



HIGH MIDDLE AGES

1000-1300 A.D.

After Charlemagne the empire was divided among his sons who fought each other leading to warring kingdoms in western Europe.



From the late 700s to the early 1000s Western Europe was plagued with foreign raiding, invasions, & plundering

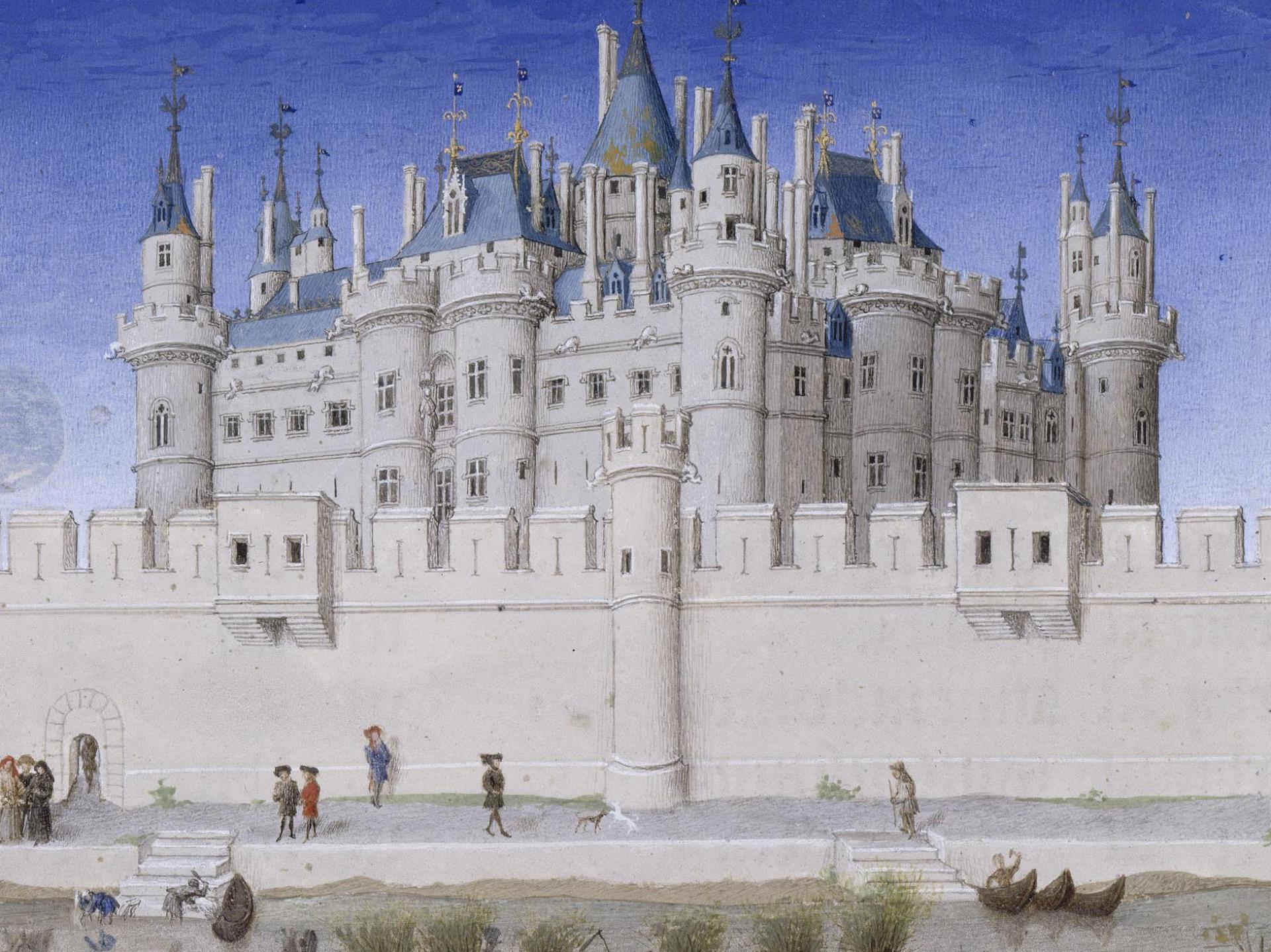


INVASIONS LED TO LOCAL MILITARIZATION & DEFENSE



Soldiers guarded the walls.







Kenneth Steel





France in 1477

Capetian houses

- Valois-Alençon
- Valois-Anjou
- Valois-Orléans
- Dunois (Orléans)
- Valois-Angoulême
- Bourbon
- Bourbon-Vendôme

Other houses

- Foix
- Armagnac
- Albret
- Other

House of Burgundy

- Burgundy
- Burgundy-Nevers

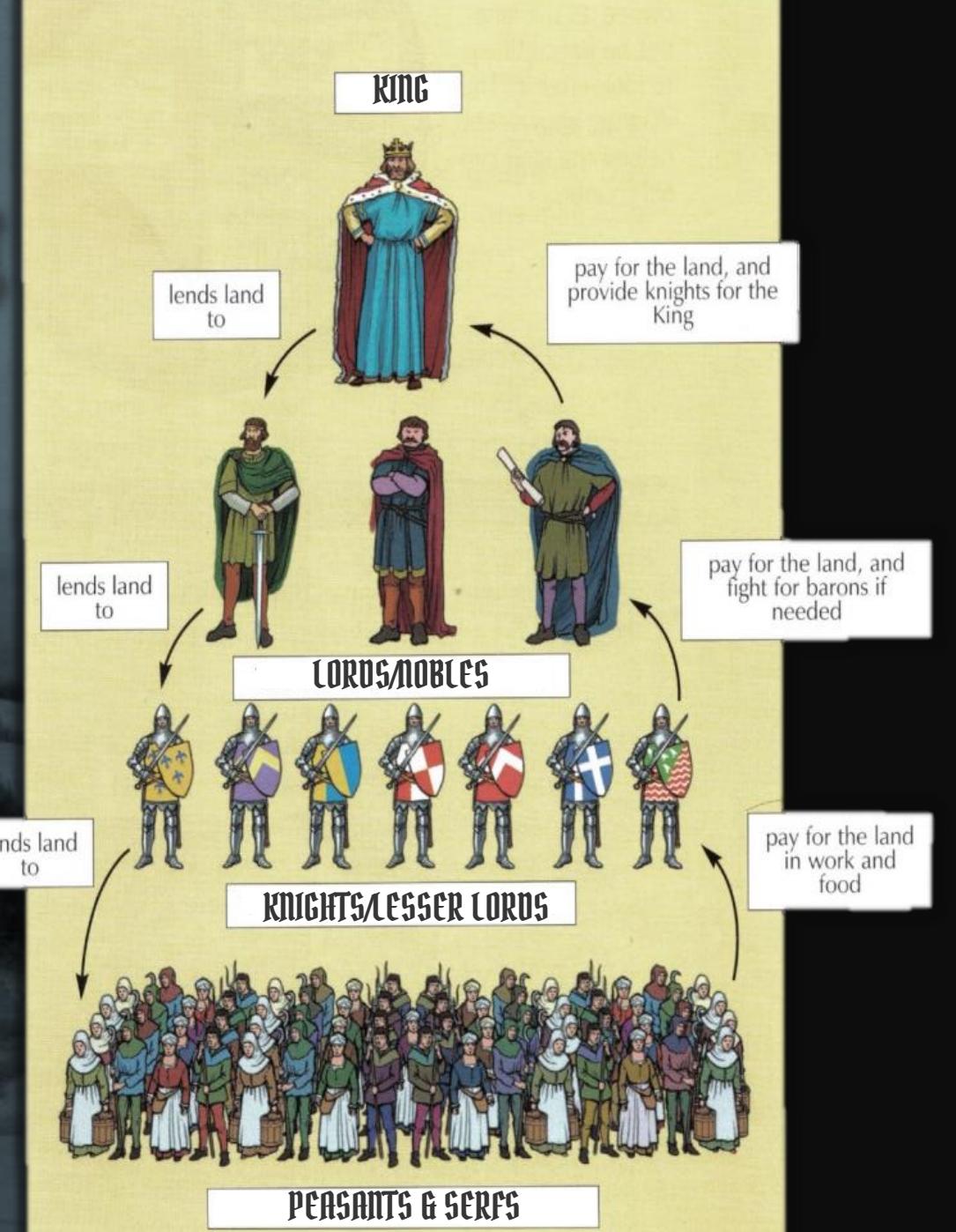
Royal domains





Feudalism

Social & political organization based on the distribution of land, strict hierarchical distinctions, & mutual obligations on the part of lords & vassals



FEUDALISM

IN MEDIEVAL EUROPE

KINGS HAD
LORDS HAD
KNIGHTS HAD
SERFS

WHO WAS THE BOSS?

HOW DID IT WORK?



CAROLINGIAN DYNASTY
EIGHTH CENTURY



PAPAL SUPREMACY
TENTH CENTURY



GROWING COMPLEXITY
ELEVENTH CENTURY



WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR
ELEVENTH CENTURY



FREDERICK I OF GERMANY
TWELFTH CENTURY

CHARLES MARTEL GRANTS HIS NOBLES RIGHTS OVER TRACTS OF LAND. THIS ACT OF GENEROSITY REQUIRES AN OATH OF LOYALTY IN RETURN.

AT THE VERY PEAK OF EUROPEAN FEUDAL SOCIETY IS THE POPE. THE PAPACY HAD MORE FEUDAL LORDS THAN ANY TEMPORAL RULER.

THE ORIGINAL FEUDALISM TENDS IN ONE DIRECTION TOWARDS CENTRALIZED MONARCHY-AND IN ANOTHER TOWARDS ANARCHY.

IN SOME REGIONS, KINGS SUCCESSFULLY USE THE FEUDAL HIERARCHY TO REINFORCE THEIR OWN POSITION AT THE TOP OF THE PYRAMID.

