

The Late Middle Ages



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Middle Ages

14TH CENTURY EUROPE

- Agricultural Crisis. Price inflation. Early 1300's "Little Ice Age"
- 1315-1322 "Great Famine". Biblical "7 years of lean" "Lean 7 years". Reduced calorie intake. Lower productivity. Depopulation.



- Jews, lepers, and the wealthy were “scapegoated” by the starving



THE BLACK DEATH

THE 14TH CENTURY



LONDON
1349

COPENHAGEN
1350

WARSAW
(SPARED)

PARIS
1349

TOLEDO
1349

CONSTANTINOPLE
1347

ATHENS
1348

ROME
1348

CAGLIARI
1347

TUNIS
1348



The Black Death (Bubonic Plague)

- 1347 Genoese Merchant ships arrived in Sicily with a disease known as the Black Death nearly 38 million people were killed resulting in severe economic consequences

Black Death



European Tour
1347 - 1351



- The Black Death. Genoese ships brought the plague to Italy in 1347.
- Fleas often living on rats bore the plague. Poor sanitary conditions and lack of bathing facilitated the spread of the disease

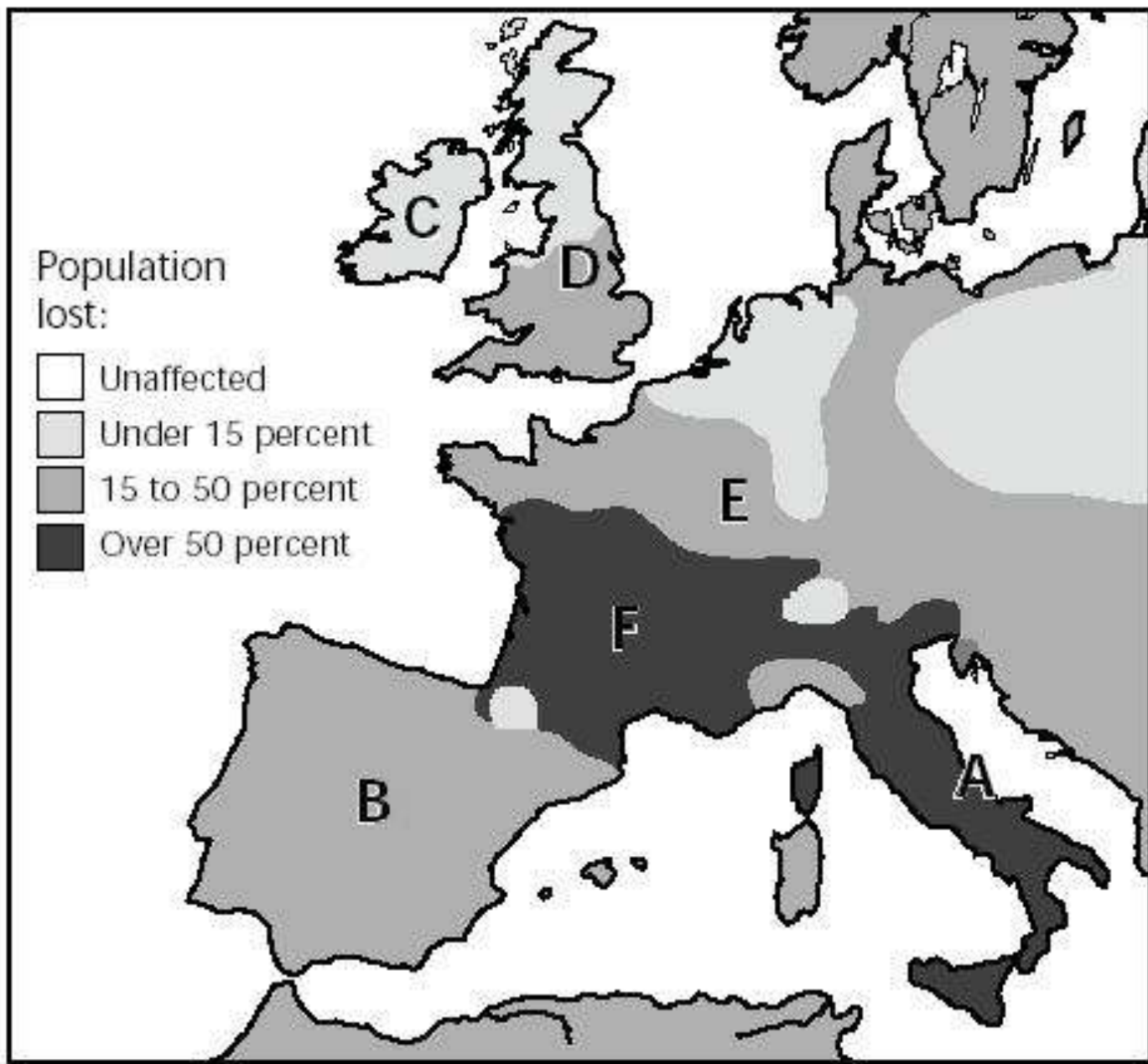


- Appearance of a boil followed by bleeding under the skin, vomiting of blood, and death.
- Disease was concentrated in cities. England-1/3 of the population died. In some Italian cities 1/2 died

