

## Raiders, Traders and Crusaders: Magna Carta, Crusades and Black Death



## Church Reform

- As the Church gained political power, bishops and abbots began to take on positions as feudal lords
- In 910, reformers took action to bring the Church back to the basic principles of Christian faith
  - In Cluny, a Benedictine monastery was founded
  - By 1000, more than 300 of these monasteries existed
- By 1049, Pope Leo IX took office and put a stop to simony (or selling bishop positions) and marriage of priests
- In 1073, Pope Gregory VII, who spent time at Cluny, was elected

## Guiding Questions

1. *What were the interactions among the Muslims, Christians, and Jewish societies in Europe, Asia, and North Africa?*
2. *What was the impact of the political and legal ideas of the Magna Carta?*
3. *How did the Crusades, the Black Death, the Hundred Years' War, and the Great Schism contribute to the end of medieval Europe?*

## Romanesque Architectural Style

- Semi-circular Arches
- Barrel vaults
- Thick walls
- Darker, simplistic interiors
- Small windows, usually at the top of the wall

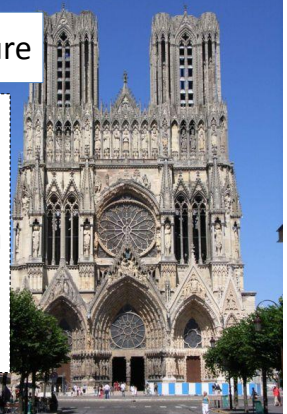


## Crusaders and Traders

- Catholic Church underwent reforms and launched Crusades against Muslims and others
- Crusades result in trade and exploration between Christians and Muslims but left a legacy of distrust

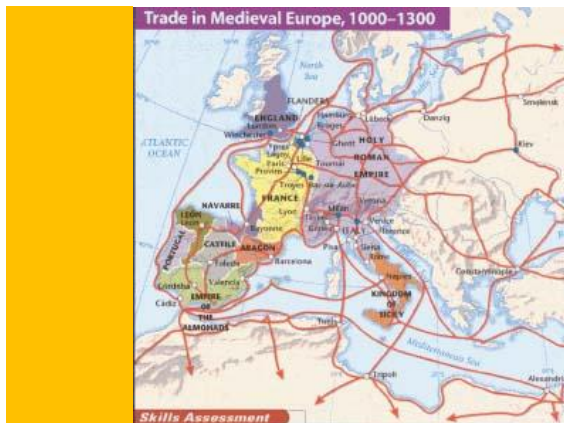
## Gothic Architecture

- Begins to replace Romanesque in the 12<sup>th</sup>
- Characterized by
  - pointed arches and tall spires
  - Pointed, ribbed vaults
  - Flying buttresses



## Traders in Medieval Europe 1000-1300

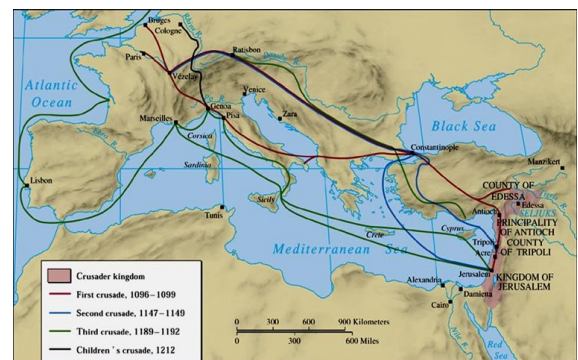
- Advanced agricultural techniques: harness, windmill, crop rotation – improved lifespan and increased population
- Trade revived with new trade routes
- Trade fairs and guilds appeared.
  - Guild – association of merchants or artisans who cooperated to protect their economic interests.



## The Crusades

- 1099 – Christian knights capture Jerusalem.
- 1187 – Muslim soldiers under Saladin recapture Jerusalem.
- 1198 – Pope Innocent III takes office. Claims supremacy over all other rulers.
- The Church becomes the most powerful body in Europe.
- Crusades continue for next 200 years.

## The Crusades



## The Crusades

- 1050s – Seljuk Turks invade Byzantine Empire. Extend power over Palestine to the Holy Land and attack Christian pilgrims
- 1095 – Byzantine Emperor Alexius I asks Pope Urban for help in ridding his empire of Muslim invaders.
- Pope Urban agrees to help. Hopes to consolidate his own power, end schism between Rome and Constantinople and keep Christian knights from fighting one another.

## Discussion

- What is a holy war?
  - The achievement of a religious goal
  - Authorized by a religious leader
  - A spiritual reward for those who take part
- What is it not?
  - People fighting in the name of God or gods
  - Thousands of years ago, the losers of a war would have to begin worshipping the winner's gods

## The First Caliph's Rules

- Do not commit treachery or deviate from the right path.
- You must not mutilate dead bodies.
- Neither kill a child, nor a woman, nor an aged man.
- Bring no harm to the trees, nor burn them with fire, especially those which are fruitful.
- Slay not any of the enemy's flock, save for your food.
- You are likely to pass by people who have devoted their lives to monastic services; leave them alone

