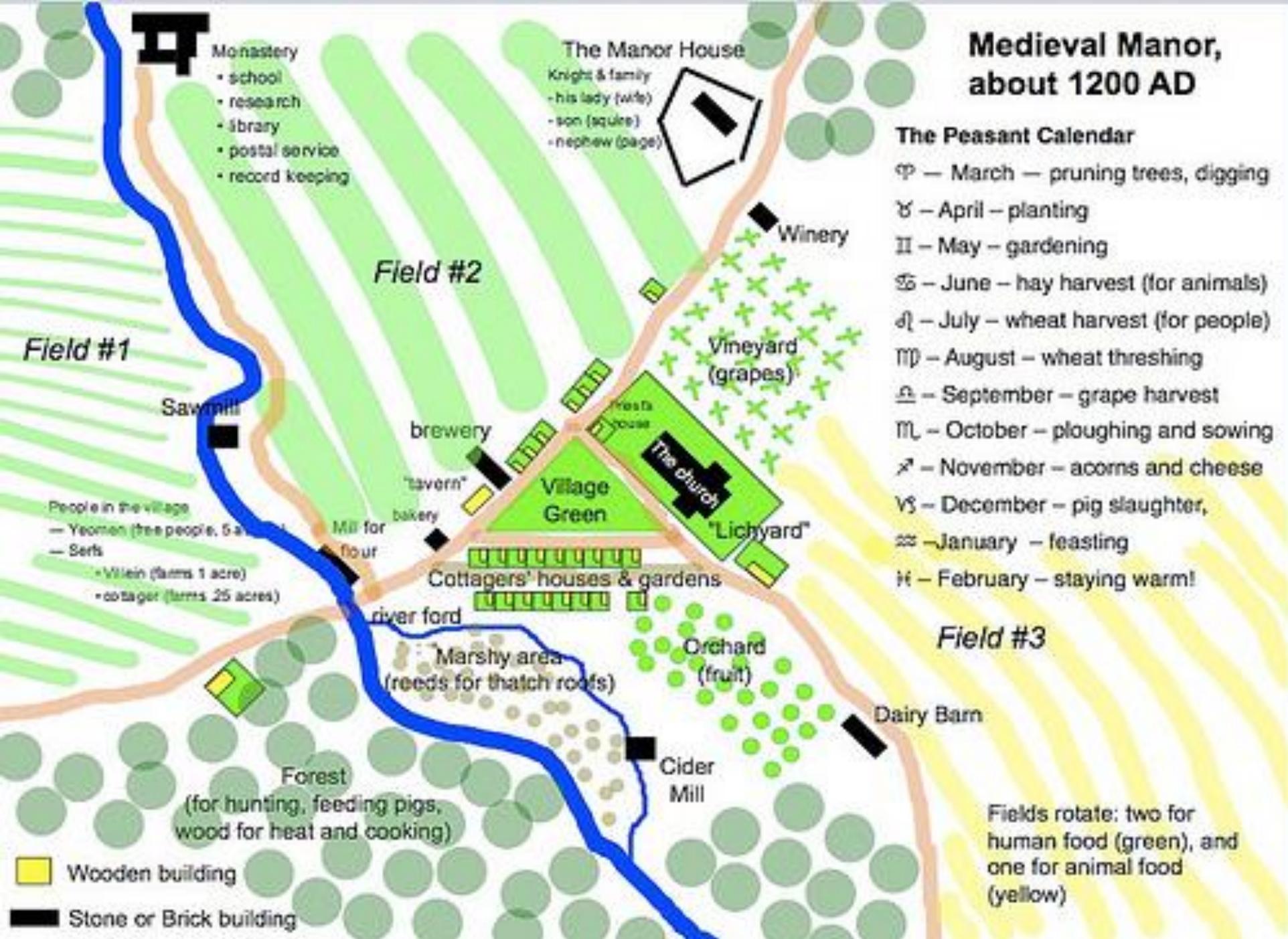
- **Before the fall of Rome—small landowners sold their land to large estates**
  - They remained there to work the land and receive protection
- **People moved out of urban areas**