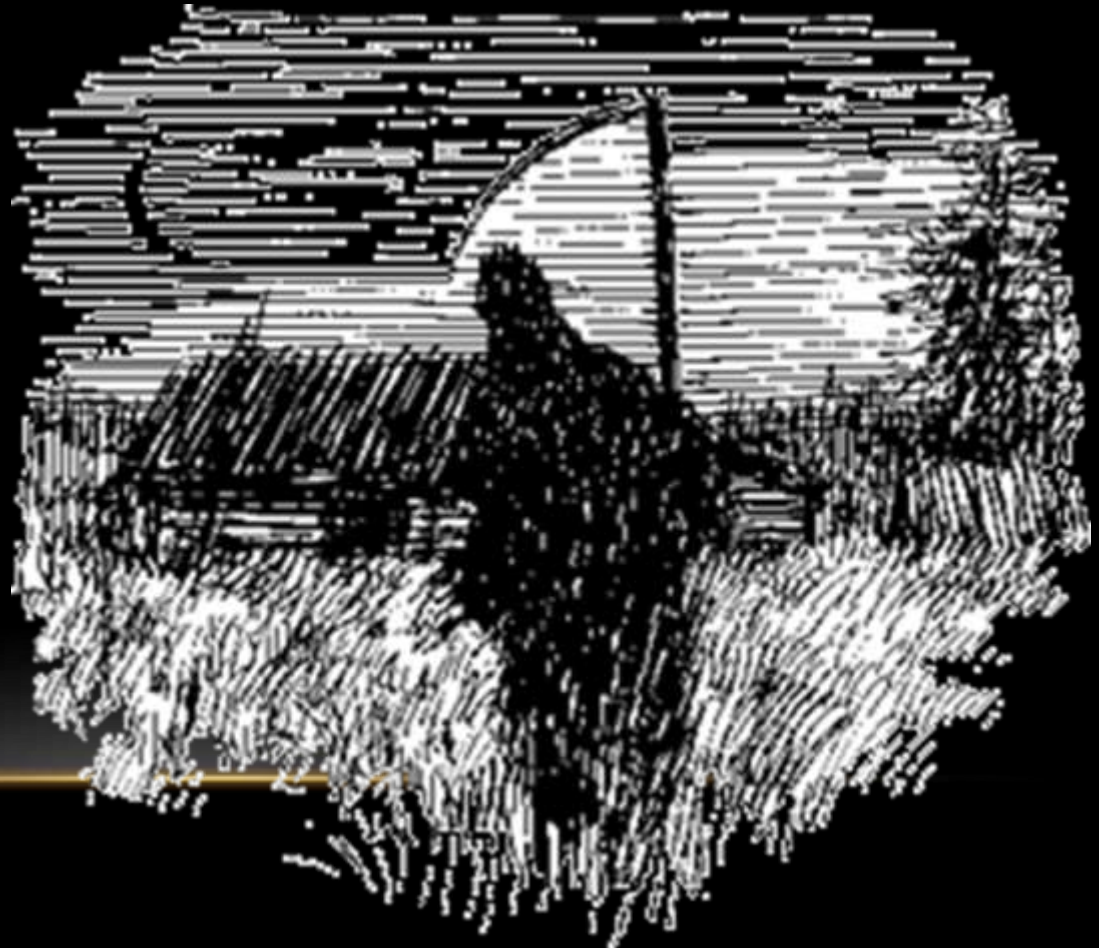


Population
lost:

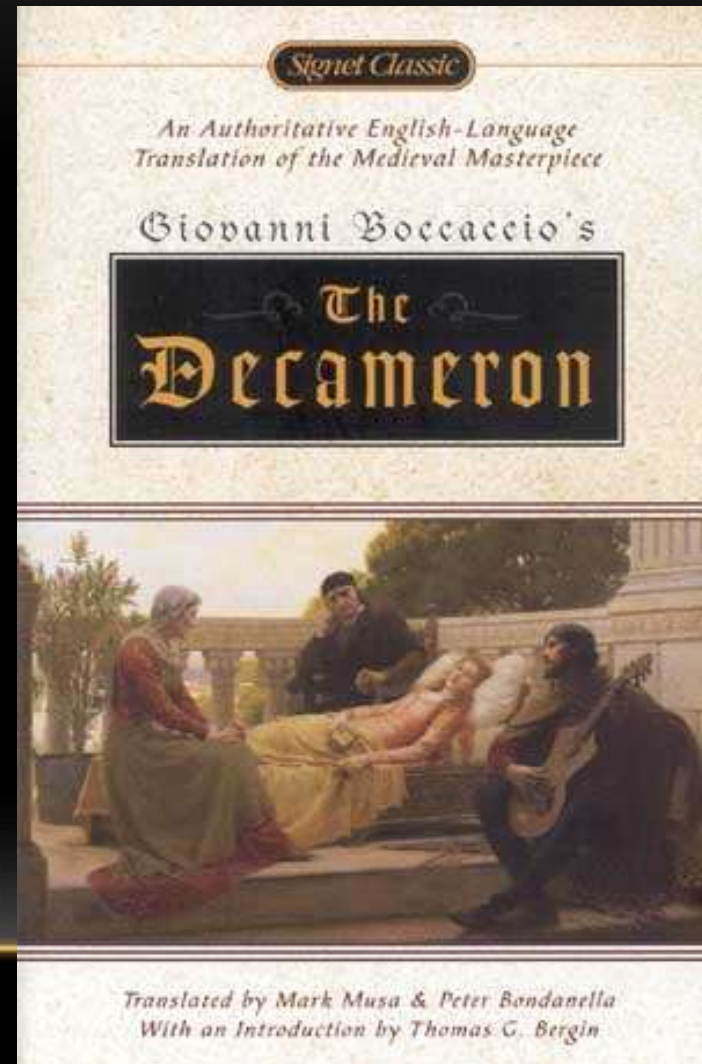
- Unaffected
- Under 15 percent
- 15 to 50 percent
- Over 50 percent



- Census taken in Florence between 1427-1430 suggests that the Black Death hit the youngest the hardest.
- Many guilds aimed to keep their membership numbers constant by accepting many new members



THE DECAMERON BY GIOVANNI BOCCACCIO



Spread of the Black Death



- The plague made labor more expensive and benefited peasants and artisans. Economically the Black Death resulted in a sharp increase in per capita wealth decline in population
- The plague caused pessimism, religious fanaticism, flagellants, suspicion of travelers, and slighting of funeral rites





*Detail from the
Triumph of Death
by Jan Brueghel the Elder*

UNAM SANCTUM

- Unam Sanctum (1302) declared that temporal authority was subject to the spiritual authority of the Church.



- 1305 election of Clement V as Pope at Avignon
- 1305-1377 Popes lived in Avignon (Babylonian Captivity)



THE GREAT SCHISM (1378-1417)

- 1378 Pope Urban VI and Italian was elected Pope, French Cardinals choose a Frenchman as Pope
- 2 Popes one in Rome and one in Avignon, each denounced the other as the anti-Christ
- New Pope was selected in 1417



The Conciliar Movement

- The Conciliar Movement- Believed that reform of the church could best be achieved through periodic assemblies or general councils representing all Christian people

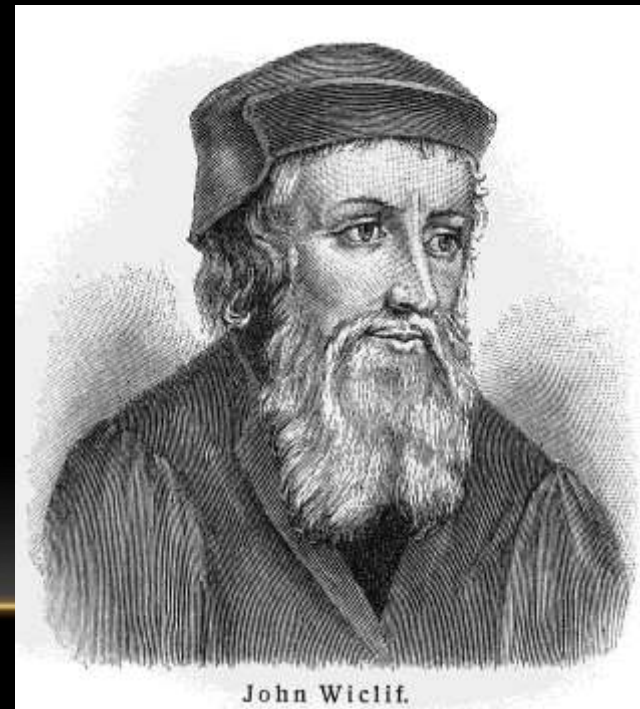


- 1324 Marsiglio of Padua *The Defender of the Peace* argued that church was subordinate to the state. Authority should rest in a general council made up of laymen as well as priests. Marsiglio was excommunicated



