

The Middle Ages: Part II



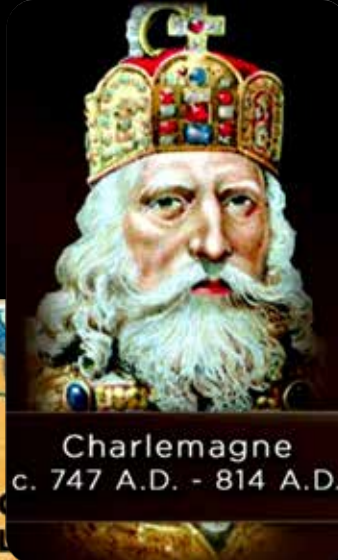
M. Age Architecture
A Church or A Fortress?

The Split of the Frankish Empire 843 C.E

□ CHARLEMAGNE DIED IN 814 AD

- IN THE **TREATY OF VERDUN** IN 843 THEY AGREED TO DIVIDE THE EMPIRE INTO THREE KINGDOMS:

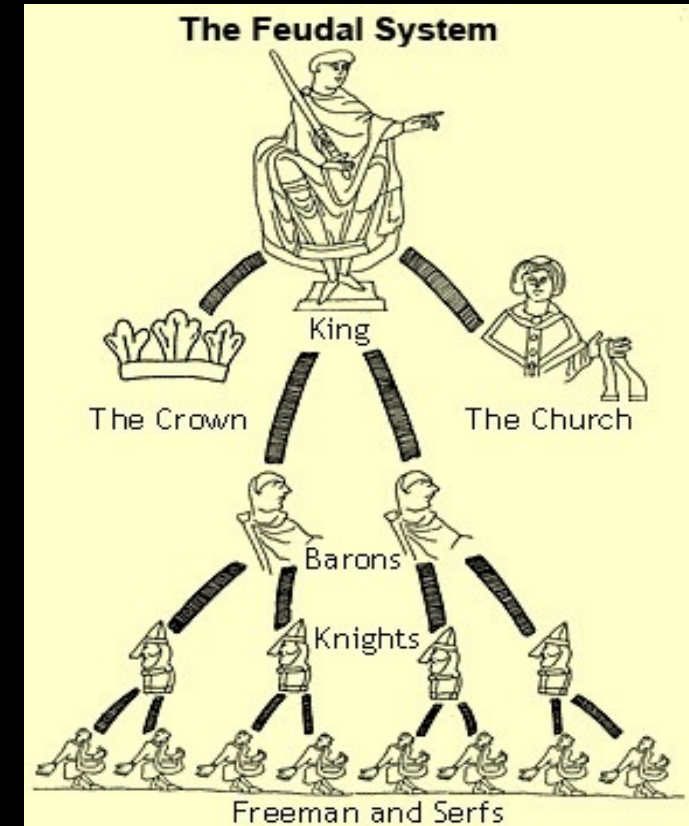
1. **FRANCIA OCCIDENTALIS** IN THE WEST WENT TO **CHARLES II THE BALD**.
2. **FRANCIA ORIENTALIS** IN THE EAST WENT TO **LOUIS II THE GERMAN**
3. **FRANCIA MEDIA**, INCLUDING THE ITALIAN PROVINCES AND ROME, WENT TO **LOTHAR**, WHO ALSO INHERITED THE TITLE OF EMPEROR.



Charlemagne
c. 747 A.D. - 814 A.D.

The First Society of the Early Middle Ages

- ✓ Charlemagne's Holy Roman Empire was the seedbed of Feudalism
- Three estates began to emerge from within it:
 - Those who **pray**: The church
 - Those who **fight**: kings, lords [the nobility], & the knights
 - Those who **work** [peasants and serfs]
- ✓ Charlemagne = central authority
- ✓ The nobility = local military resource-base
- ✓ The Secular clergy = those who provided the sacraments
- ✓ Monks & Nuns = those who preserved ancient knowledge & rituals
- ✓ The peasantry = those who grew the food that feed the social hierarchy



The King was Number One

Decentralization and the Origins of “Feudalism” - 11th Century

➤ **Lords**

- ✓ Aristocratic families, counts

➤ **Vassals/knights**

- ✓ Servants swore an oath of allegiance to a local lord in exchange for land (fiefs), protection, and support.