BUT WHEN A MONARCH FAILS TO ASSERT HIS AUTHORITY, THE FEUDAL PYRAMID DECLINES INTO A DISCORDANT GROUP OF INDEPENDENT LORDS.

THE HISTORY OF FEUDALISM IN THE MIDDLE AGES

KINGS

GRANTED LAND (FIEFS) TO THEIR LORDS



LORDS

GRANTED LAND TO THEIR KNIGHTS

PROVIDED MONEY AND MILITARY SERVICE FOR THEIR KING ON DEMAND

KNIGHTS

GRANTED LAND TO THEIR SERFS

PROVIDED PROTECTION AND MILITARY SERVICE FOR THEIR LORDS ON DEMAND

SERFS

PROVIDED FOOD AND SERVICES ON DEMAND FOR THEIR KNIGHTS, LORDS, AND KINGS ON DEMAND



Three Estates

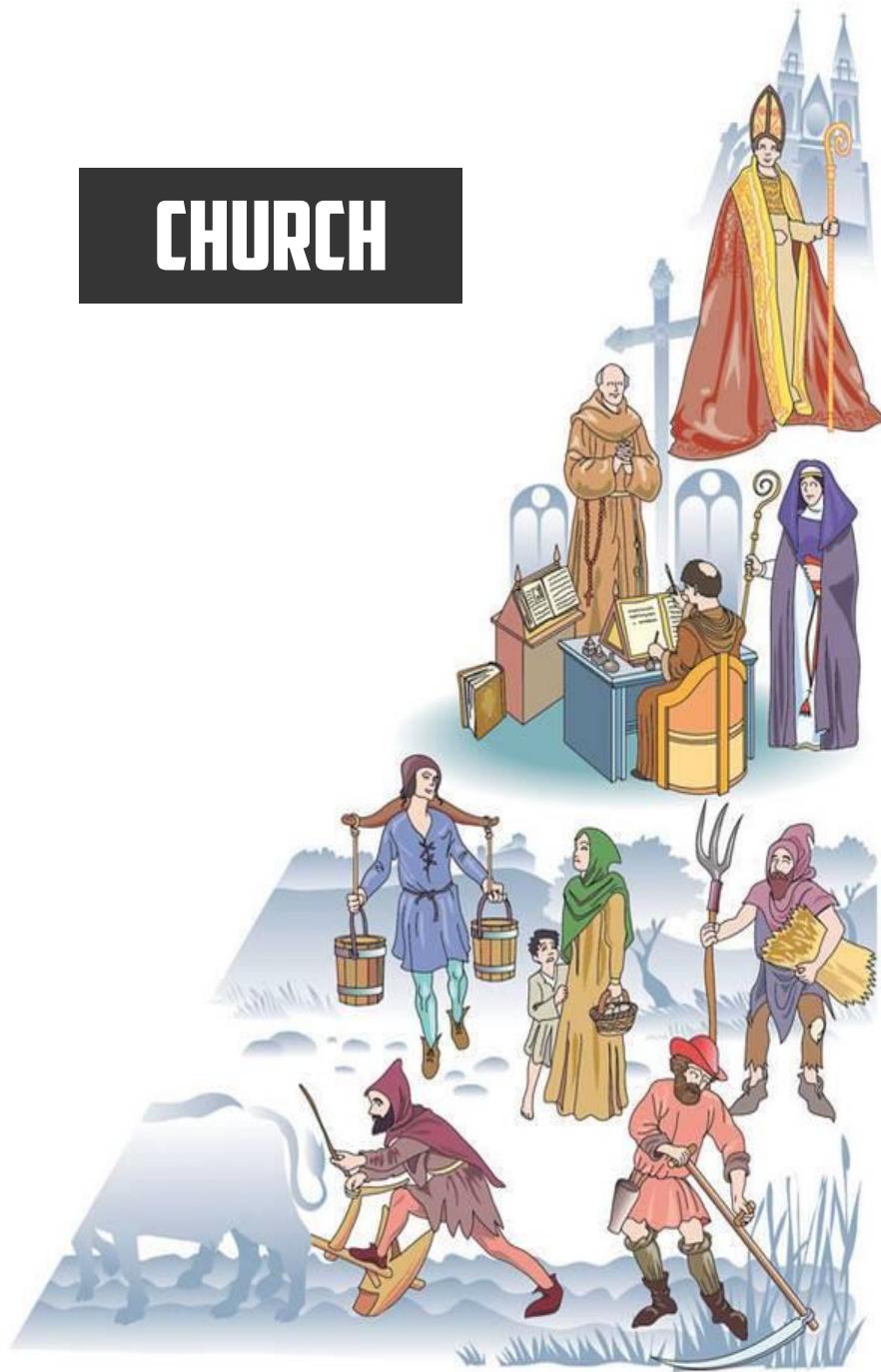
THOSE WHO PRAY

THOSE WHO FIGHT

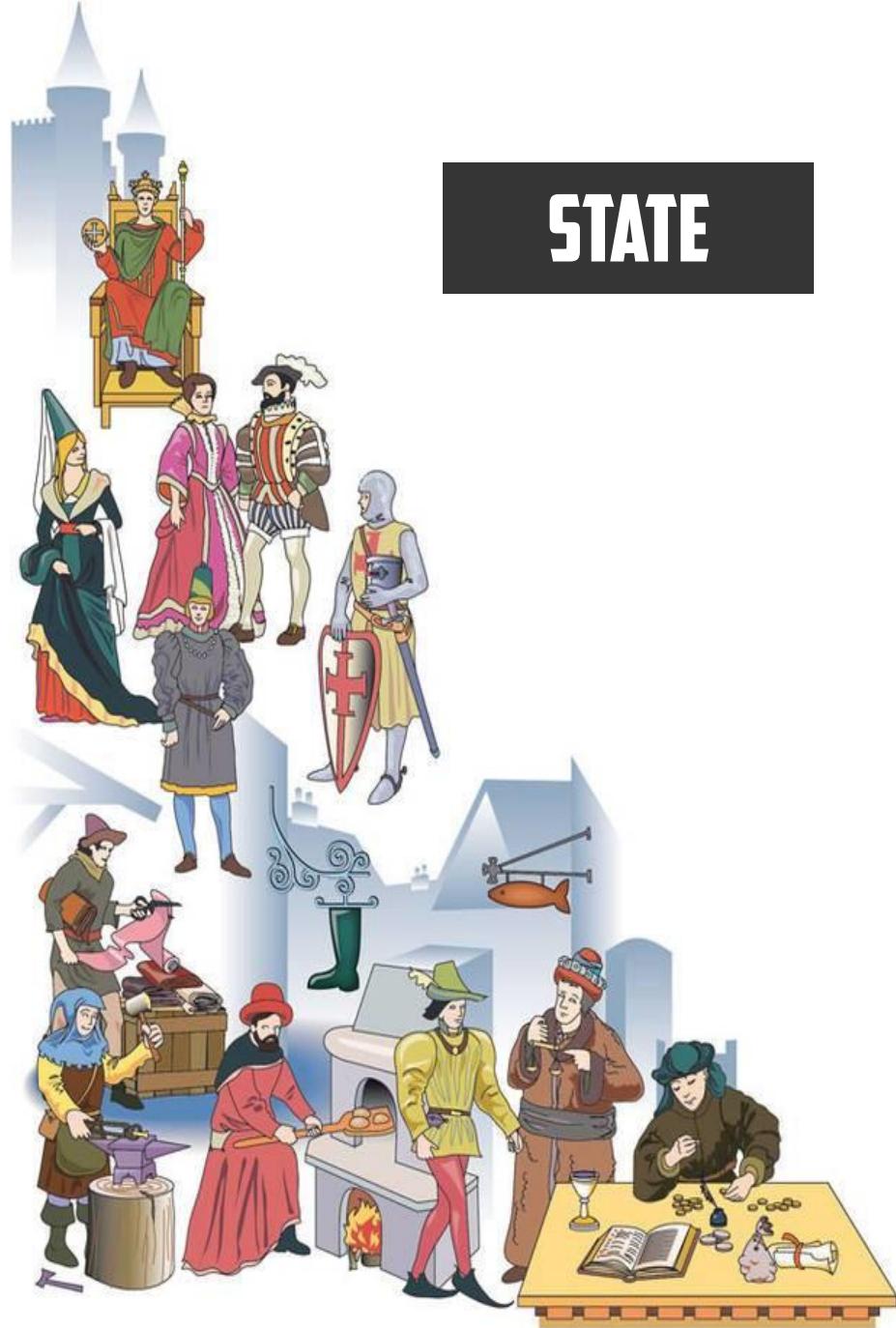
THOSE WHO WORK



CHURCH

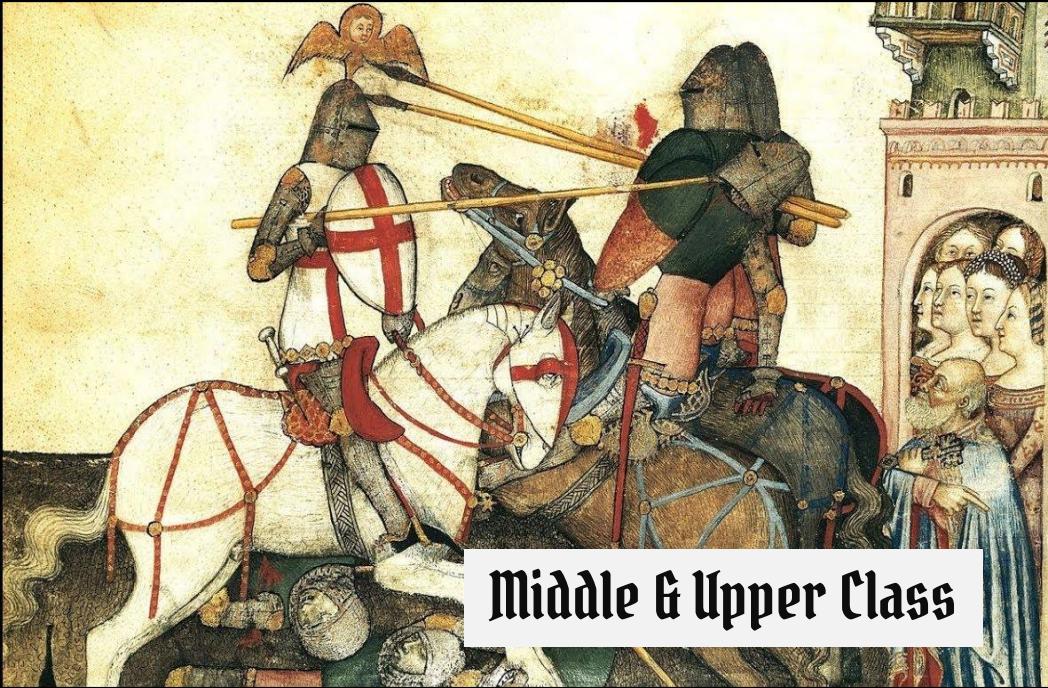


STATE



The background of the image is a detailed painting of a medieval battle. Numerous knights in full armor are shown in various stages of combat, some on horseback. The armor is primarily silver and white, with occasional red and blue accents. Feathers in red, yellow, and blue are attached to the helmets of several knights. The scene is filled with smoke and the blurring motion of weapons, creating a sense of intense action and chaos.