John Wycliffe

- John Wycliffe 1330-1384- Papal claims of power had no foundation in scripture
- Urged abolition of: Veneration of Saints, pilgrimages, pluralism, and absenteeism urged that the church be stripped of its property



- Lollards- followers of Wycliffe
- Preached in the vernacular
- Lollards were seen as subversive; after the 1381 uprising- outlawed 1401



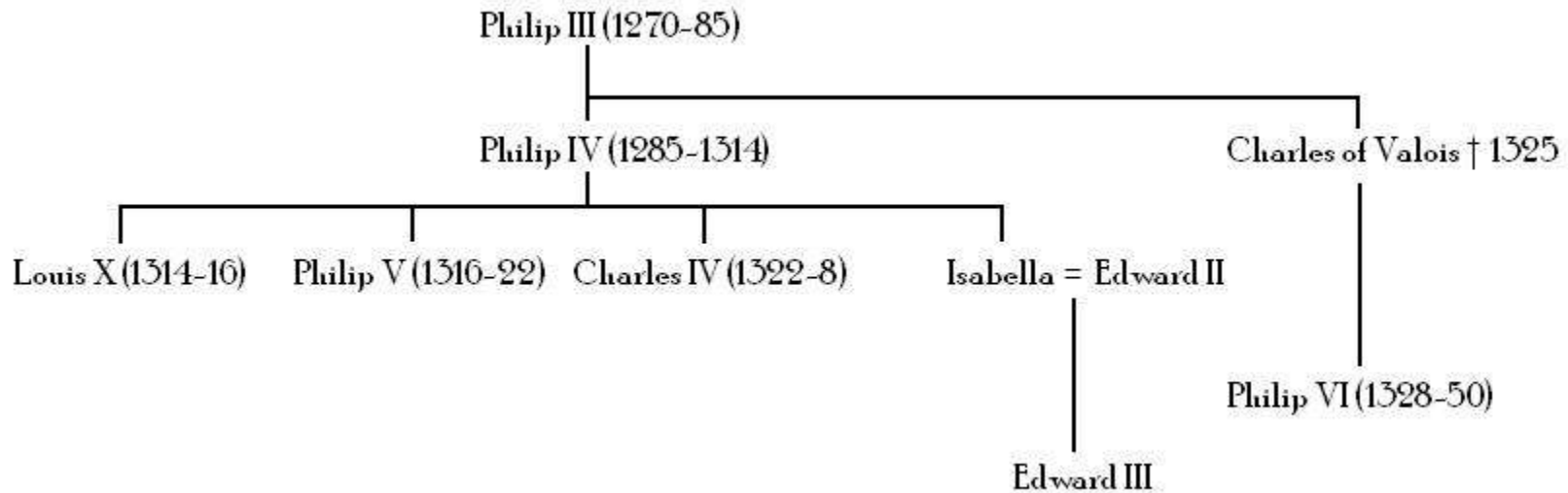
JAN HUSS

- Council of Constance (1414)- end of the Great Schism, to reform the church, and wipe out heresy. Council condemned Jan Hus who was burned at the stake



The 100 Years War (1337-1453)

- England and France fought for control of French lands
- The English Longbow-ended chivalrous warfare
- Crecy and Agincourt- English victories



CONTROVERSY OVER SUCCESSION

- The French nobility selected **Philip of Valois**, a cousin of the last king through the male line.
 - He founded a new French dynasty that ruled through the 16th century.
 - He was chosen in preference to **King Edward III of England**, whose mother was the daughter of the late king, Philip IV.
- In 1340, Edward claimed the title “King of France.”



France was NOT a united country before the war began.

The French king only controlled about half of the country.

- The use of the English defensive position was the use of the **longbow**.
- Its arrows had more penetrating power than a bolt from a **crossbow**.
 - Could pierce an inch of wood or the armor of a knight at 200 yards!
- A longbow could be fired more rapidly.
 - 6 arrows per minute



THE BRITISH LONGBOW: THE BATTLE OF POITIERS, 1356

History *in* Depth

The Longbow

The longbow was cheap, easy to carry, and deadly. It was powerful enough to penetrate armor, thus reducing the impact of mounted cavalry. Bowman could fire so fast that the longbow has been called the "machine gun of the Middle Ages."

► The longbow was as tall as a man, or taller. A six-foot-tall man might have a bow up to six and a half feet tall.



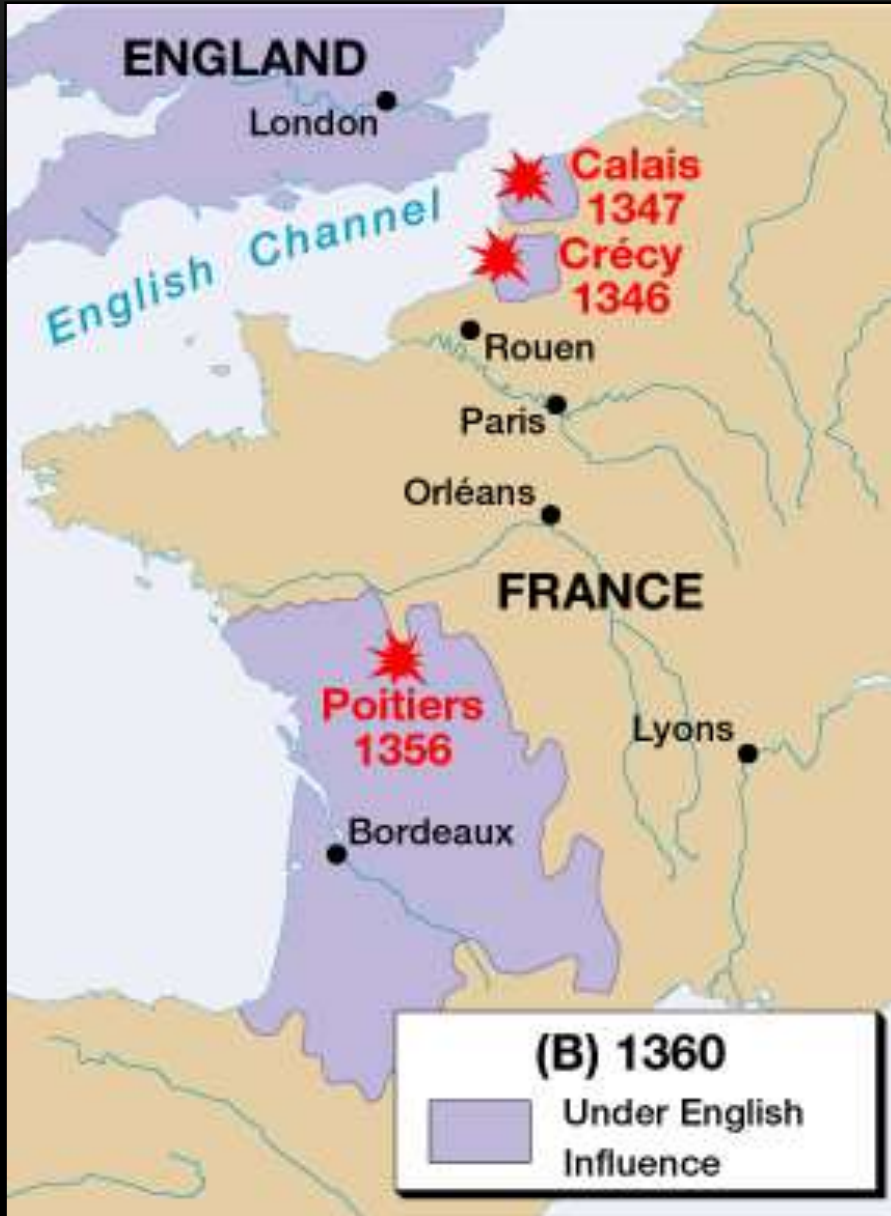
► English archers usually carried a case with extra bowstrings and a sheaf of 24 arrows. The arrows were about 27 inches long and balanced in flight by feathers.