➤ **Fiefs**

- ✓ Were a plot of land given to vassals and clergies in exchange for their services.

➤ **Serfs**

- ✓ Peasants became bound to the land by a relationship with a manorial lord and could not leave without his permission.



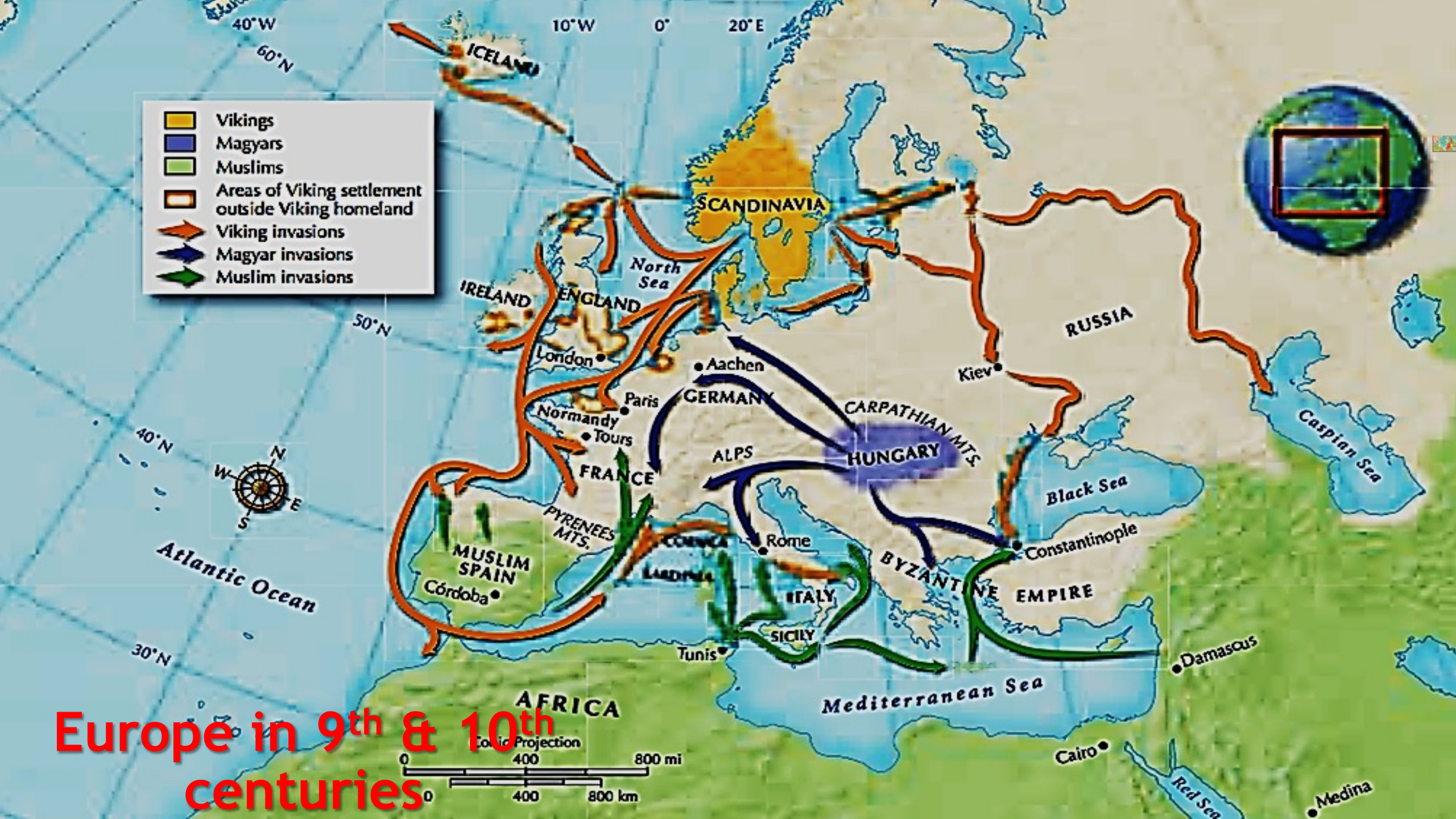
Charlemagne's Nobility

□ His strategically placed local counties had established military control

- ✓ Each had armed might used to administer the land.
- ✓ Each had sufficient power to develop local semi-autonomy.
- ✓ Each sought to challenge weak kings to gain independence.
- ✓ Strong kings kept them in line.
- ✓ Under a strong king, each count had three main duties:
 - ✓ Maintain a local military force loyal to the king
 - ✓ Collect tribute and dues owed the central court
 - ✓ Administer justice
- ✓ Peasants suffered Ordeals: cold water, hot water, and hot iron
- ✓ Charlemagne used royal **envoys** to oversee his counts



Three New Waves of Invasions in 9th & 10th centuries

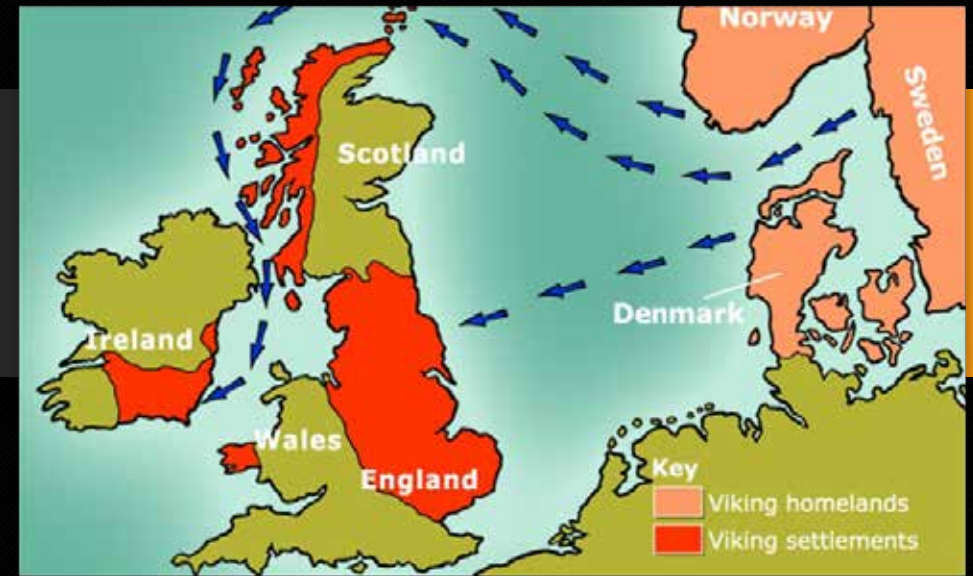


Europe in 9th & 10th centuries

Three New Waves of Invasions in 9th & 10th centuries

1. Viking Raids from North

- They were Germanic people from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.
- Destroyed governments of England & Ireland
- From 800 to 1000 C.E they brought large sections of Europe under their rule.
- Often they married local women and adopted the local languages and some of the customs.



Three New Waves of Invasions in 9th & 10th centuries

2. Magyars (Huns) From East

- The Hungarians
- Central European steppe people, they subdue northern Italy, Bavaria, the Franks land, and Saxony.
- **The Saxony** king **Otto I** defeated them in 955 C.E. the battle of Leyfelt
- He redefined Germany-French boundaries



Three New Waves of Invasions in 9th & 10th centuries

3. Saracens (Muslims) from South

- In the Middle Ages, any person—Arab, Turk, or other—who professed the religion of Islam.
- From N. Africa, Muslims began new waves of invasions.
- They already were ruling Spain, now conquered Sicily, central Italy and south France



THE VIKING INVASION

- <https://www.3cm mediasolutions.org/LTI/COURSEMEDIA/PLAY?ID=8965&CID=D4D6FC8AF3300EDF9990996C9E8CA69D9D462D4F>