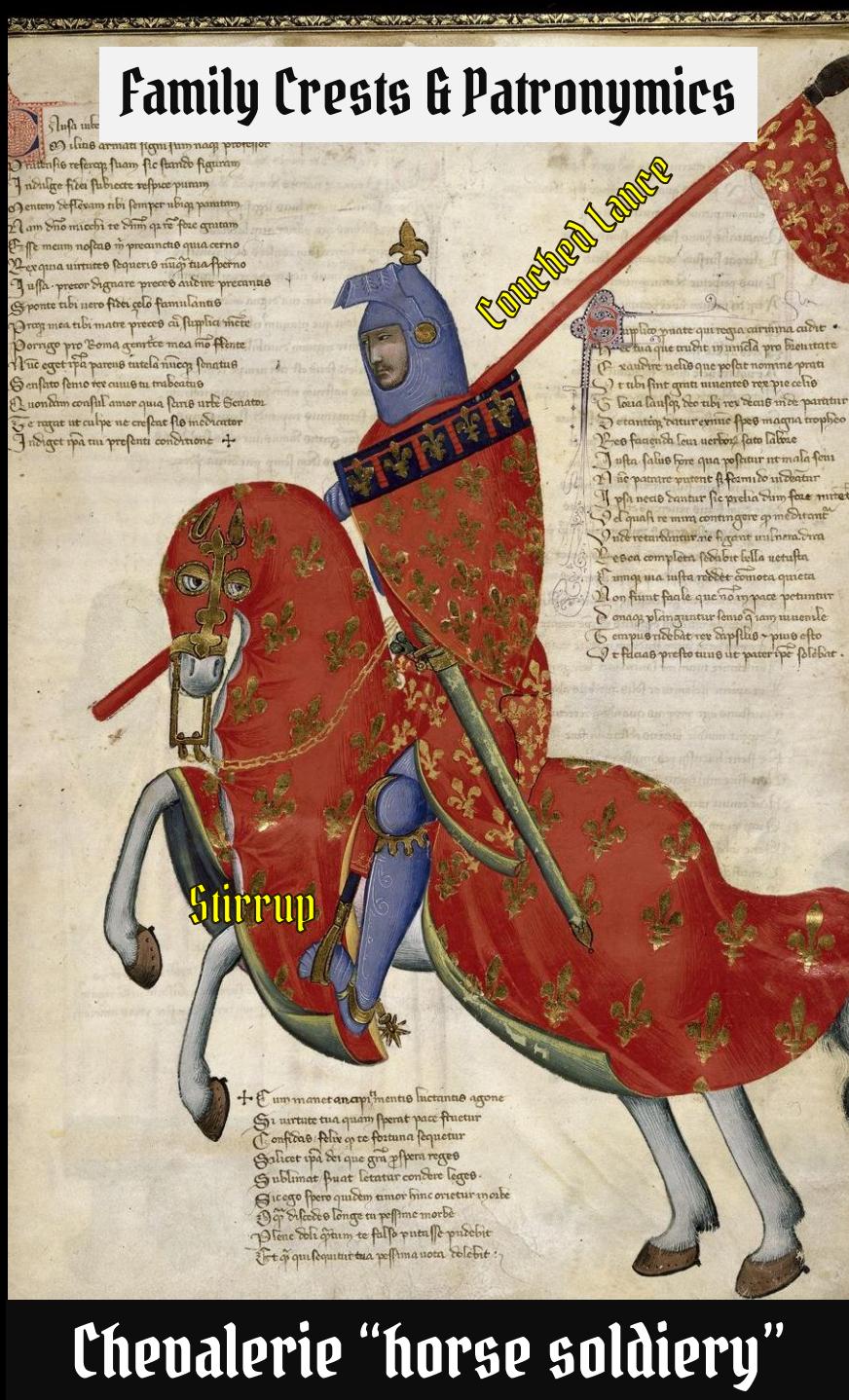
Knights & Chivalry



Middle & Upper Class



Lots of War Among Knights Early On



Family Crests & Patronymics

Chevalerie “horse soldiery”

- **Baker:** maker of bread
- **Baxter:** a female baker
- **Bennett:** blessed
- **Brickenden:** maker of bricks
- **Brooker:** dweller by the brook
- **Brown:** one who has brown hair or dark skin
- **Carpenter:** maker of wooden objects
- **Carter:** transporter of goods
- **Cheeseman:** maker of cheese
- **Clarke:** scholar, cleric, or secretary
- **Cook:** cook, butcher, or keeper of a restaurant
- **Cooper:** wooden bucket maker
- **Draper:** maker or seller of woolen cloth
- **Fisher:** catcher of fish
- **Fletcher:** maker of arrows
- **Foreman:** pig farmer
- **Forester:** one in charge of the King's forest
- **Granger:** farm bailiff
- **Gregory:** watchful
- **Hayward:** responsible for fence and wall repair

- **Hughes:** son of Hugh
- **Kilner:** potter
- **Lister:** textile dyer
- **Mannering:** Manly
- **Mason:** stone mason
- **Mercer:** merchant
- **Nash:** dweller by the ash tree
- **Payne:** pagan
- **Rolfe:** peasant
- **Sawyer:** one who saws wood
- **Shepherd:** one who watches over sheep
- **Slater:** one who works with slate
- **Taylor:** maker of clothes
- **Tyler:** maker or layer of tiles
- **Walter:** dweller by water
- **Ward:** guardian or watchman
- **Webb:** weaver
- **Webster:** weaver
- **Wood:** dweller by the wood
- **Wright:** maker of wooden objects



Peace & Truce of God

989 & 1033 A.D.

CHURCH EDICTS
ESTABLISHED WITH THE
INTENT TO CURB FIGHTING
AMONG FEUDAL LORDS &
PROTECT NON-COMBATANTS



A MERGER OF GERMANIC WARRIOR
CULTURE AND CHRISTIAN MORALITY

The Code of Chivalry

To live one's life so that it is worthy of respect and honor by

Hair Play

Never attack an unarmed foe.
Never charge an unhorsed opponent.
Never attack from behind.
Avoid cheating.
Avoid torture.

Nobility

Exhibit self discipline.
Show respect to authority.
Obey the Law.
Administer Justice.
Protect the innocent.
Respect women.

Gvalor

Exhibit courage in word and deed.
Avenge the wronged.
Defend the weak and innocent.
Fight with honor.
Never abandon a friend, ally, or noble cause.

Honor

Always keep one's word.
Always maintain one's principles.
Never betray a confidence or comrade.
Avoid deception.
Respect life.

Courtesy

Exhibit manners.
Be polite and attentive.
Be respectful of host, authority, and women.

Loyalty

To God, Sovereign, Country, and the Code of Chivalry

Chrétien de Troyes

1135-1185 A.D.

FRENCH POET
KNOWN FOR HIS
ARTHURIAN STORIES
& CHIVALRY CODES.