▲ The arrows were absolutely fatal when shot within 100 yards. The average archer could fire 12 to 15 arrows per minute and hit a man at 200 yards away.



EARLY ENGLISH VICTORIES



Important Battles in the Hundred Years' War

- **The Battle of Crecy**
 - August 26, 1346
 - Knights fought alongside common archers & foot-soldiers
 - Cannons – technology borrowed from China – destroy castle walls
 - English outnumbered 3 to 1
 - English longbow men win battle w/ability to attack French at long distances



The Jacquerie, 1358

- In the confusion and unrest following the French disaster at Poitiers, this rural movement began.
- It was a response to the longstanding economic and political grievances in the countryside worsened by warfare.
- The rebels were defeated by aristocratic armies.



KING HENRY V (R. 1412-1422)

- Renewed his family's claim to the French throne.
- At **Agincourt** in 1415, the English, led by Henry himself, goaded a larger French army into attacking a fortified English position.
 - With the aid of the **dukes of Burgundy**, Henry gained control over Normandy, Paris, and much of northern France!



TREATY OF TROYES (1420)

- Charles VI's son [the future Charles VII], was declared illegitimate and disinherited.
- Henry V married Catherine, the daughter of Charles VI.
 - Henry was declared the legitimate heir to the French throne!
- A final English victory seemed assured, but both Charles VI and Henry V died in 1422.
- This left Henry's infant son, **Henry VI** [r. 1422-1461], to inherit BOTH thrones



JOAN OF ARC

- Inspired the French with her Faith



- The daughter of prosperous peasants from an area of Burgundy that had suffered under the English.
- Like many medieval mystics, she reported regular visions of divine revelation.
 - Her “voices” told her to go to the king and assist him in driving out the English.
- She dressed like a man and was Charles’ most charismatic and feared military leader!