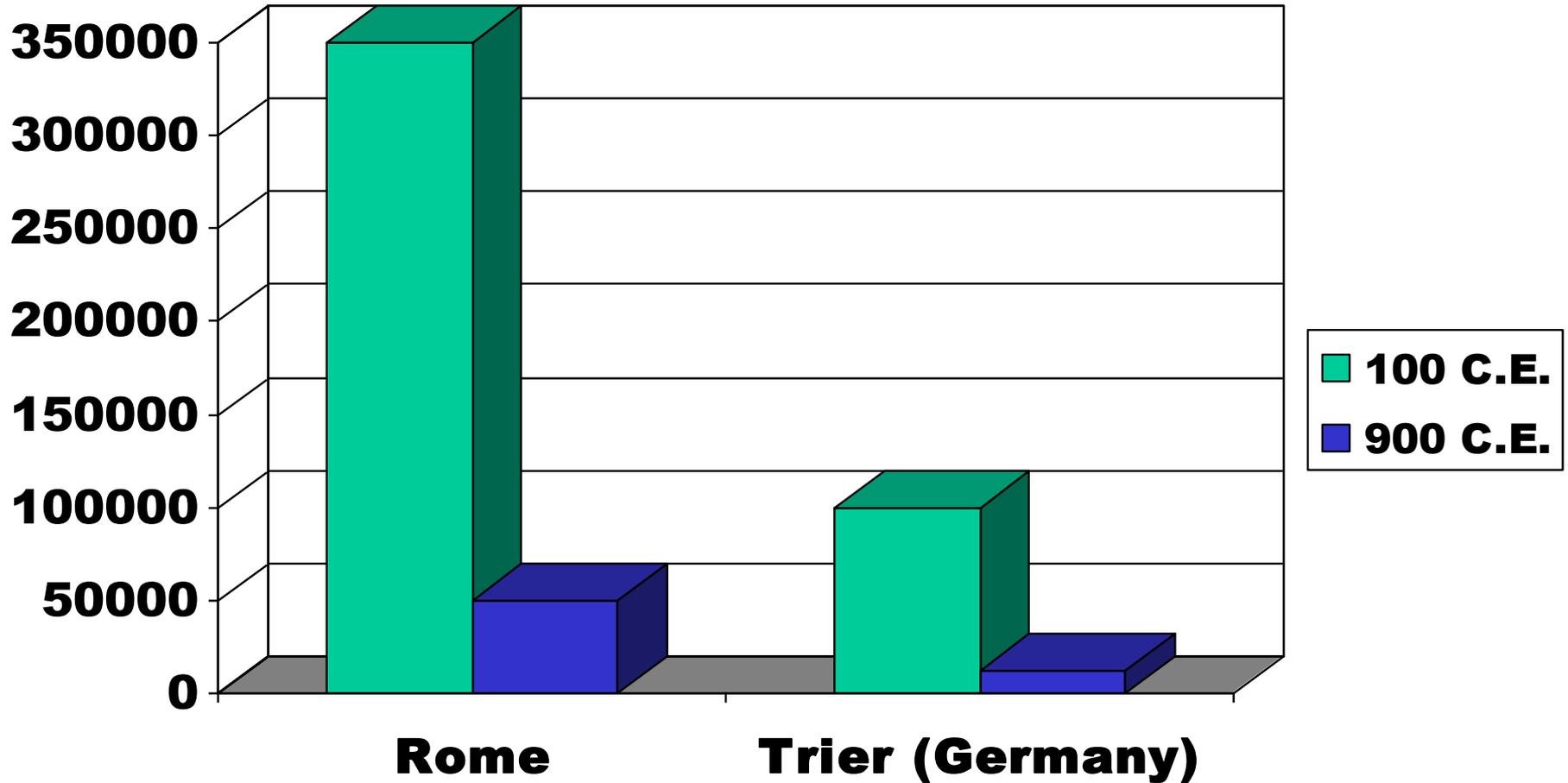
# Medieval Manor, about 1200 AD

## The Peasant Calendar

- ☞ — March — pruning trees, digging
- ♄ — April — planting
- ♃ — May — gardening
- ♋ — June — hay harvest (for animals)
- ♌ — July — wheat harvest (for people)
- ♍ — August — wheat threshing
- ♎ — September — grape harvest
- ♏ — October — ploughing and sowing
- ♐ — November — acorns and cheese
- ♑ — December — pig slaughter,
- ♒ — January — feasting
- ♓ — February — staying warm!



# Population of European Cities



# *Feudalism*

- **A political, economic, & social system**
- **Feudalism inhibited strong central gov.**
- **Reduced local warfare**