ROMANTICISM



Redirection of the energies of
men toward fruitful ventures



Idealized Love

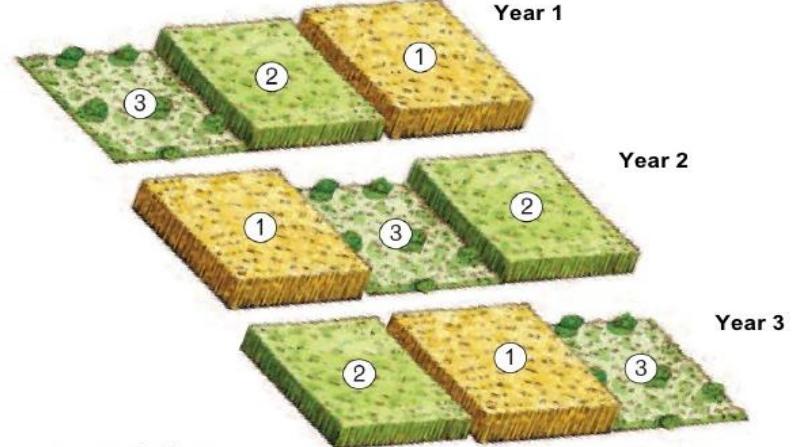
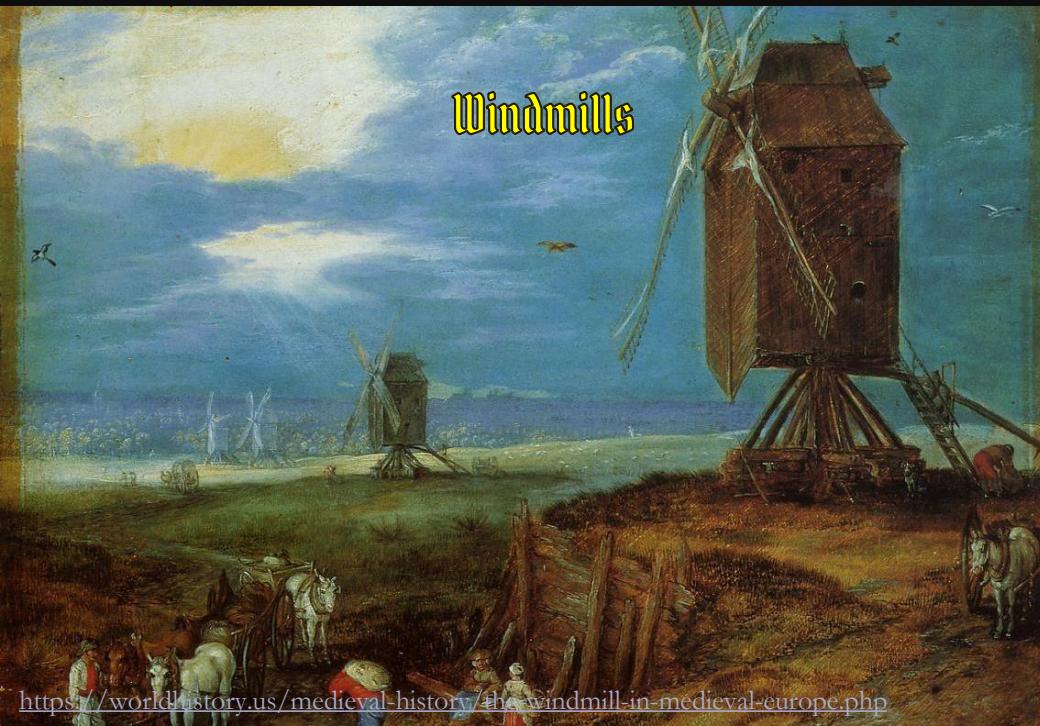
"COURTLY LOVE"



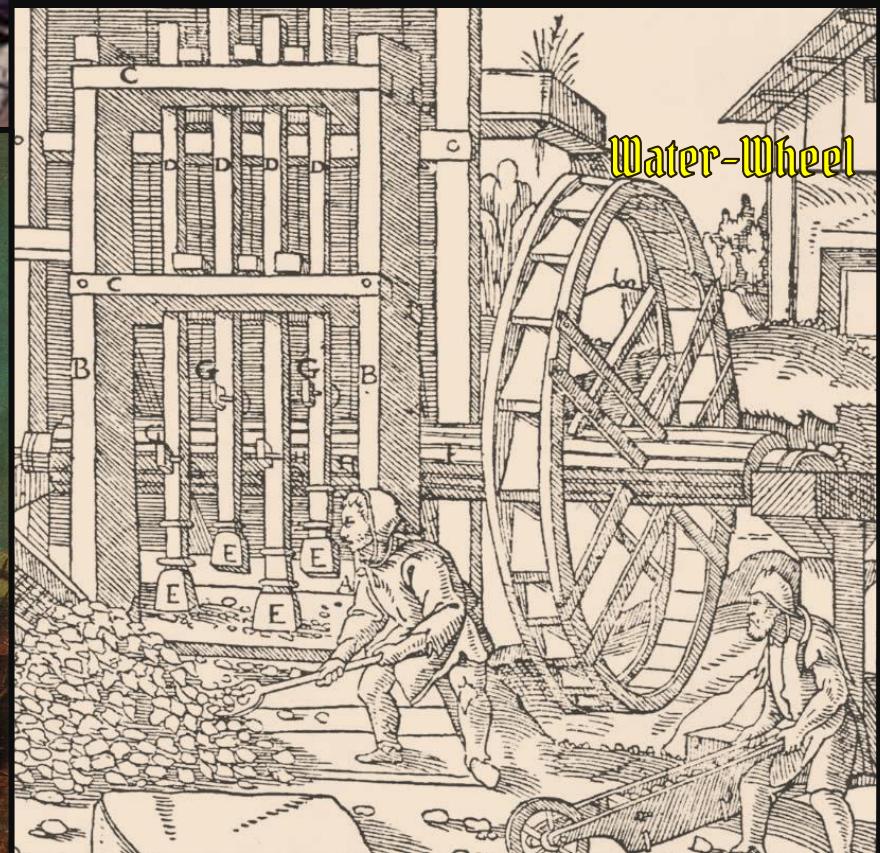
Controlled Behavior of young men



Technology & Economics



3 Fields System





BANKING SYSTEMS



TRADE FAIRS

Commercial Revolution



GUILDS & CHARTER COMPANIES

Trade Routes

Hansetic League

Italian City-States

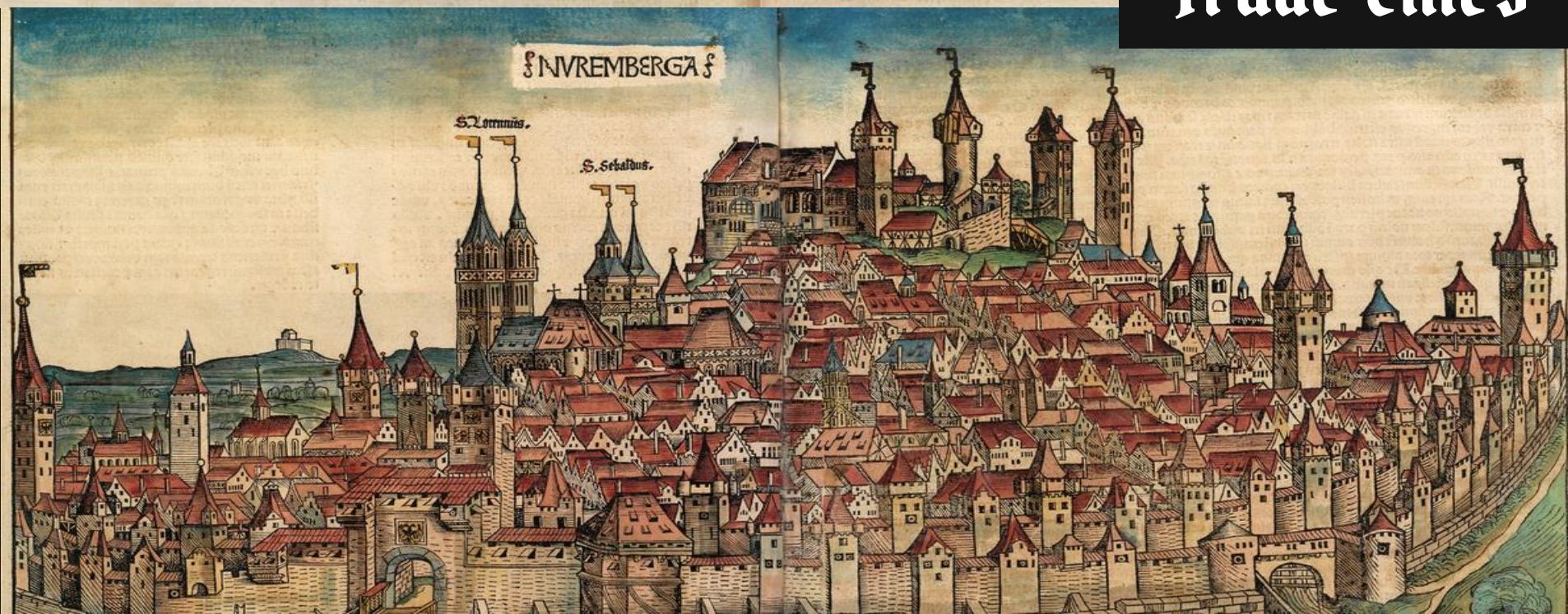


VENECHE



Trade Cities

ENREMBERGA



BURGHERS

Middle class or bourgeoisie class
people who predominately
were self-made city dwellers



The background image shows the interior of a Gothic cathedral, likely Sainte-Chapelle in Paris. The walls and ceiling are filled with intricate stained-glass windows featuring various patterns and figures. The architecture includes tall, thin columns and a complex system of ribbed vaults. Candles are visible on stands along the sides.