JOAN OF ARC *(1412-1432)*



JOAN ANNOUNCES THE CAPTURE OF ORLEANS TO THE KING

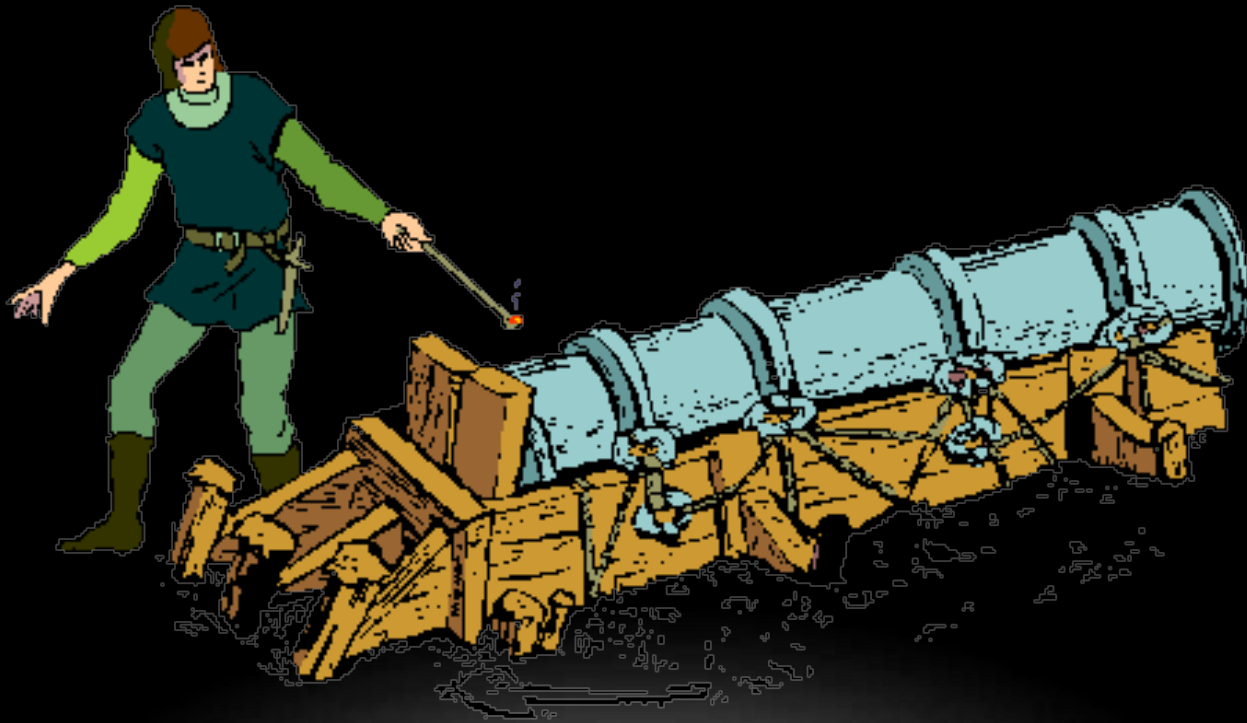


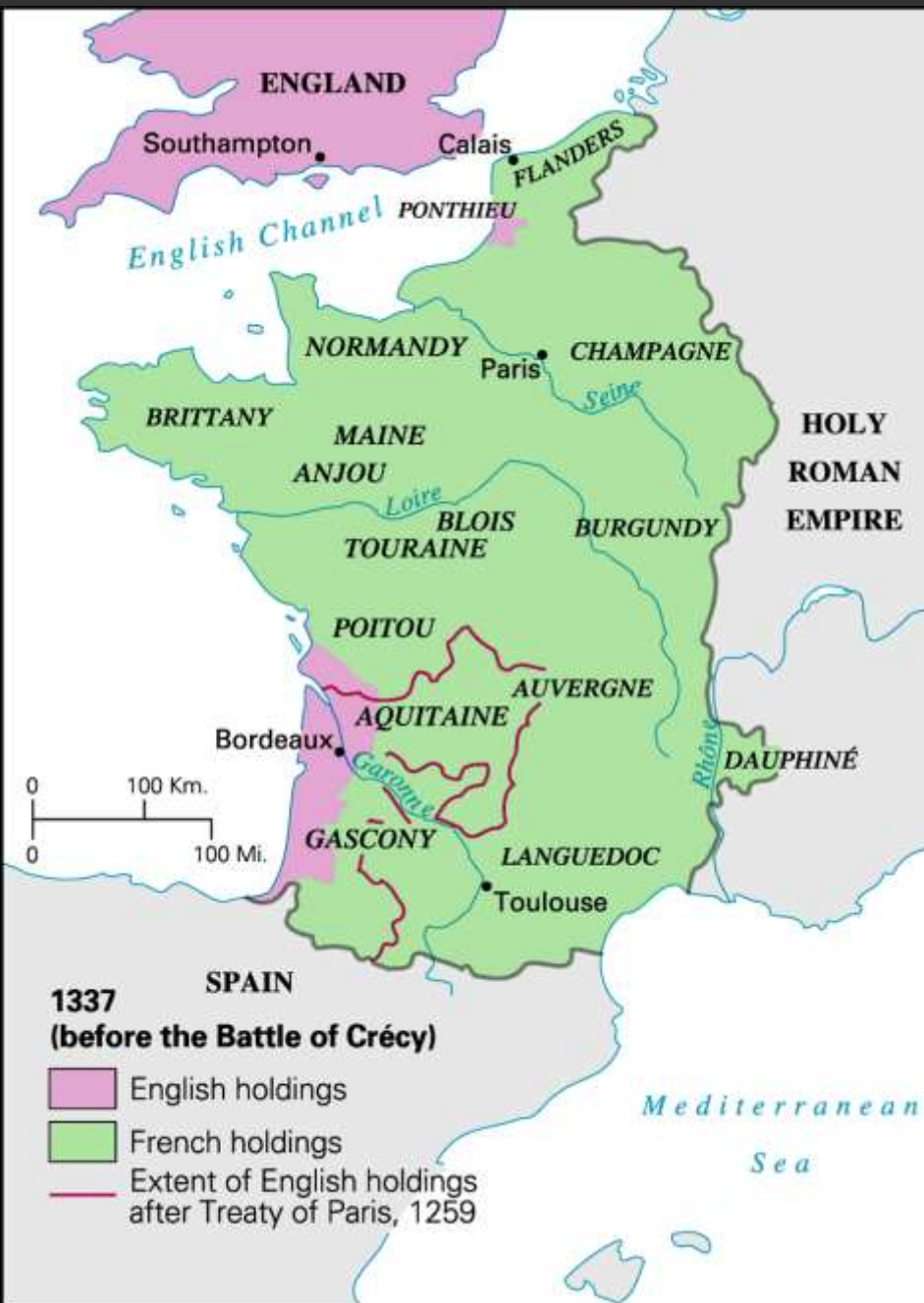
- *She brought inspiration and a sense of national identity and self-confidence.*
- *With her aid, the king was crowned at Reims [ending the “disinheritance”].*
- *She was captured during an attack on Paris and fell into English hands.*
 - *Because of her “unnatural dress” and claim to divine guidance, she was condemned and burned as a heretic in 1432.*



NEW WEAPONS

- Canon and Gunpowder resulted in French victories



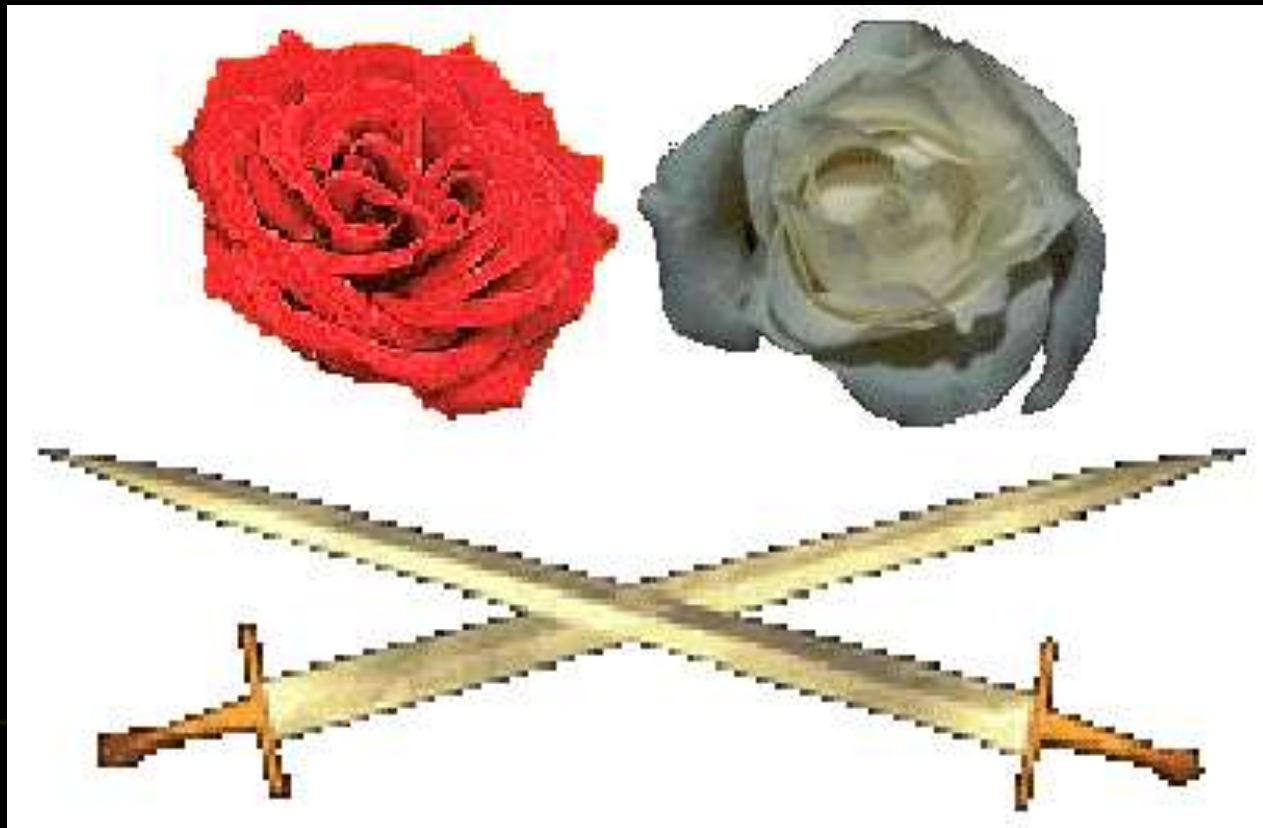






THE WARS OF THE ROSES (1455-1471)

- House of Lancaster fought the house of York for the English throne
- In 1485, Henry Tudor established the Tudor Dynasty and ruled as Henry VII