# Feudalism

**King**



**Aristocracy**



**Knights**



**Serfs**

# The Catholic Church

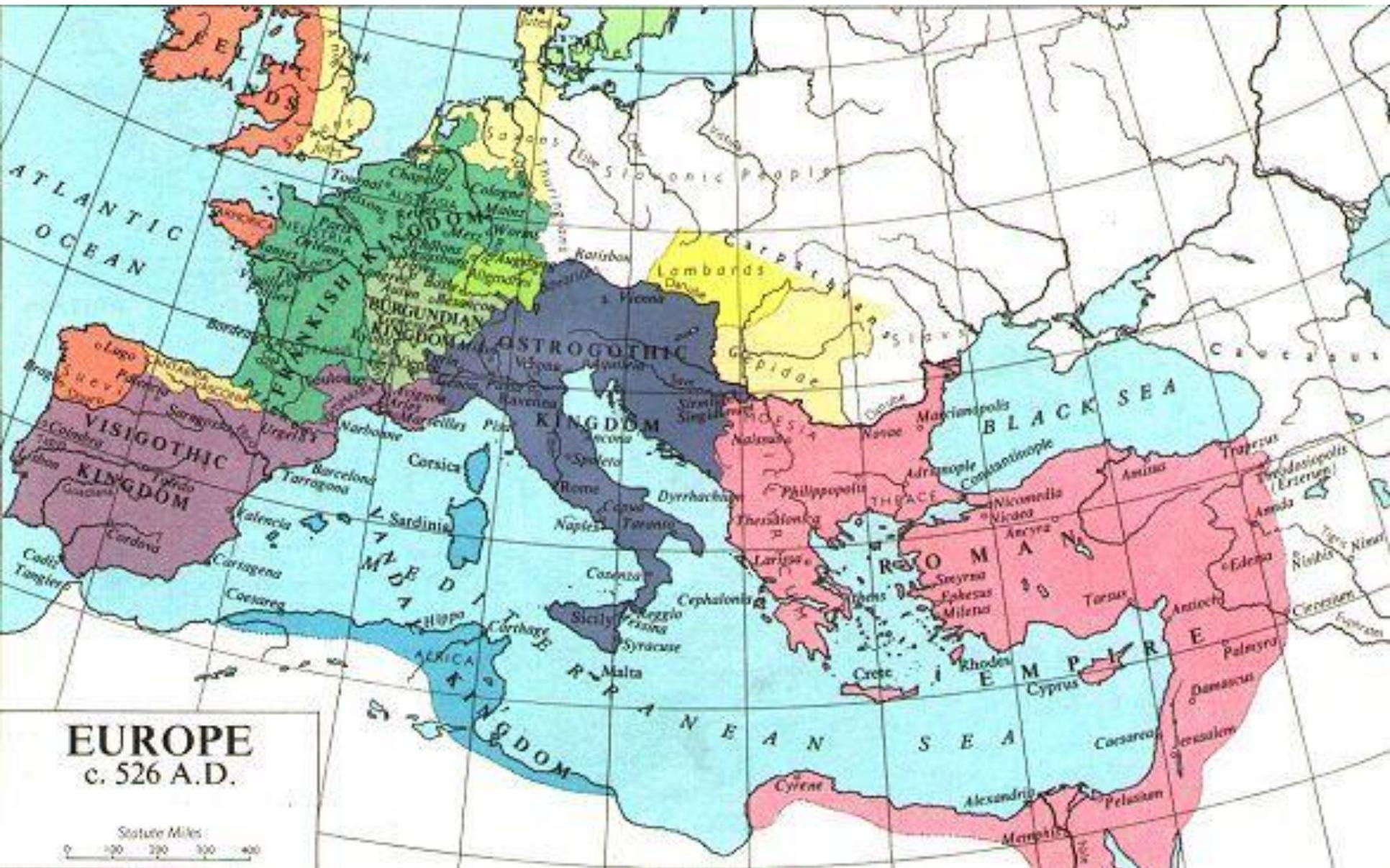
- Church was **THE** center of life in the Middle Ages
- Hierarchy system copied from Roman Empire gov.
- Monasteries developed
  - Provided some education for the people



# Western Europe vs. Byzantine Chart

	<b>Western Europe</b>	<b>Byzantine Empire</b>
<b>Political features</b>	<b>- No central government</b>	<b>- One imperial ruler - Capital = Constantinople</b>
<b>Economic features</b>	<b>- Trade and town life declined (at beginning)</b>	<b>- Trade and industry grew (decline at end)</b>
<b>Religious features</b>	<b>1. Roman Cath. Church 2. Church lang. = Latin 3. Pope religious leader 4. Refused to obey Byzantine emperor 5. Used icons 6. Clergy could not marry</b>	<b>1. Eastern Orth. Church 2. Church lang. = Greek 3. Emperor controlled church 4. Tried to control pope 5. Banned icons (temporarily—still used today) 6. Clergy could marry</b>

# Frankish Kingdom 526 C.E. (in green)



# Life Improves

- **New horse collar for plowing better**
- **Moldboard** = plow that allowed deeper turning of the soil
- **Stirrups (from Asia) help in battle**
- **Population growth**
- **Italy**—trade & manufacturing increased
  - 20% pop. was urban
- **Literacy spread (in local languages)**
- **Schools formed; universities (11<sup>th</sup> C.)**



# English Law

- **Magna Carta “Great Charter” –1215**
- **Forced King John to sign; it placed clear limits on the royal power**
  1. **king couldn’t tax without the consent of Great Council**
  2. **jury trial**
- **Parliament—created in 1295**



