The High Middle Ages
1000-1300

Chapter 10

Farming improved and trade revived

• New ways of farming increased food
  – Horsepower
  – 3-field system
• Towns grew larger & richer
• Fairs were centers of trade
  – Local fairs
  – Great fairs
• Guilds controlled crafts and trade
• Town dwellers won new liberties

Early Medieval
“Scratch-plow” or Ard

Ard

Wheeled Plow without Moldboard

Wheeled Plow with Moldboard

Oxen, Plows & Horses in the Middle Ages
The Open-field System

- No fences between properties
- 3-field system, 2 under cultivation at all times
  - Winter wheat or rye
  - Oats, barley, peas or beans in the spring
  - Fallow field

Rise of Trade

Accounting

- Double-entry accounting originated in Italy
- Fra. Luca Pacioli – “The Father of Accounting”
The Jewish Contribution

• Jews were outside the feudal system
• Money-lending
• Long-distance trade

"Town Air Makes You Free"

• 365 + 1 days of town life = freedom for a serf
• Ruthless taxation & fees give way to more freedom for merchants & burghers
• Charters for sale

Burghers

• Rising population contributed to the growth of towns
• European towns were small compared to Byzantium’s
• Townspeople were outside the feudal system
• A burgh is a small, walled town
• People who lived in towns became known as burghers or "bourgeoisie"
Guilds

• Merchant Guilds
• Craft Guilds
• Guilds protected consumers and craftsmen
  – Training
    • Apprentice
    • Journeyman
    • Master
  – Quality
  – Prices
  – Insurance

Armaments, etc.

• Fletcher, Frenier, Shields, Schild, Spearman, Bowman, Boyer, Greaves, Sadler and others

Construction, etc.

• Houseman, Mason, Maurer, Thatcher, Glazer, Turner, Carpenter, Sawyer, Sierra, and Dauber

http://www.vlib.us/medieval/lectures/towns.html
Metals & Manufacturing, etc.

- Smith, Schmidt, LeFevre, Faber, Tinker, Plumb, Herrera and Ferrier

[Brewing, etc.](http://www.vlib.us/medieval/lectures/towns.html)

- Busch, Bush, Brewer, Brewster, Aylward, Boardman

[Barrel-, box-, & wheel-makers, etc.](http://www.vlib.us/medieval/lectures/towns.html)

- Arkwright, Cooper, Hooper, Boatwright, Wheelwright, Cartwright, Wainwright built
Merchants, etc.

- Wagner, Chapman, Packer, Merchant, Marchant, Drover, Dealer, Coiner, Minter

[Link to Medieval Towns]

Grant of a Market at Bremen – 965

- The market of Bremen carried with it a right to a mint, and the merchants who went there were under the special care of the king, though the archbishop had jurisdiction over the market.
- In the name of the undivided Trinity. Otto, by divine favor, Emperor Augustus. If we accede to the requests of religious men and women, and of our liberality endow places dedicated to divine worship, we believe that it will undoubtedly bring us eternal reward. Therefore, be it known to all men that for the love of God we have granted the petition of Adaldagus, the reverend archbishop of Hamburg, permitting him to establish a market in the place called Bremen, and granting him jurisdiction, thelony, a mint, and all other rights which our fisc holds there. We also take under our special protection all the merchants who live in that place, granting them the same protection and rights as those who live in other cities under our patronage: and no one shall have any jurisdiction there except the said archbishop, and those to whom he may delegate it. Signed with our hand, and sealed with the impression of our seal. Done on August 10th in the year of the Incarnation 966, etc.