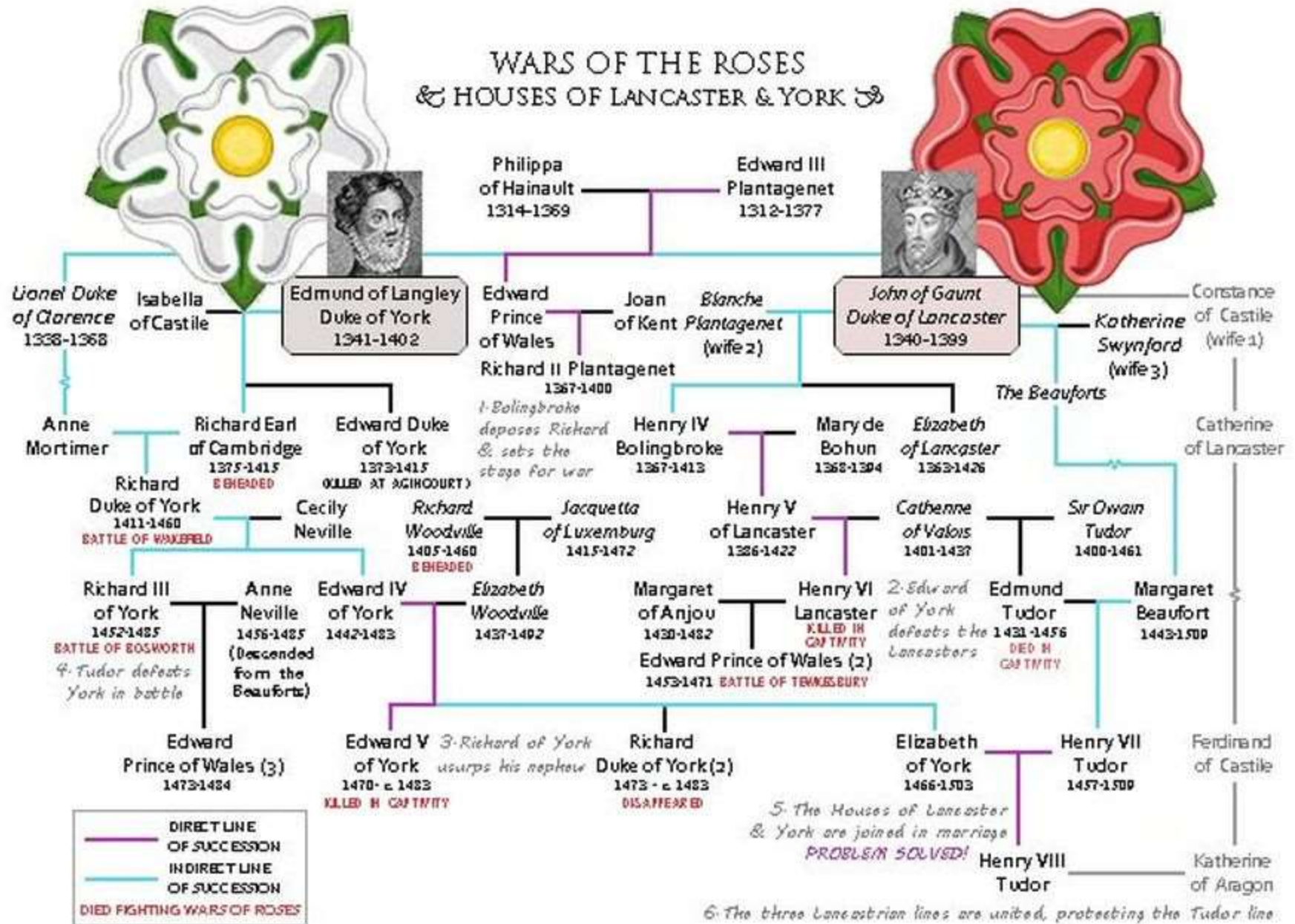


EDWARD IV



- Princes in the tower

WARS OF THE ROSES & HOUSES OF LANCASTER & YORK





Peasant Revolts

- Jacquerie- Jacques Bonhomme (good fellow)
- Anger against- ransom, plague, famine, and fur collar crime, taxes
- Peasant blamed the nobility for excessive taxes
- Statute of Laborers 1351
- Crisis of rising expectations
- John Ball- Re-imposition of a head tax on all adult males 1380
assaults on tax collectors castles and manors were sacked
Manorial records were destroyed
- Peasant Revolt in England 1381- 100,000 people commutation
of labor services for cash rent peasants demanded higher
wages and fewer manorial obligations

THE CIOMPI: FLORENCE 1378

- Ciompi-poor wool workers
- Florence- wool manufacturing center employed one-third of the city
- High unemployment- due to production cuts

- The lowest economic and social group in Florence begin to speak out against what they see as injustices.
- They say they are unfairly taxed, pay unwarranted penalties and are not treated equally under the law.
- They further and later add that they want to be politically represented by being allowed to vote and have their own guilds
- They riot through the streets and force the existing government to give way. New Standard-bearer of Justice is wool carder: Michele di Lando.
- Three new guilds are created – adding vastly to the voting populace. They dominate the elections by sheer numbers.
- The ottimati are not happy and manage to dominate the signoria and councils in 1382, when they are able to rescind the new guilds and restore the previous electoral rolls.

Ciampi

- In Florence, a revolt was led by The *ciampi* – laborers in the textile industry.
- The Black Death led to many deaths and the economy was weakened = a lot of unemployment.
- The *ciampi* wanted to form a guild.
- The government, run by wealthy merchants, and larger guilds said no.
- The *ciampi* called for an uprising of the lower classes. They briefly took over the government of Florence, but they were defeated.



FUR-COLLAR CRIME

- During periods of truce and after the 100 years' war
- Causes- inflation
- Nobility living on fixed income
- Chivalric code demanded lavish generosity and aristocratic lifestyle
- Miniver fur collars
- Extort from the weak
- Corrupt the judicial process
- “protection money”
- Kidnapping and extortion
- Bribed judges
- Robin Hood- Sheriff of Nottingham
- Crime directed at the lord's own serfs



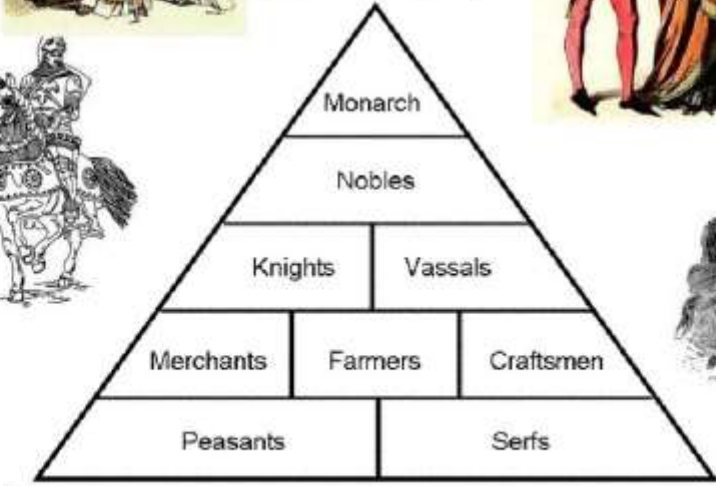
SUMPTUARY LAWS

- The laws frequently prevented commoners from imitating the appearance of aristocrats and also could be used to stigmatize disfavored groups. In the Late Middle Ages, sumptuary laws in medieval cities were instituted as a way for the nobility to cap or limit the conspicuous consumption of the prosperous bourgeoisie. If bourgeois subjects appeared to be as wealthy or wealthier than the ruling nobility, it could undermine the nobility's presentation of themselves as powerful, legitimate rulers. This could call into question their ability to control and defend their fief, and inspire potential traitors and rebels. Such laws continued to be used for these purposes well into the 17th century