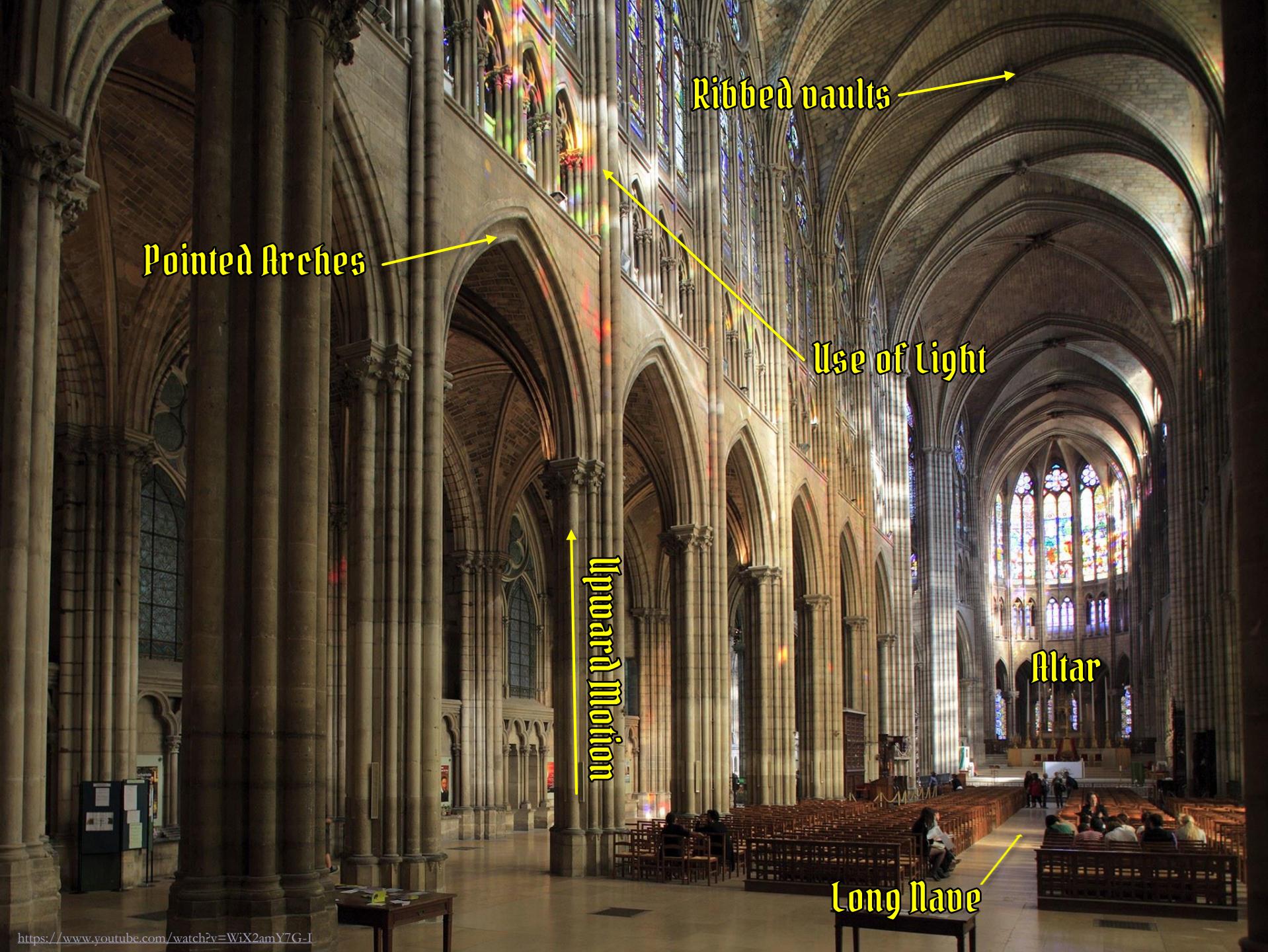
Art & Architecture

Basilica of Saint-Denis

France, completed 1144



FIRST EXAMPLE OF GOTHIC





Pisa Cathedral
Italy, 1063-1092



EXAMPLE OF ROMANESQUE





Basilica of Saint-Sernin
France, 1180-1120



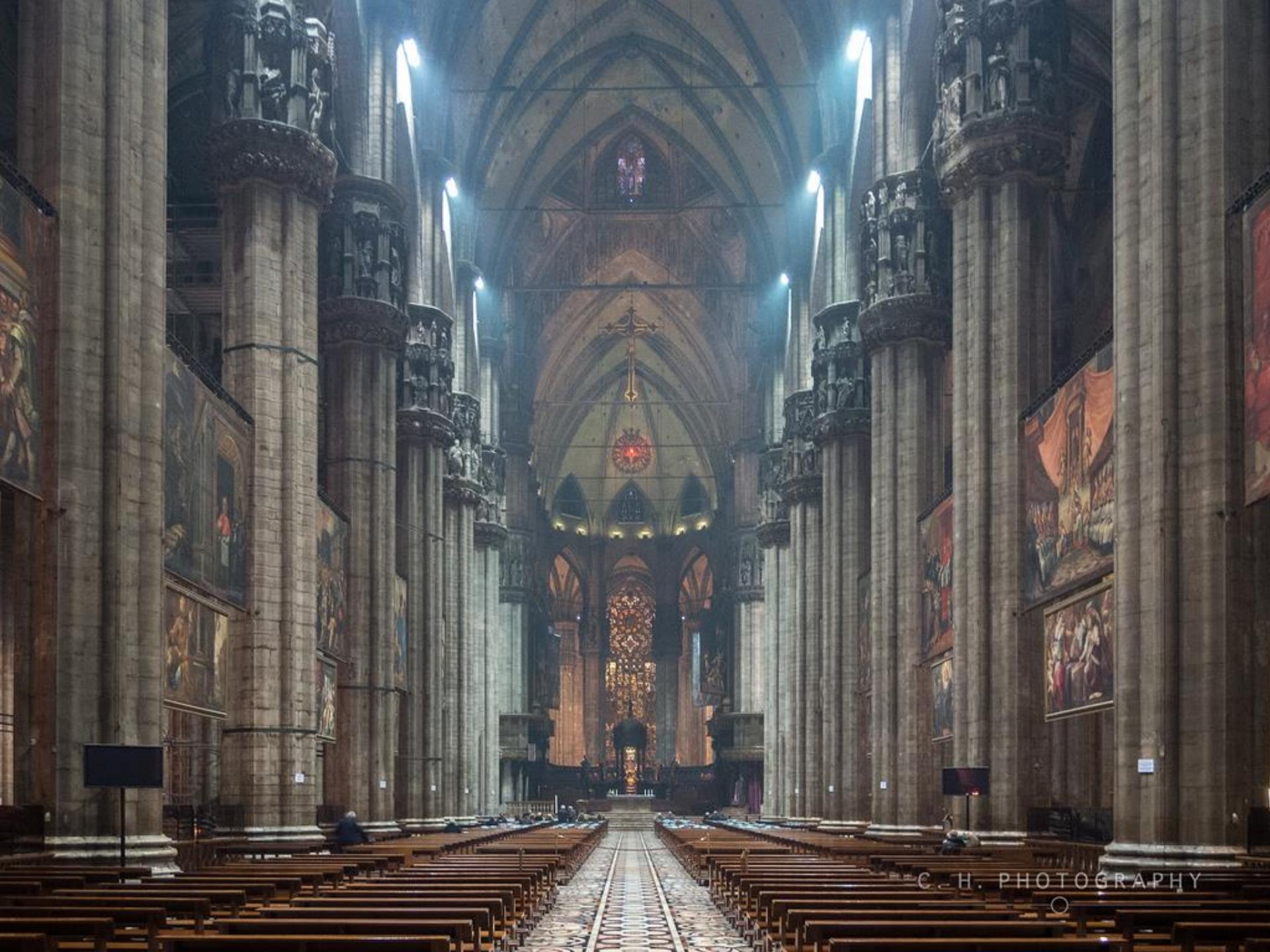
Milan Cathedral
Italy, groundbreaking 1386





A photograph of the Gothic facade of the Milan Cathedral (Duomo di Milano). The facade is made of light-colored stone and features intricate tracery, flying buttresses, and numerous statues of saints. In the foreground, a tall, slender spire rises from a cluster of smaller pinnacles. A yellow arrow points from the text 'Flying Buttress' to one of the diagonal supports that help distribute the weight of the roof. The sky is clear and blue. In the background, modern buildings and construction scaffolding are visible, showing the contrast between medieval architecture and modern urban life.

Flying Buttress



C. H. PHOTOGRAPHY

Cologne Cathedral
Germany, 1248-1473 →







Salisbury Cathedral
England, 1220-1258



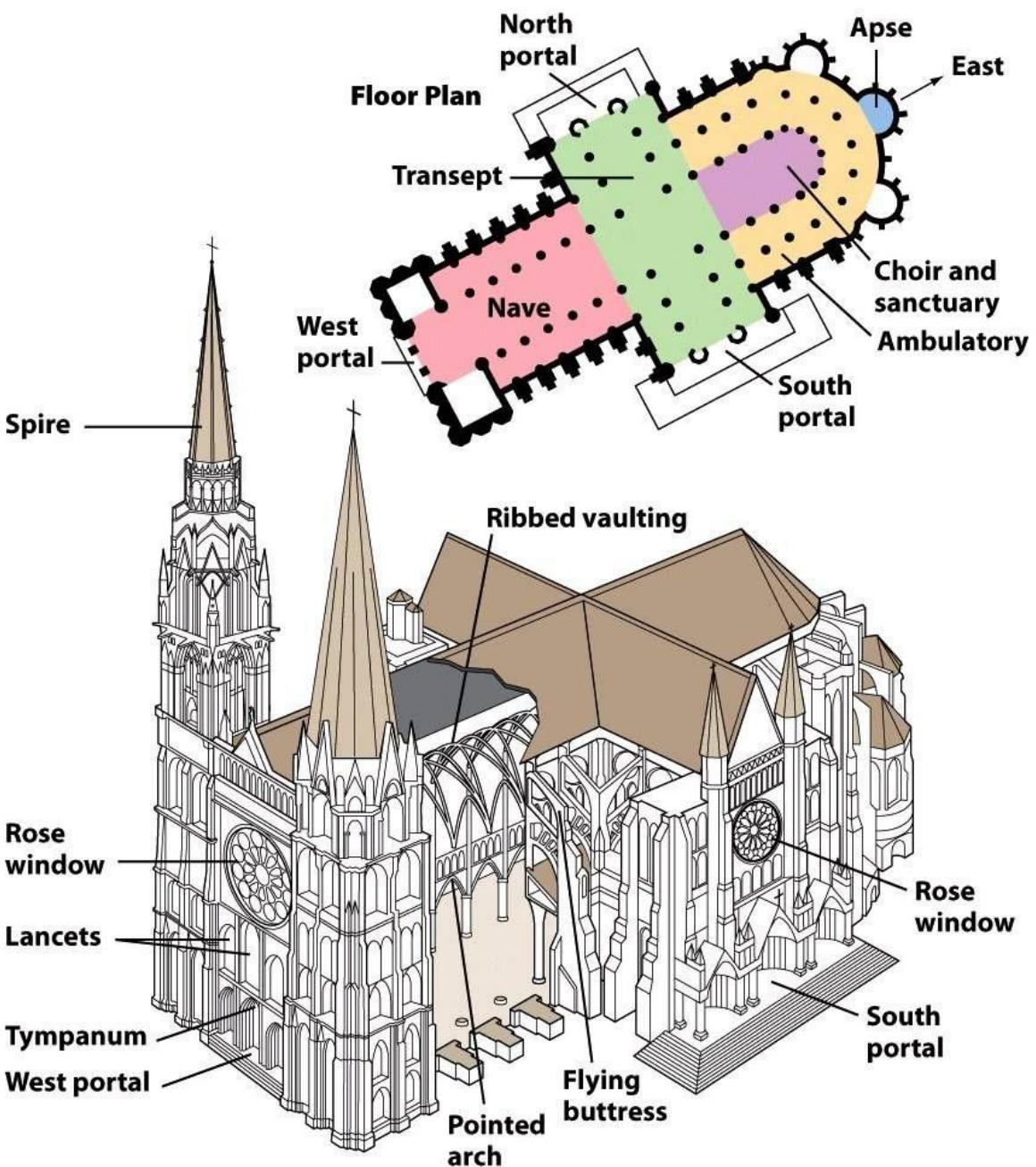


An aerial photograph of Amiens Cathedral, showing its Gothic architecture with multiple towers, flying buttresses, and intricate stonework. The cathedral is situated in the center of a city, with modern buildings and streets visible in the background.