Magna Carta as signed by Henry III in 1215. English, ca. 1215

# Pope Urban II Calls the Crusades



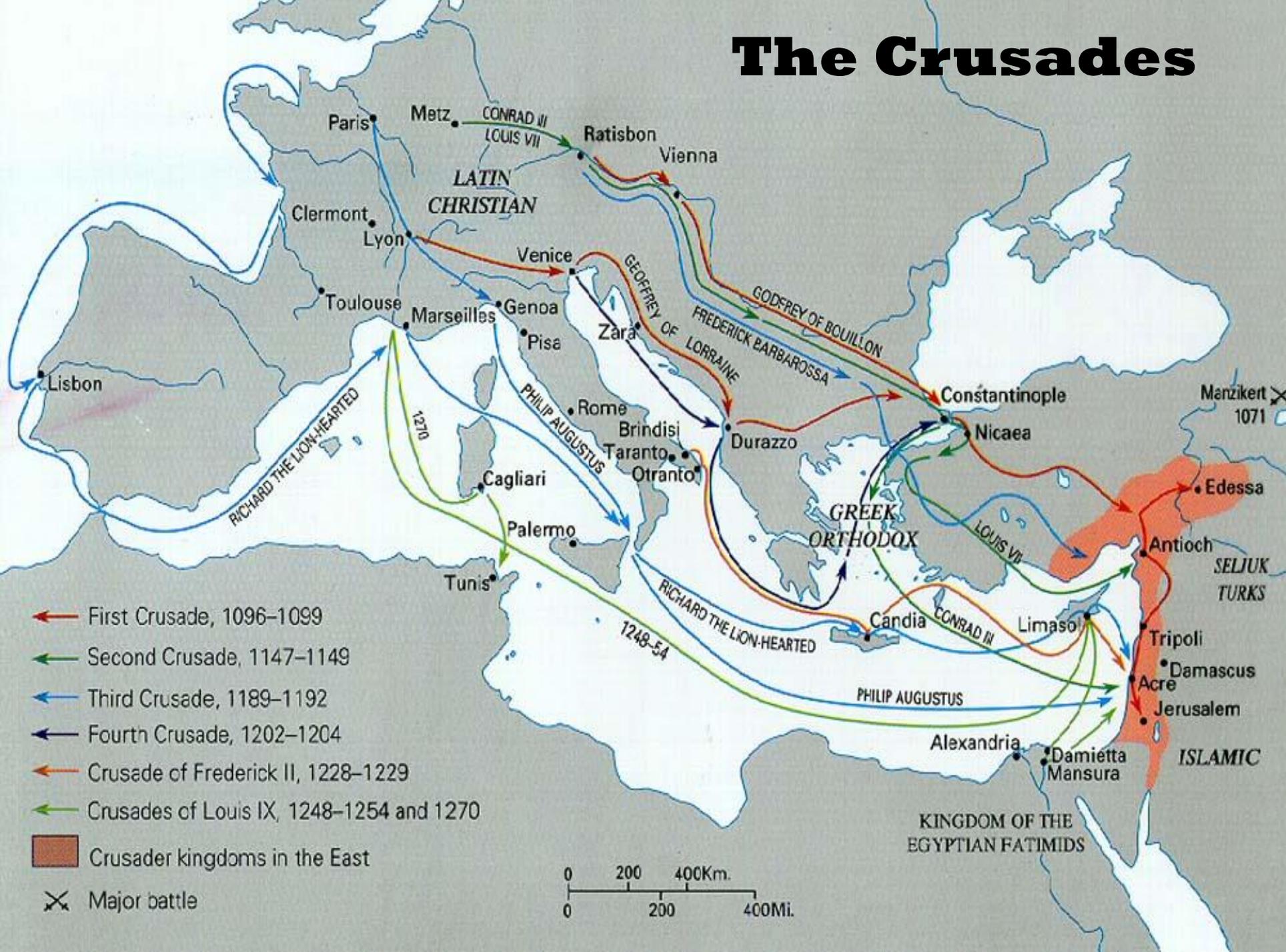
# Why were the Crusades fought?

- **to take back the Holy Lands (Jerusalem) from the Muslims**

# During which Crusade did the Christians take Jerusalem?

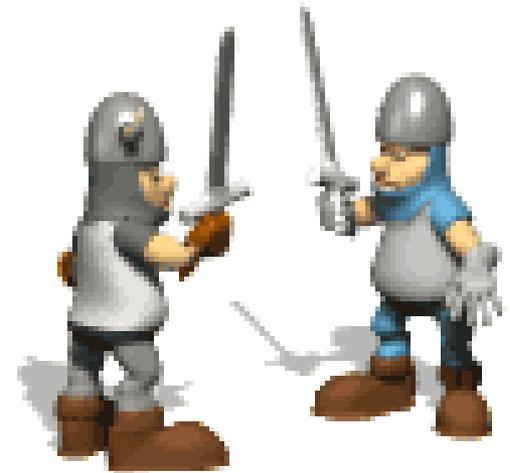
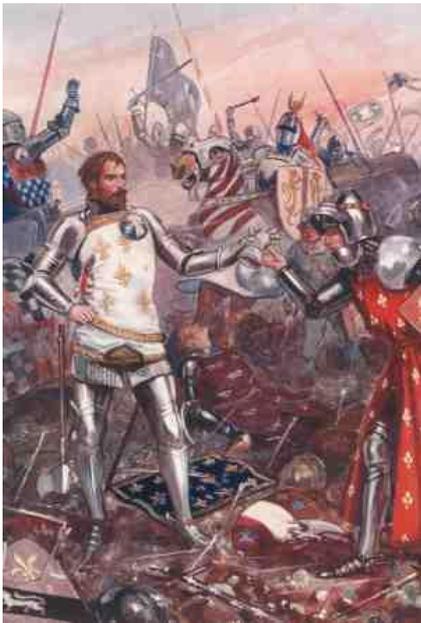
- A. 1<sup>st</sup> Crusade**
- B. 2<sup>nd</sup> Crusade**
- C. 3<sup>rd</sup> Crusade**
- D. 7<sup>th</sup> Crusade**
- E. Children's' Crusades**