[Link to Fudhman's Texts]
Section I – Vocab & Key Terms

- Fallow
- 3-field system
- Middle class
- Burgher
- Bourgeoisie
- Fair
- Guild

- Apprentice
- Journeyman
- Charter
- Chartres
- Age of Faith

Religious leaders wielded great power

- Monks adopted stricter rules
- Reformers ended abuses
- Gregory VII clashed with Henry IV
- Popes ruled a spiritual empire
  - Church law and government
  - Social services
  - War against heresy
- Friars preached to the poor
- Churches rose in new style
Cluny

Church Reforms

- Popes chosen by cardinals - 1059
- End of priestly marriage
- End of simony
- End of lay investiture
  - Concordat of Worms

Gregory VII vs. Germany’s Henry IV
Tools, Rules, and Works
- Excommunication and interdiction
- Papal Curia
- Papal Legates
- Canon Law
- Hospitals
- Charity for the poor

Inquisition
- Differences with Rome led to heresy
- Rome’s response was the Inquisition...

Friars
- No fixed location
- Living & working with the people (not like monks)
- Dominicans – scholars
- Franciscans – lives of devotion & charity
Section II – Vocab & Key Terms

- Cardinal
- Simony
- Lay investiture
- Interdict
- Canon Law
- Tithe
- Heresy
- Friar
- Romanesque
- Gothic
- Flying Buttress
- Cluny
- Cistercian Order
- Henry IV
- Gregory VII
- Canossa
- Concordat of Worms
- Curia
- Inquisition
- Dominic
- Francis of Assisi
- Suger

Royal governments grew stronger

- Norman conquerors ruled England
  - The Norman Conquest
  - William the Conqueror
  - Henry II
- The Capetian dynasty ruled France
- Germans failed to unite their lands
  - Otto the Great
  - Frederick Barbarossa

The Norman Conquest
William the Conqueror

• Illegitimate son of Robert I, Duke of Normandy
• Became Duke at 7, many close to him were assassinated
• Becomes known as a strong leader, warrior
• Named as successor to English throne by Edward
• Fought against Harold at Hastings to win the crown

Henry II

• Strengthened royal courts of justice
• Introduced jury system
• Rulings by royal judges formed the basis of common law

Hugh Capet

• After the last of the Carolingians died, Capet was chosen to rule France
• He and his successors were weak rulers, but they controlled important territory
• Line of succession was clear, allowing the Capetians to consolidate their power
Otto the Great

- German nobles claimed the right to elect their leader
- Otto’s father, Henry was elected
- Otto imitated Charlemagne
- Practiced lay investiture to consolidate his power
- Defense of the Pope led to him being crowned
- Seeds of resentment were planted

Frederic Barbarossa

- First Holy Roman Emperor
- Frequently raided Italian cities
- Enemies formed the Lombard League, defeated Frederic at Legnano
- German princes were not unified; Germany was fragmented
  - Elections made nobles more powerful than kings
  - Fewer royal lands…no base of power
  - Involvement with Italian politics led to frequent wars

Section III – Vocab & Key Terms

- Jury
- Common law
- William the Conquerer
- Harold Godwinson
- Battle of Hastings
- Henry II
- Hugh Capet
- Otto the Great
- Holy Roman Empire
- Frederick Barbarossa
- Battle of Legnano
Learning revived and spread

• Scholars gathered at universities
• Scholars rediscovered Greek writing
• Aquinas linked faith and reason
• Poems praised knightly heroes
• Knights lived by a code of chivalry
  – A knight’s education
  – Becoming a knight
  – Mock battles for glory
• The idea of romantic love arose
• The role of women changed

Rise of the University

• Kings required officials trained in law and record-keeping

http://history.boisestate.edu/weber/sci/less.shtml
Rediscovery of the “Classics”

• Interest in learning from the works of ancient scholars
• Contact with Muslim cultures (facilitated by Jewish scholars!) and trade with Constantinople
• Interest and excitement combined with fear of the influence of pagans

Thomas Aquinas

• Summa Theologiae
  – Five Proofs of God’s Existence
    • Motion
    • Causation
    • Contingency
    • Goodness
    • Design

Poetry & Chivalry

• The rise of “popular” literature
• Chansons de geste (ex. Song of Roland)
  – Recited/sung in the vernacular
• Valor, honor, justice, love
• Code of Chivalry based on
  – Loyalty to a knight’s earthly lord
  – Loyalty to his heavenly Lord (God)
  – Loyalty to his lady
Training & the life of Knighthood