Amiens Cathedral
France, complete 1266

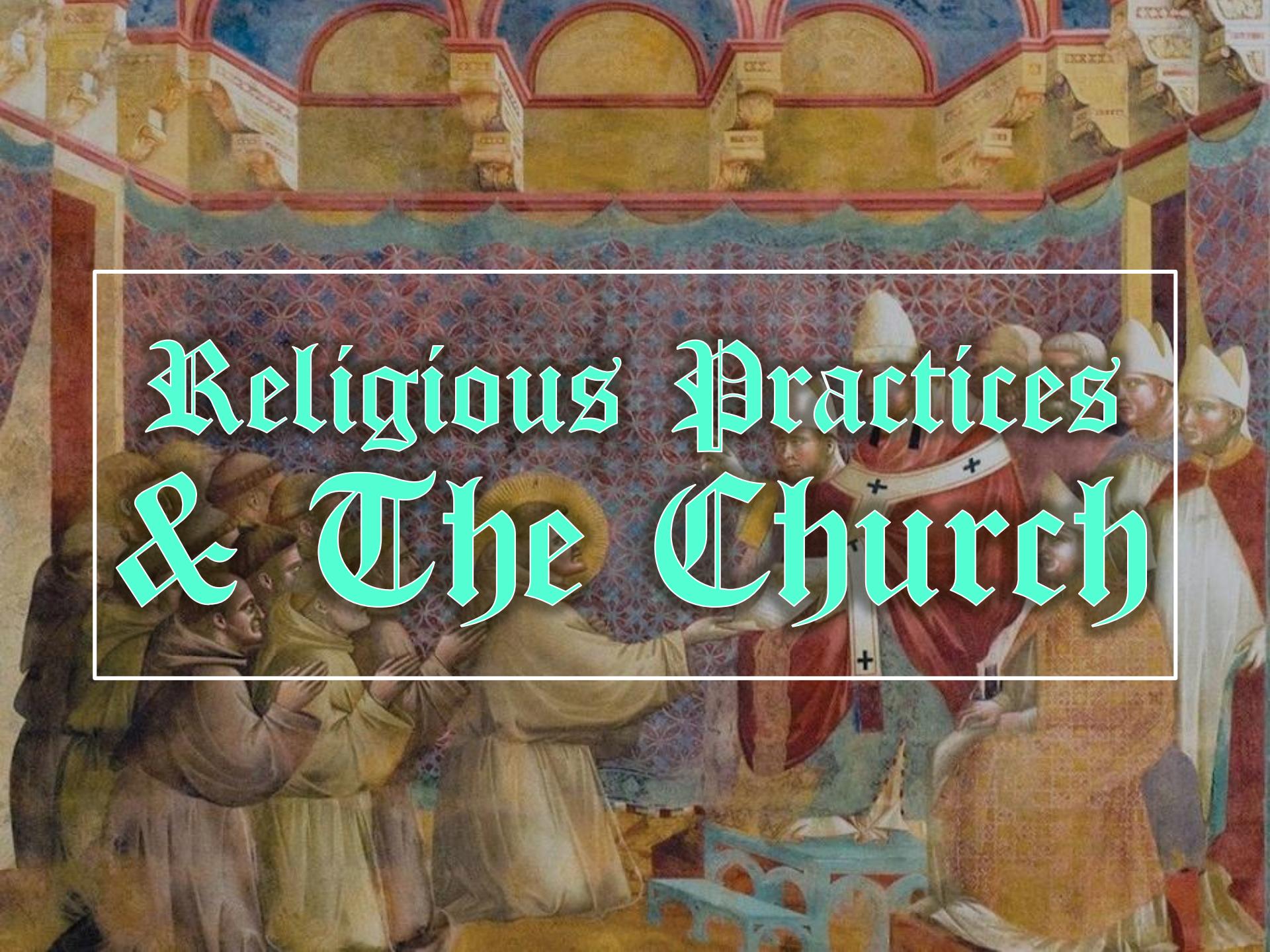






Elements of a Gothic Church (Chartres Cathedral)
Chapter 11, *Western Society: A Brief History*
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Religious Practices & The Church





PAPAL SUPREMACY





The 7 Sacraments

- ⊕ Baptism
- ⊕ Confirmation
- ⊕ Eucharist
- ⊕ Penance
- ⊕ Anointing of the sick
- ⊕ Holy Orders
- ⊕ Matrimony