# The Crusades



# Hundred Years' War 1337-1453

- **England and France**
- **Began when king of England claimed throne of France**
- **English winning because **longbow**—as tall as a man; arrows could pierce heavy armor at 300 yards away**
- **Ultimately France won**



# Hundred Years' War





# Effects of the Hundred Years' War

- **Feudalism**—declined
  - Longbow and firearms outdated the feudal warfare
  - National armies replace feudal soldiers



# Women

- **Homemaker & childcare provider**
- **Chivalry reinforced patriarchal ideas**
- **Women could sometimes participate in trade and craft guilds**
- **Convents gave women opportunity to serve community**



# **Gothic architecture** —cathedrals with tall spire & arched windows w/ stained glass (reflect Muslim design)

**Westminster Abbey in London**

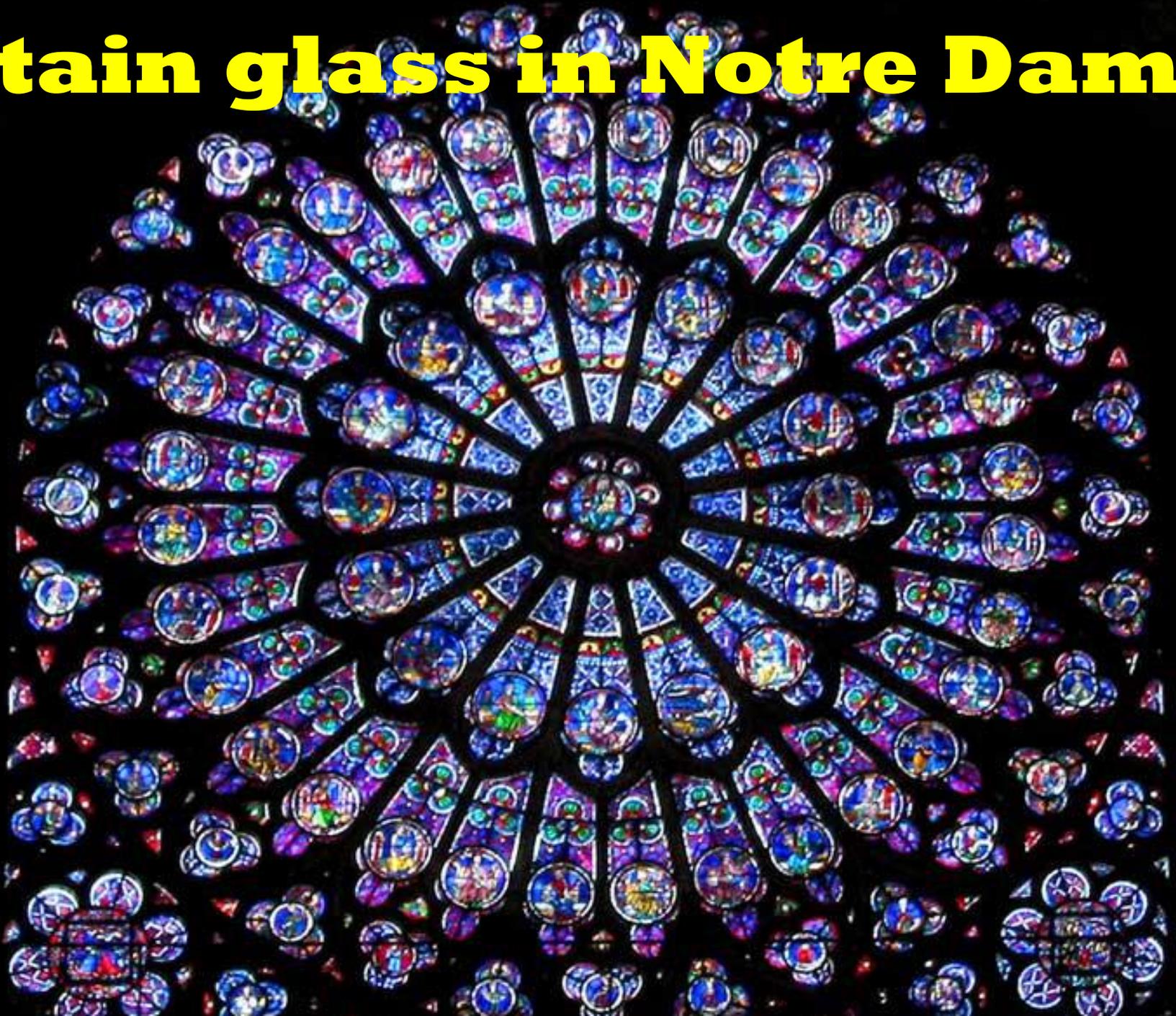


# Duomo in Milan, Italy





# Stain glass in Notre Dame

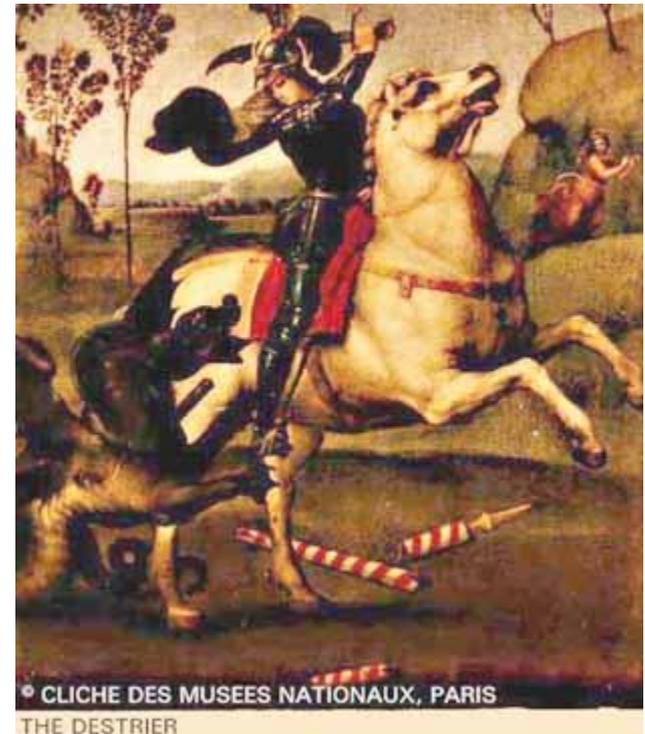


# ECONOMY

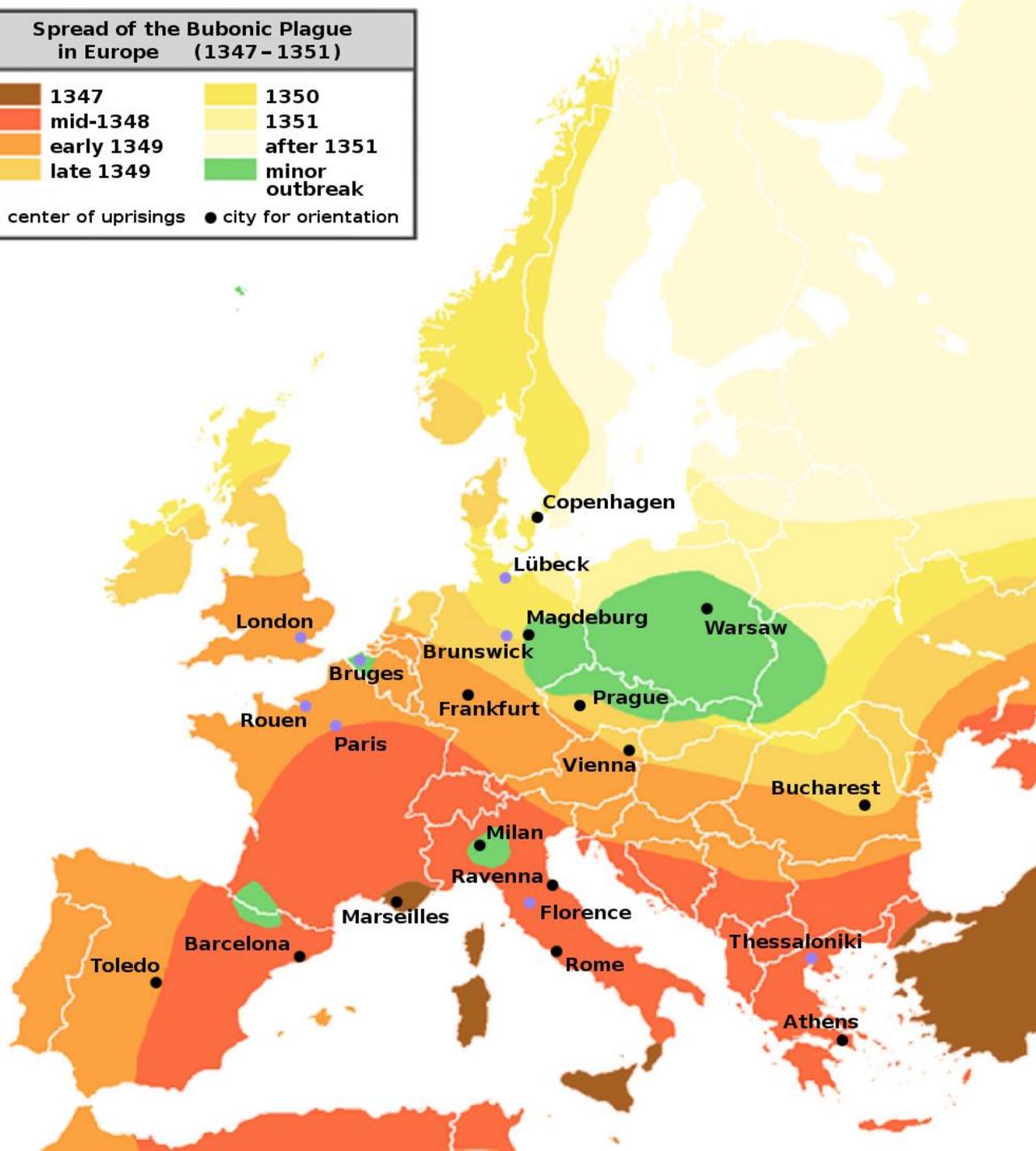
- **Trade increased w/ Crusades**
  - **Luxury goods from Asia and Middle East**
- **Banking**—started in Europe by Italians (in order to facilitate long distance trade)
- **Guilds**—an association of artisans of certain trade