SUMPTUARY LAWS



Pope / Church

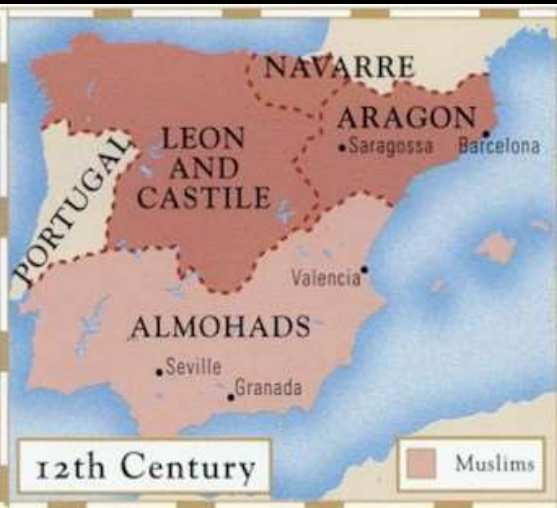
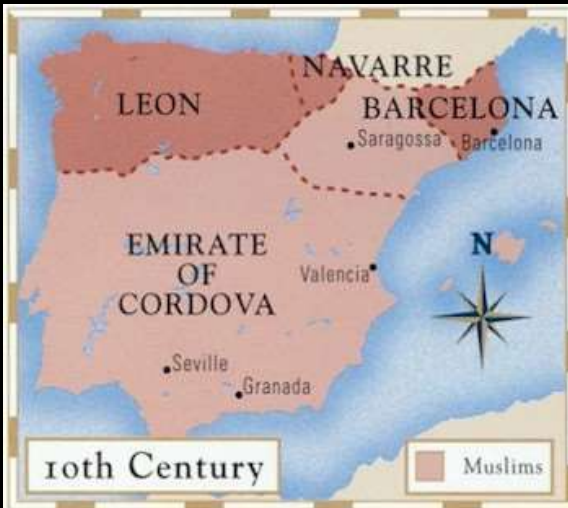


The 14th-century King of France, Edward I, issued a law that prohibited the poor from wearing anything but the brown, black, or grey clothing of their class.

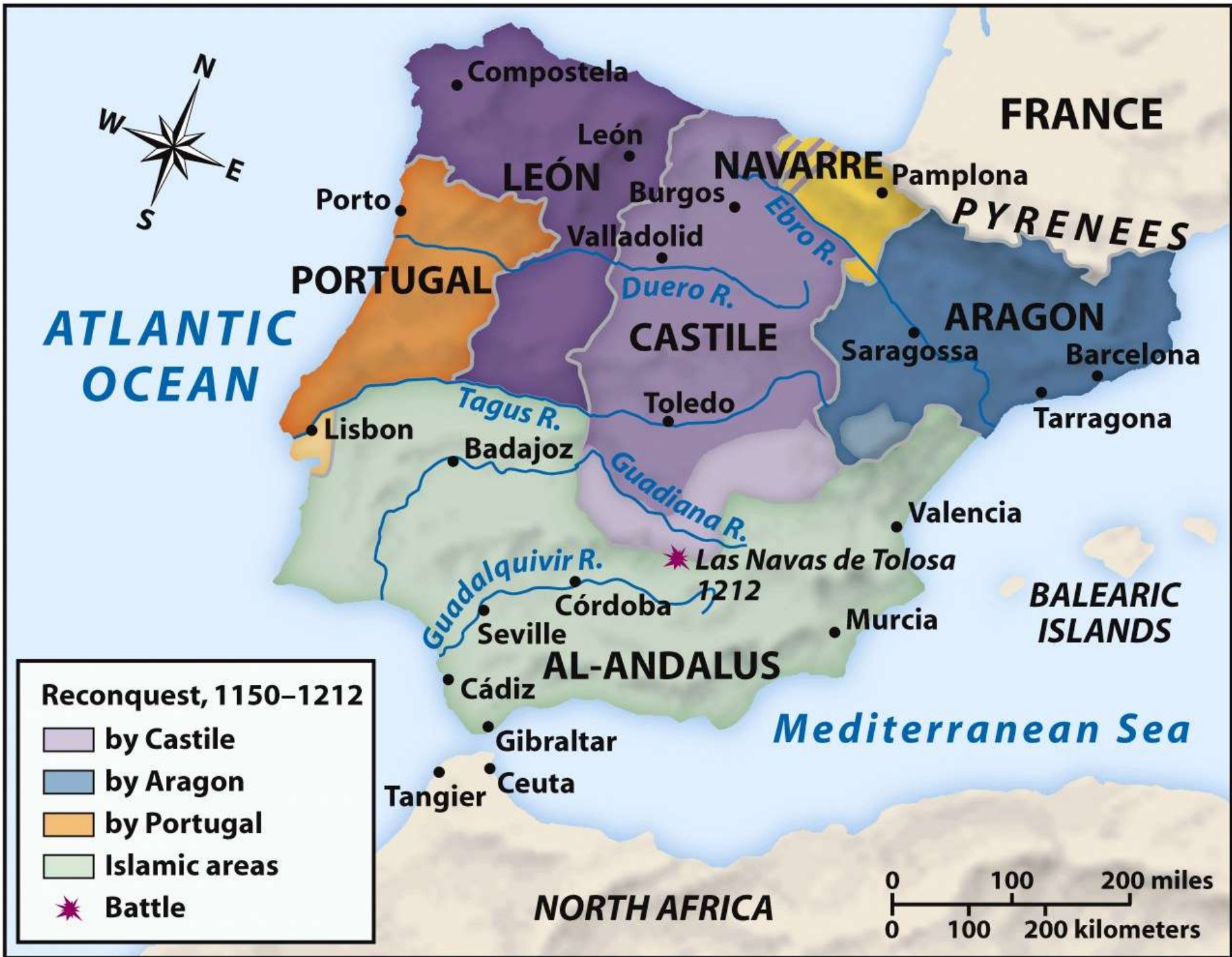
THE RECONQUISTA

Reconquista- effort to drive the Muslims (moors) out of Spain





The Reconquista



FORMATION OF SPAIN

- The marriage of Isabella and Ferdinand united the Kingdoms of Castile and Aragon to form Spain
- 1492 The last Muslim territory of Grenada fell to Christian armies



MEDIEVAL RUSSIA

- Kiev- main city
- Greek Orthodox Christianity
- Cultural ties to Byzantine Empire