The Emperors



The Popes



72 The Holy Roman Empire under the Hohenstaufen, 1138—1254

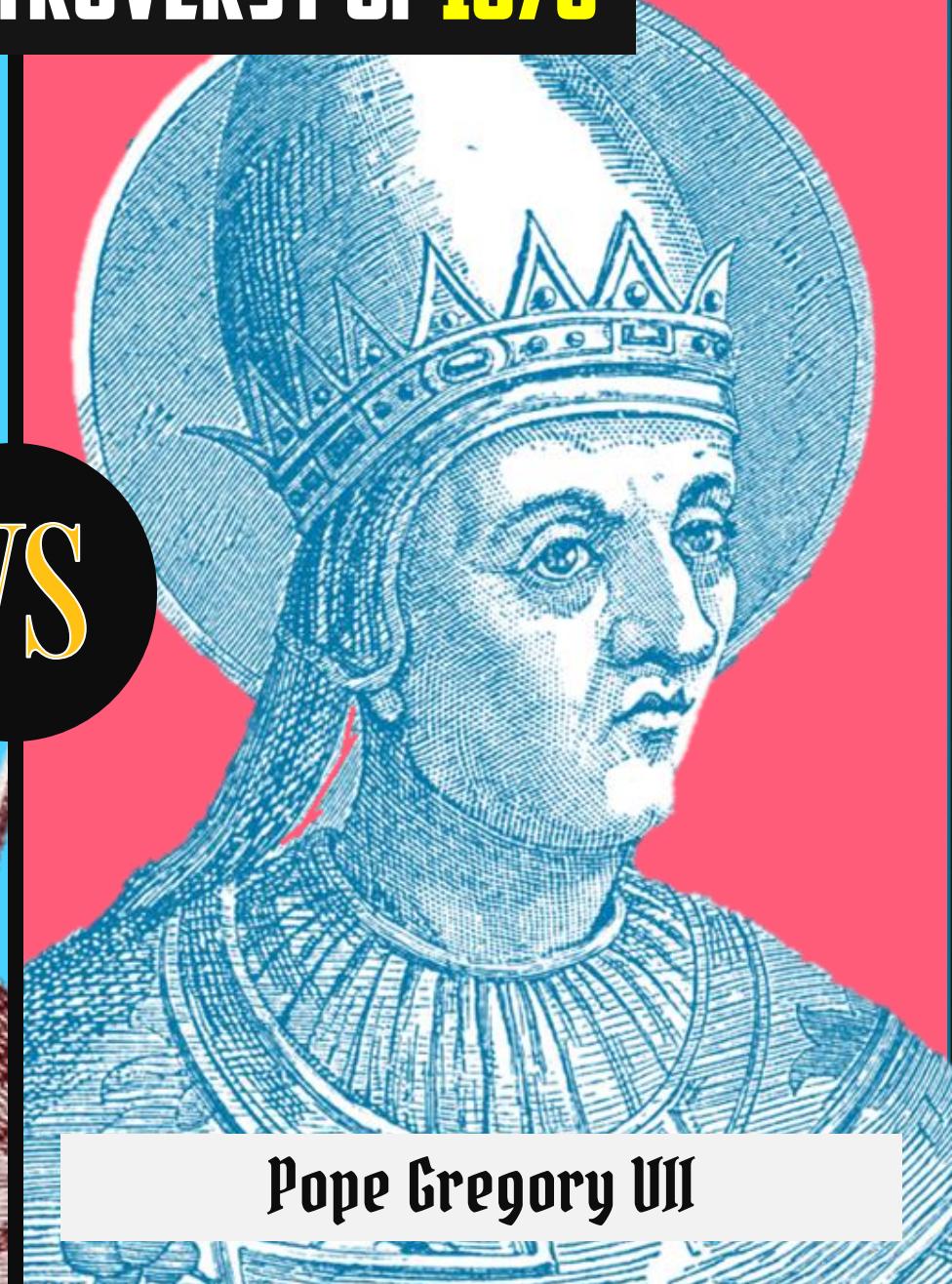


INVESTITURE CONTROVERSY OF 1076



Holy Roman Emperor Henry III

VS



Pope Gregory VII



DEAL WITH IT

"Walk of Canossa" 1077

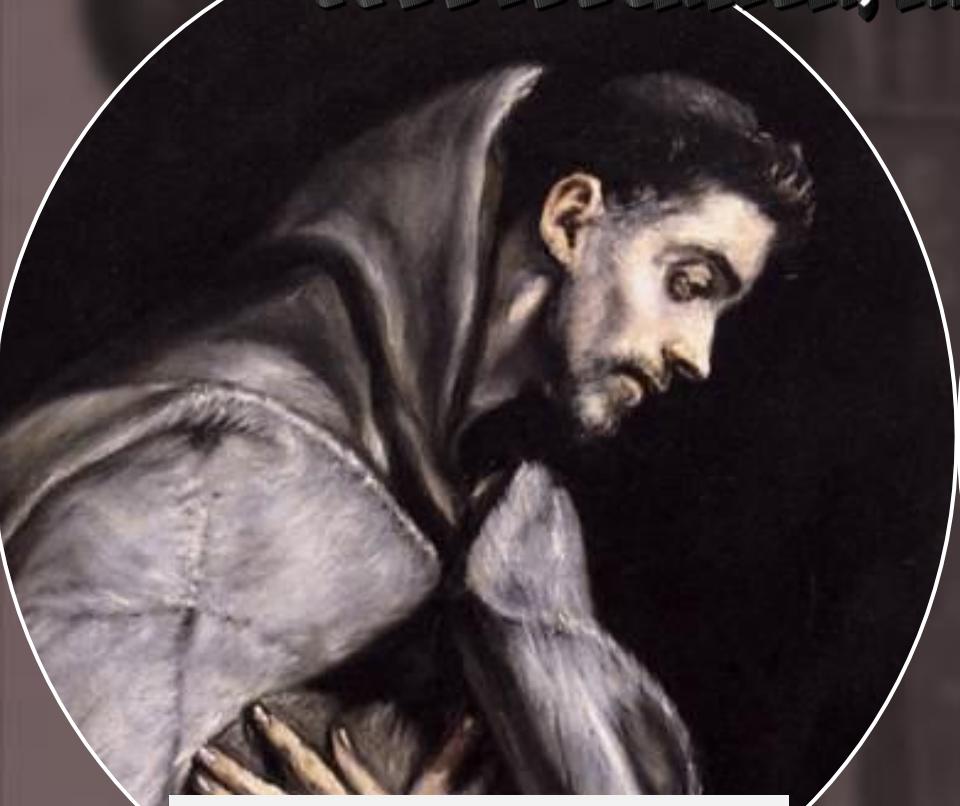


Concordat of Worms 1122

*Removed the secular right of investiture,
but gave secular leaders "unofficial" say in
the appointment of officials*

new monasticism

LESS ISOLATION, MORE MOVEMENT



Francis of Assisi

1181-1226

Worked with poor & sick
Vows of poverty



Dominic of Osma

1170-1221

Building schools
Spread education



Hildegard Of Bingen

1098-1179

FAMOUS POET &
MUSICAL COMPOSER
OF LYRICS SUCH AS
GREGORIAN CHANTS

Scholasticism

Academic method of learning that merged Classical Philosophy with Christian theology
It's focus was on merging faith & reason, & using logic, Investigation, & argumentation to establish truth