• Page – aged 7+
  – Waiting on (serving) his hosts, learning manners
  – Playing at war, games, hunting
• Squire – aged 14+
  – Waiting on a knight, helping with armor and weapons
  – Practice of warfare and martial skills
  – Provided support in battle
  – Battle support
• Knight – aged 21+
  – Rites of purification
    • Bath
    • Fasting
    • Prayer
  – Tournaments

Romantic Love

• Chivalry’s focus on duty to a knight’s lady expanded
• Conflict between duties (Camelot)
• Troubadours
• Eleanor of Aquitaine

New Roles for Women

• Women placed on a pedestal
• Objects of worship, love
• Limited official roles
• Large unofficial roles
Section IV – Vocab & Key Terms

- University
- Chivalry
- Page
- Squire
- Tournament
- Troubadour
- Thomas Aquinas
- Summa Theologiae
- Song of Roland
- Eleanor of Aquitaine

Crusaders marched against Islam

- The Crusades had many causes
  - The pope’s goals
  - The knights’ goals
  - The merchants’ goals
- The 1st Crusade won Jerusalem
- Later Crusades accomplished little
- Crusaders sacked Constantinople
- The crusading spirit dwindled
- The Crusades had important consequences

![Crusades map](http://www.unc.edu/enterprises/ce sustainable/medieval/medieval_images/crusades.jpg)
Causes of the Crusades

- Papal goals
  - Re-unify Byzantine and Roman Christians
  - Crush heresy
- Knightly goals
  - Religious zeal
  - Opportunities for glory
  - Plunder
- Merchants
  - Control of Trade

First Crusade

- 1st Crusade won Jerusalem
- Conflicts between Muslims contributed to its success
- Crusaders established 4 feudal states

Crusades Timeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crusade</th>
<th>Dates of Crusade</th>
<th>Crusade Timeline of Events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Crusade</td>
<td>1096 - 1099</td>
<td>The People’s Crusade - Freeing the Holy Lands. 1st Crusade led by Count Raymond IV of Toulouse and proclaimed by many wandering preachers, notably Peter the Hermit. Crusaders prepared to attack Damascus. This crusade was led by Holy Roman Emperor, Count Raymond.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Crusade</td>
<td>1147 - 1149</td>
<td>Second Crusade led by Richard the Lionheart of England, Philip II of France, and Holy Roman Emperor Frederick I. Richard I made a truce with Saladin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Crusade</td>
<td>1187 - 1192</td>
<td>Third Crusade led by Richard the Lionheart of England, Philip II of France, and Holy Roman Emperor Frederick I. Richard I made a truce with Saladin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth Crusade</td>
<td>1202 - 1204</td>
<td>Fourth Crusade led by Fulk of Neuilly. French/Flemish advanced on Constantinople.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Children’s Crusade</td>
<td>1212</td>
<td>The Children’s Crusade led by a French peasant boy, Stephen of Cloyes. The Crusade was a failure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth Crusade</td>
<td>1217 - 1221</td>
<td>Fifth Crusade led by King Andrew II of Hungary, Duke Leopold VI of Austria, and Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixth Crusade</td>
<td>1228 - 1229</td>
<td>Sixth Crusade led by Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventh Crusade</td>
<td>1248 - 1249</td>
<td>Seventh Crusade led by Louis IX of France.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth Crusade</td>
<td>1270 - 1272</td>
<td>Eighth Crusade led by Louis IX.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Consequences of the Crusades

- Decline of papal prestige
- Decline in the power of nobles
- Decrease in Byzantine power
- Increase in religious intolerance
- Increase in trade

Section V – Vocab & Key Terms

- Crusade
- Urban II
- Jerusalem
- Holy Land
- Byzantine Empire
- Saladin
- Richard the Lionheart
- Constantinople
- Frederick II
- Innocent III