- Abu Bakr

43belieb.wordpress.com



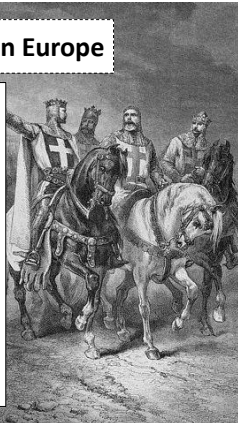
## High Middle Ages

1050-1450

- Feudal monarchies headed European society, but had little power.
- Angles, Saxons and Vikings invaded and settled in England.
- 1066 - Anglo Saxon king of England, Edward died.
- [William of Normandy](#), Edward's brother in law, invaded England and took control at [Battle of Hastings](#) (1066) → centralizes government (fiefs)
- French was spoken in the English court for the next 200 years.
- King John signs the Magna Carta, limiting the king's power

## Effects of the Crusades on Europe

- Economic expansion – increased trade with the Middle East and Byzantine Empire
- Growth of Italian trading families
- Growth of money economy
- Increased power of the monarchs
- Increased power of the Church
- Wider world view
- Reconquista in Spain – Muslims and Jews forced to leave or convert.



## Evolving Government

- Henry II strengthens the royal courts and helps create the body of **common law**
  - **Common law - a legal system based on custom and court rulings.**
- King John loses most of his French lands and is forced to sign the *Magna Carta*
- King Edward I summons the first parliament of nobles and commoners

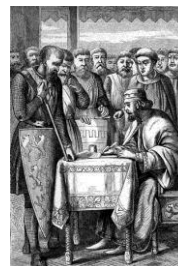


## Crusades

*What were the interactions among the Muslims, Christians, and Jewish societies in Europe, Asia, and North Africa?*

- Battle of Tours 732
  - Christians repel Muslims
- Constantinople (trade)
  - Italian cities expand trade and get rich
- Muslim control of Spain
  - *Reconquista* – a long effort (until 1400) to drive the Muslims out of Spain

## Magna Carta 1215



- No royal official shall take goods from any man without immediate payment.
- No free man shall be imprisoned except by the lawful judgment of his equals or by the law of the land.
- In future no official shall place a man on trial without producing credible witnesses.

## Magna Carta 1215



- Courts shall be held in a fixed place at a fixed time.
- The barons shall elect a House of Lords for the creation of laws.
- The English church shall be free.
- For a trivial offence, a free man shall be fined only in proportion to the degree of his offence.

## Thomas Aquinas

- Christian scholar who used Aristotle's logical approach to truth without losing faith in the Bible
- Argued that the most basic religious truths could be proved by logical argument
- Mid 13<sup>th</sup> century, he and other scholars influence law and government, particularly England and France
- 1295 – Edward I calls the first (model) parliament (burgesses: citizens of wealth and poverty)

## Rule of Law

What is rule of law?

- Decisions are made based on known principles
- Implies that no one is above the law
- Code of Hammurabi
- Aristotle *Politics* – “Laws should govern.”
- Twelve Tables (Roman law)
- Justinian's Code
- Magna Carta
- English Bill of Rights
- Early American Documents

## The Final Invader The Black Death

- The [Black Death](#) was one of the worst natural disasters in history
- In 1347 A.D., ravaged cities causing widespread hysteria and death
- A third of the population of Europe died
  - 1.5 million people out of an estimated total of 4 million people between 1348 and 1350

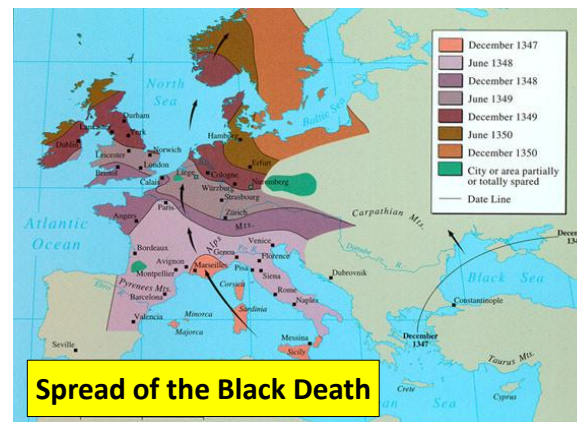
*“The impact upon the future of England was greater than upon any other European country” (Cartwright 1991:42).*

Frederick F. Cartwright, DISEASE AND HISTORY, Dorset Press, New York, 1991

## Impact of the *Magna Carta*

What was the impact of the political and legal ideas of the *Magna Carta*?

- Limits the king's power
- Guarantees certain rights for barons
- Right to trial by jury



## The Black Death

"The first signs of the plague were lumps in the groin or armpits. After this, livid black spots appeared on the arms and thighs and other parts of the body. Few recovered. Almost all died within three days, usually without any fever."



- No [medical knowledge](#) existed in [Medieval England](#) to cope with the disease.
- After 1350, it struck England another six times by the end of the century.



## Hundred Years' War

- 1337 to 1453
- France's king dies without a successor
- England's Edward III claims the throne
- Victory passes back and forth
- France drives out the English by 1453



## End of Medieval Europe

*How did the Crusades, the Black Death, the Hundred Years' War, and the Great Schism contribute to the end of medieval Europe?*

- Crusades → Pope's power declines, kings become stronger
- Black Death → manorial system collapses
- Hundred Years' war → Increases power and prestige of the French monarch
- Great Schism → Age of Faith dies and social unity and some level of equality is affected

## Effects of the Plague

- Reduced population → town populations decreased, labor shortage, prices rose, trade declined
- Peasants, including serfs, left the manor in search of better wages → peasant revolts
- Church lost prestige when prayer failed
- Society in the Middle Ages was collapsing
- A century of war between England and France is the final death struggle