Thomas Aquinas

1225-1274

REASON + FAITH
SUMMA THEOLOGICA
NATURAL LAW







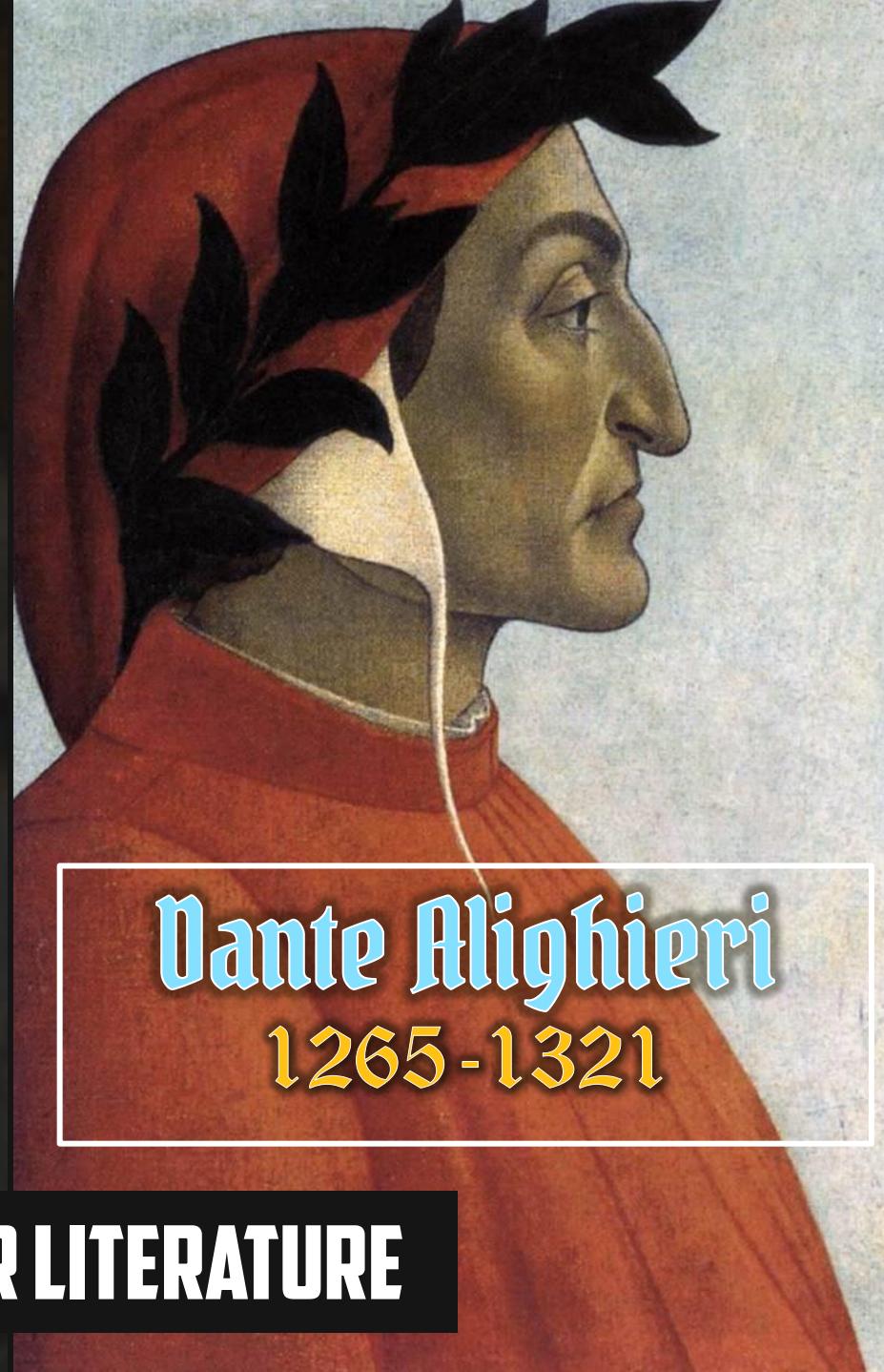
Geoffrey Chaucer

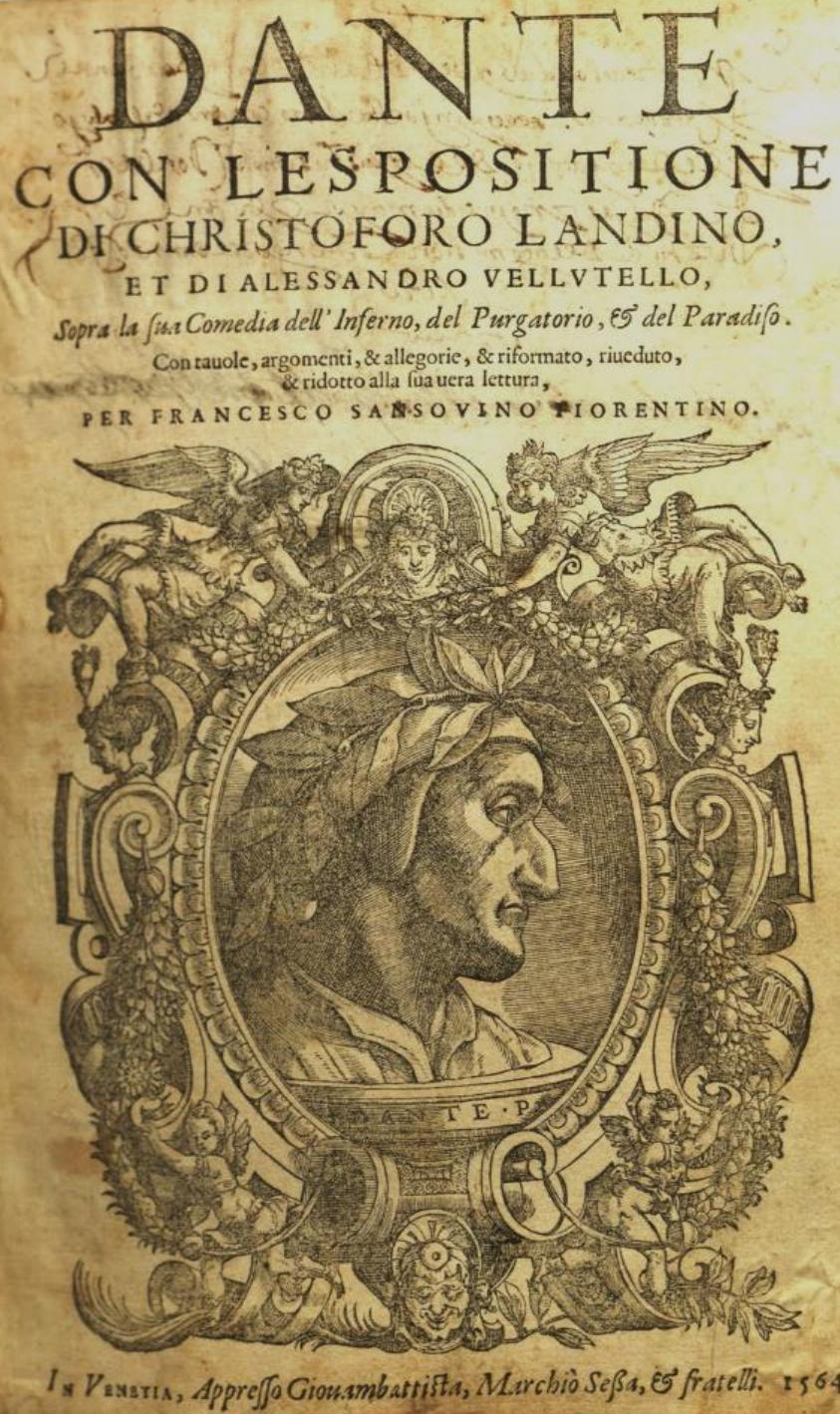
1225-1274

Dante Alighieri

1265-1321

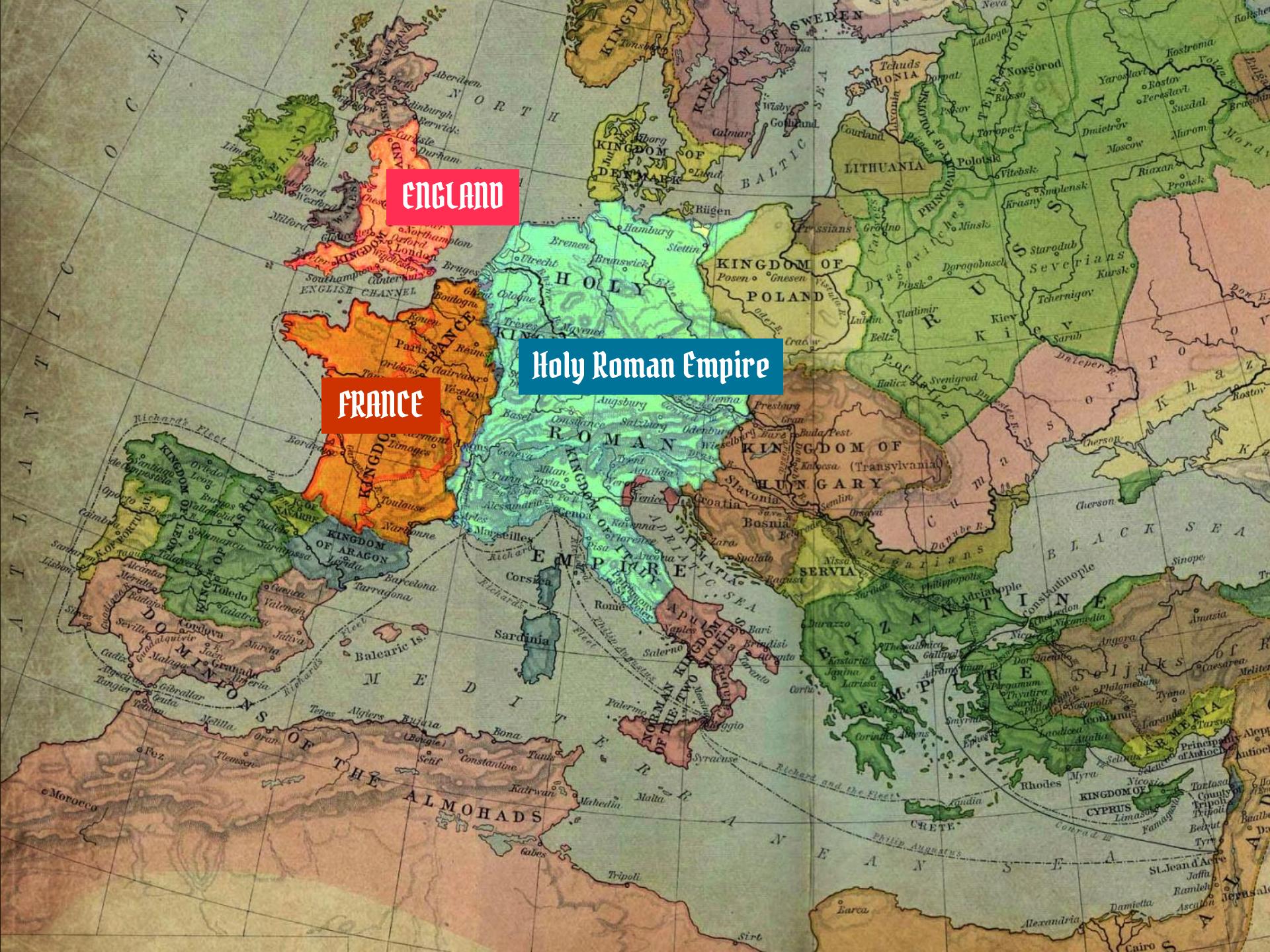
VERNACULAR LITERATURE







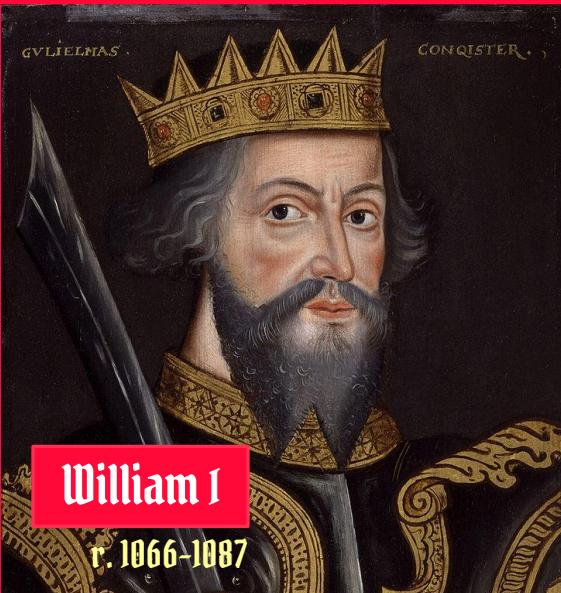
Kingdoms & Politics



ENGLAND

FRANCE

Holy Roman Empire



William I

r. 1066-1087

Battle of Hastings (1066)
First Norman king
Doomsday Book



MAGNA CARTA (1215)

MUTUAL RIGHTS & OBLIGATIONS KING & SUBJECTS



English Parliament (1265)

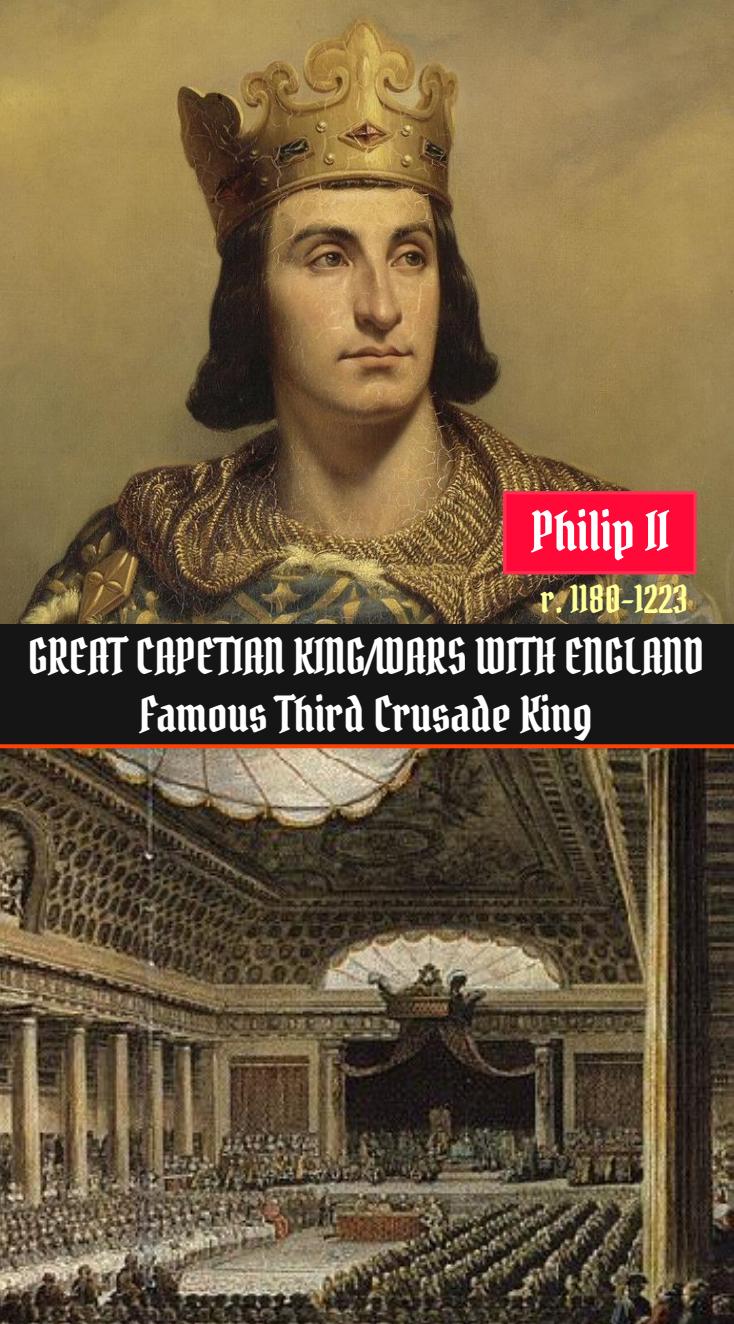
2 lords, 2 knights, 2 common



Crowned HR Emperor (962)
United Germany & Italy



Emperor vs Pope Battles
Decentralized "Empire"



ESTATES GENERAL
Clergy/Nobles/Peasants