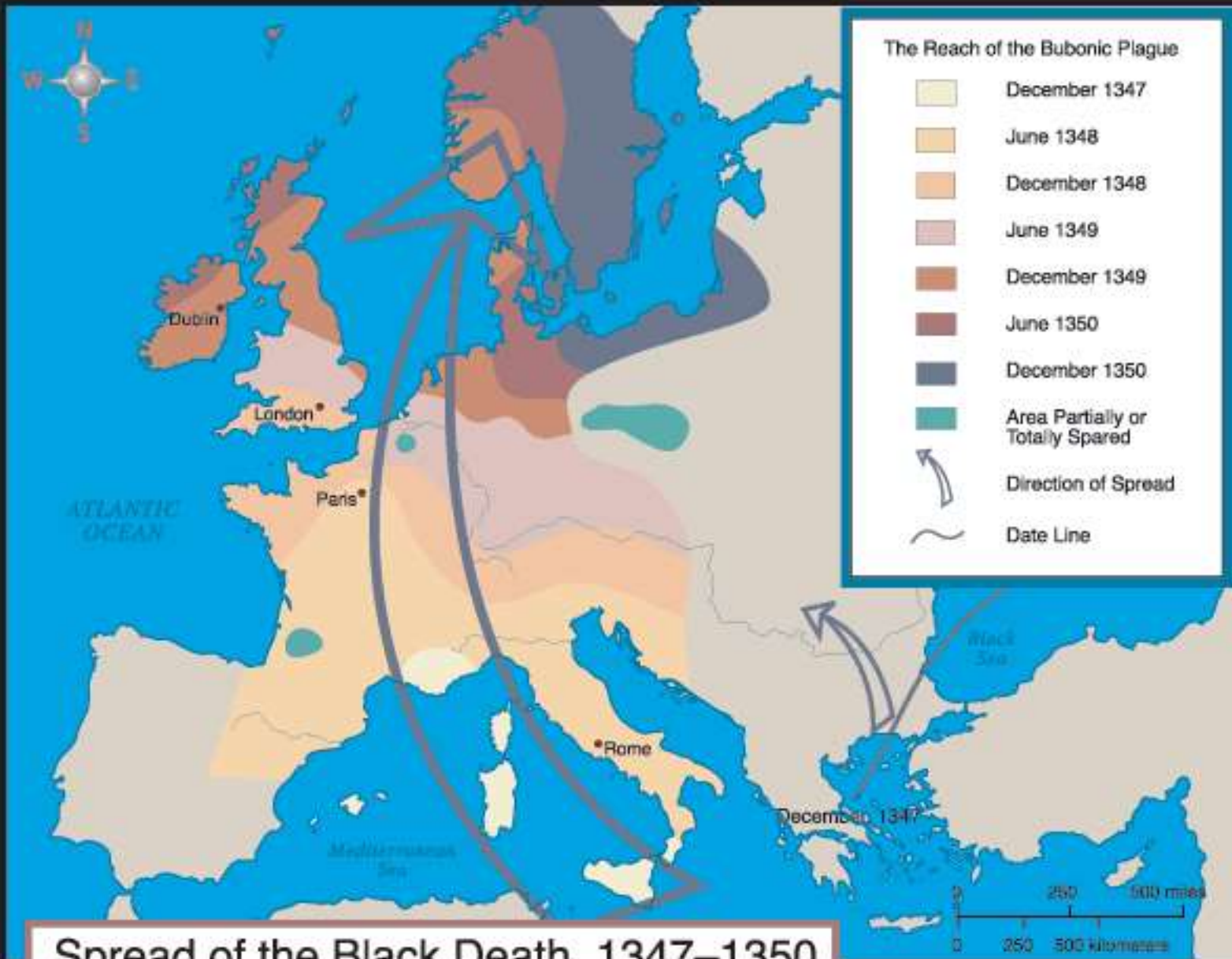


MONGOL RULE (1243-1480)

- Ivan III brought Russia under Moscow's control and an end to Mongol rule





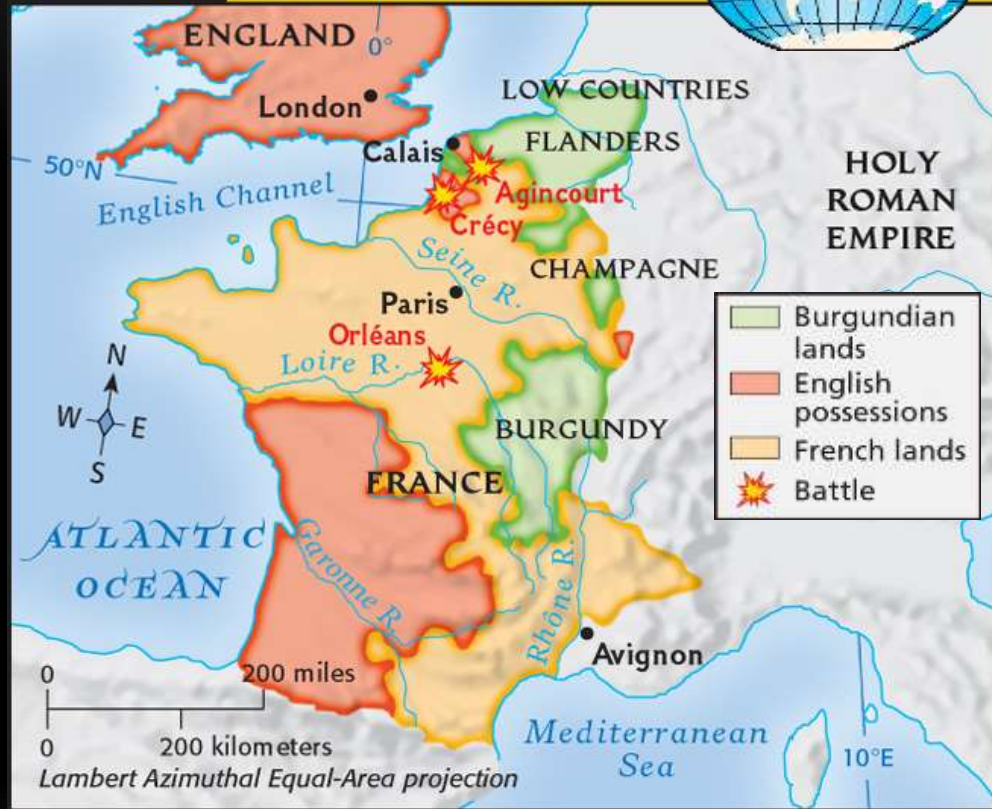


Spread of the Black Death, 1347–1350

Hundred Years' War



France, 1400s



Legend for the Hundred Years' War map:

- Held by England, 1429
- Loyal to France, 1429
- Boundary of France, 1453
- ★ English victory
- ★ French victory

◆ 1300

◆ 1350

◆ 1400

◆ 1450

◆ 1500

1346

Battle at Crécy
is fought

c. 1350

The Black
Death spreads

1378

The Great
Schism begins

1435

War of the
Roses begins

1469

Ferdinand and
Isabella marry





1346

The Golden Horde

Europe

The Chagatai Khanate

The Il-Khans

The Great Khanate

Egypt

The Delhi Sultanate





Black Death



European Tour
1347 - 1351

European Tour 1347 - 1351

Crimea
Rhine Valley
Calais
Dorset
Bristol
London
Yorkshire
Milan
Flanders

Tuscany
Aragon
Catalonia
Languedoc
Barcelona
Castile
Canterbury
Bordeaux
East Anglia