# Changes in the High Middle Ages

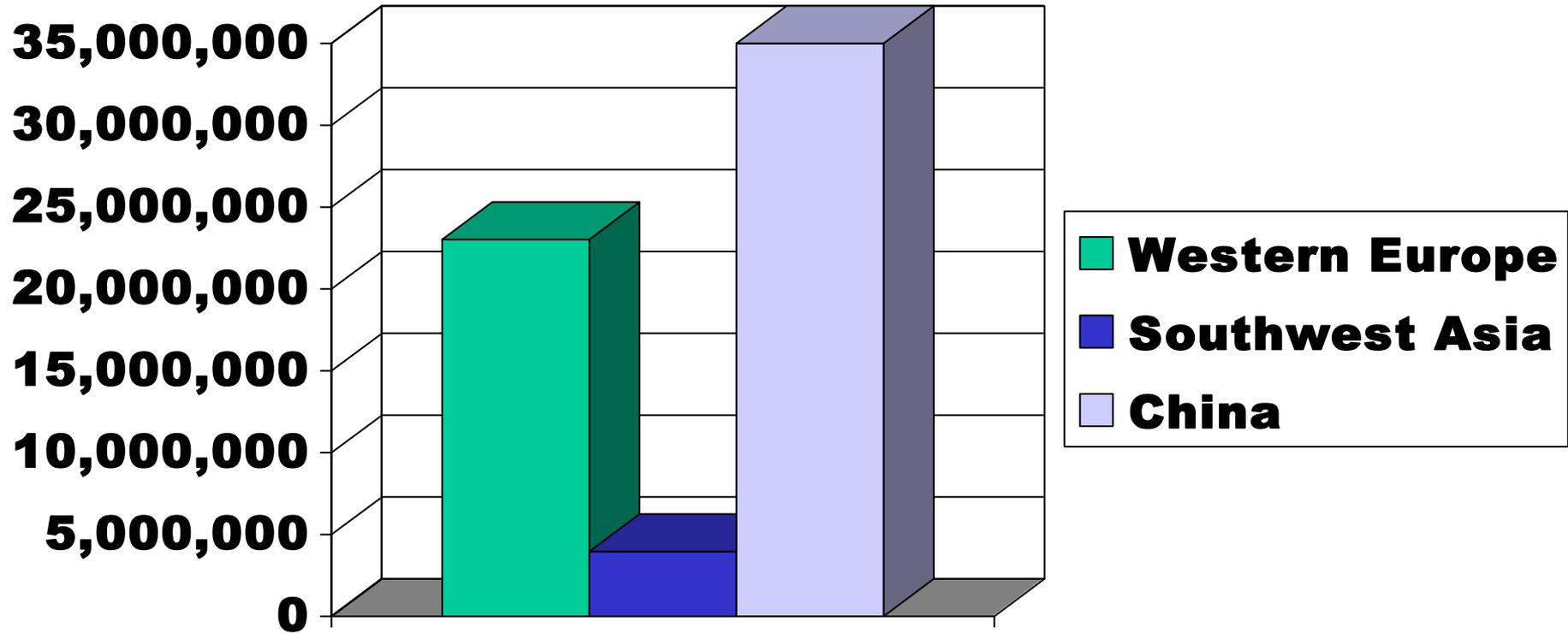
- **Urbanization**; specifically in Italy and Low Countries
- **Universities**
- **Decline # of serfs**
- **Centralized monarchies**
- **Nation-state**
- **Increased Eurasian trade**
- **Growth of banking**
- **Gunpowder & cannon**



Spread of the Bubonic Plague  
in Europe (1347 - 1351)

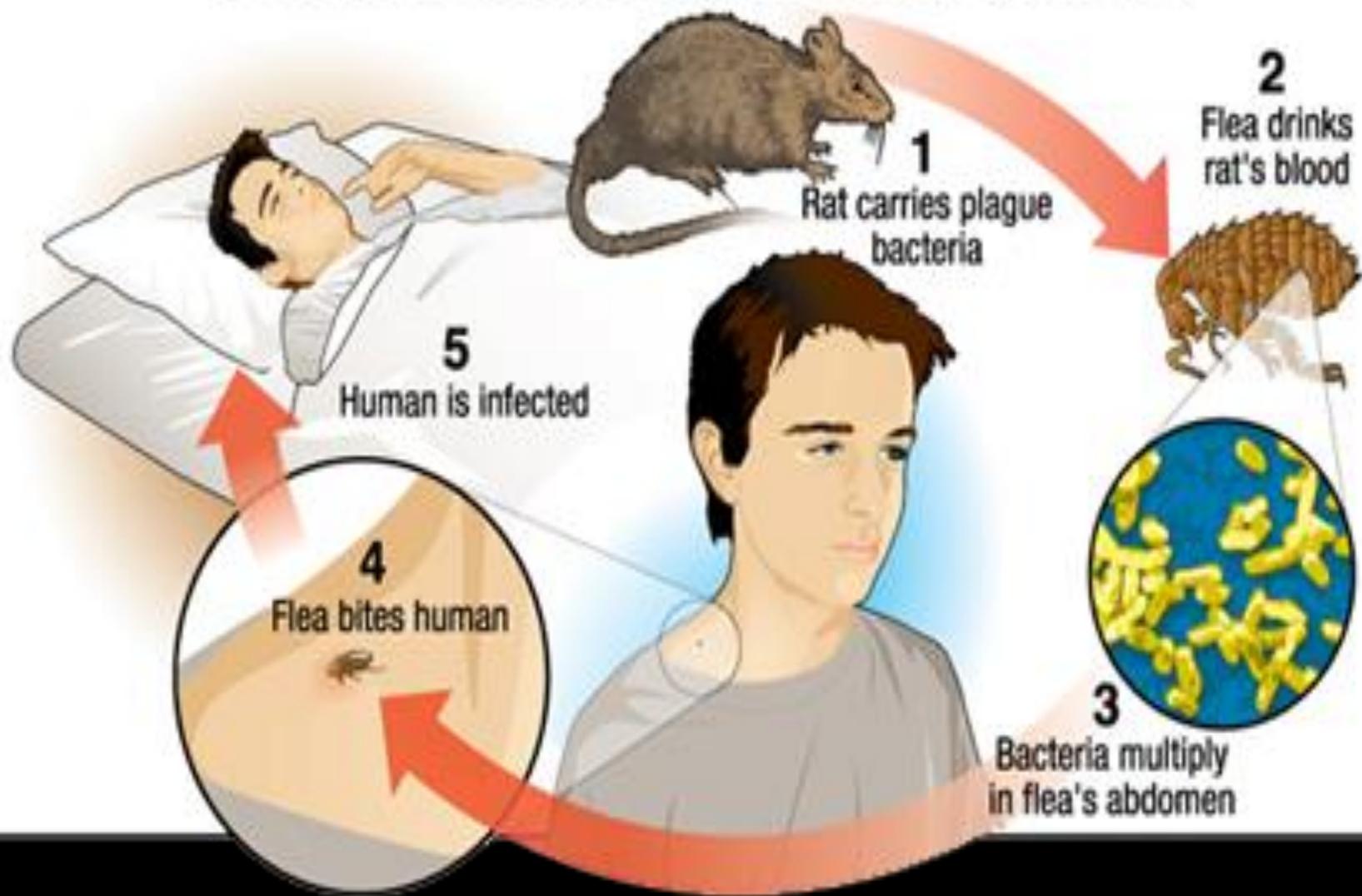


# Death Toll of Bubonic Plague in 14<sup>th</sup> Century





# How the Bubonic Plague Was Transmitted



# Bubonic Plague



**Victims usually died the same day symptoms appeared. In some cities, as many as 800 people died every day.**

**Summer 2012; contracted the disease when he tried to pull a mouse out of the mouth of his cat because it was choking on the rodent. The disease took away his fingertips and toes**





# Flagellants



# 7 yr. old girl in CO—survived plague in 2012



An epidemic of the deadliest form of plague, pneumonic, has hit major cities and towns in Madagascar and is spreading fast. As of 7 October 2017, the Madagascar Health Ministry reported that 343 people had been infected and 42 died, and numbers are rising rapidly...

This poor island nation is regularly hit by plague outbreaks, but they are typically the relatively less dangerous bubonic form, transmitted from rats to humans by fleas, and occur largely in remote areas...

What's particularly alarming now is that pneumonic plague is easily transmitted person to person by coughing, and the outbreak has reached relatively densely populated urban areas... Left untreated with antibiotics, pneumonic plague is 100% fatal.

(Both forms are caused by the bacterium *Yersinia pestis*; pneumonic plague develops when a person with bubonic plague is not treated, and the infection spreads to the lungs.)

Science Magazine, Oct. 9, 2017