- Vikings from 17 – 25
- How life was then 25 - 30
- Crusades 30 - 37

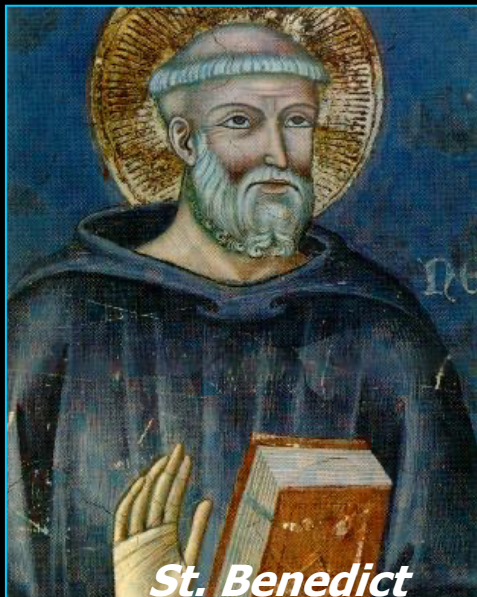


What was the Role of the Church in the Medieval Era?

Monks and Monasticism

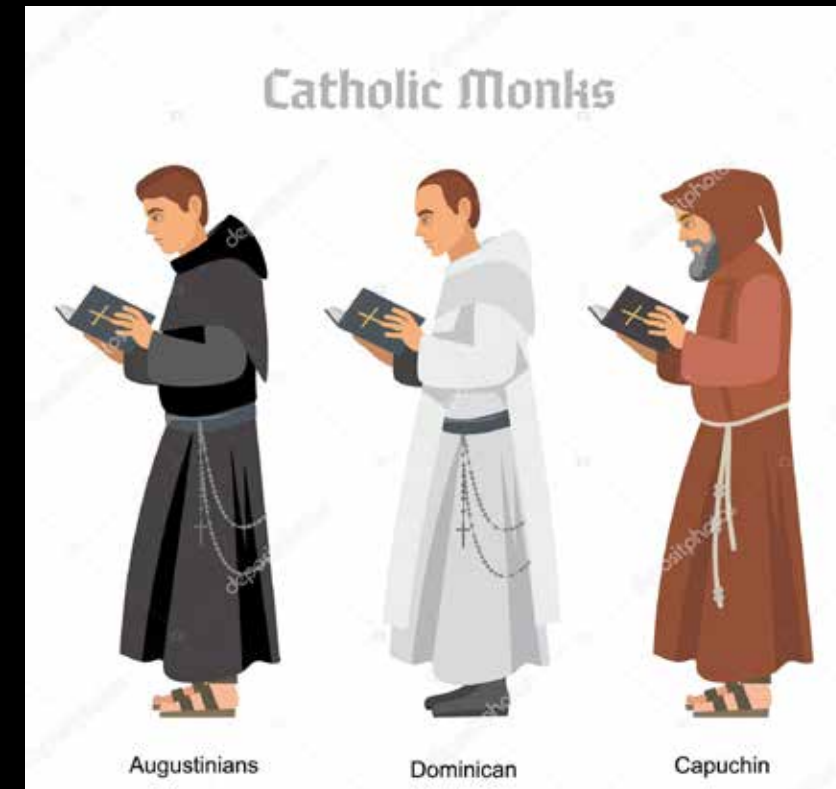
□ Cenobitic Monasticism

- St. Benedict (480-543 AD):
 - Poverty; Chastity; Obedience
 - ▶ Cenobitic monasticism is a monastic tradition that stresses community life.



Monks and Monasticism

- ✓ Monasteries preserved **Greco-Roman** documents.
- ✓ **St. Benedict** of Nursia (480-547) established the 1st monastery after Rome fell.
- ✓ In 529, he founded the model for all monasteries: **Mount Cassino**
- ✓ Created the monastic daily schedule.
- ✓ Prayer: **Spiritual retreat.**
- ✓ Work: till the soil.
- ✓ Maintain cultural values: **saving Greco-Roman knowledge.**
- ✓ **Benedict** established the monastic hierarchy and administration.
- ✓ Defined the power of the Abbot: **Absolute**
- ✓ Maintained the **intellectual life** of Europe.

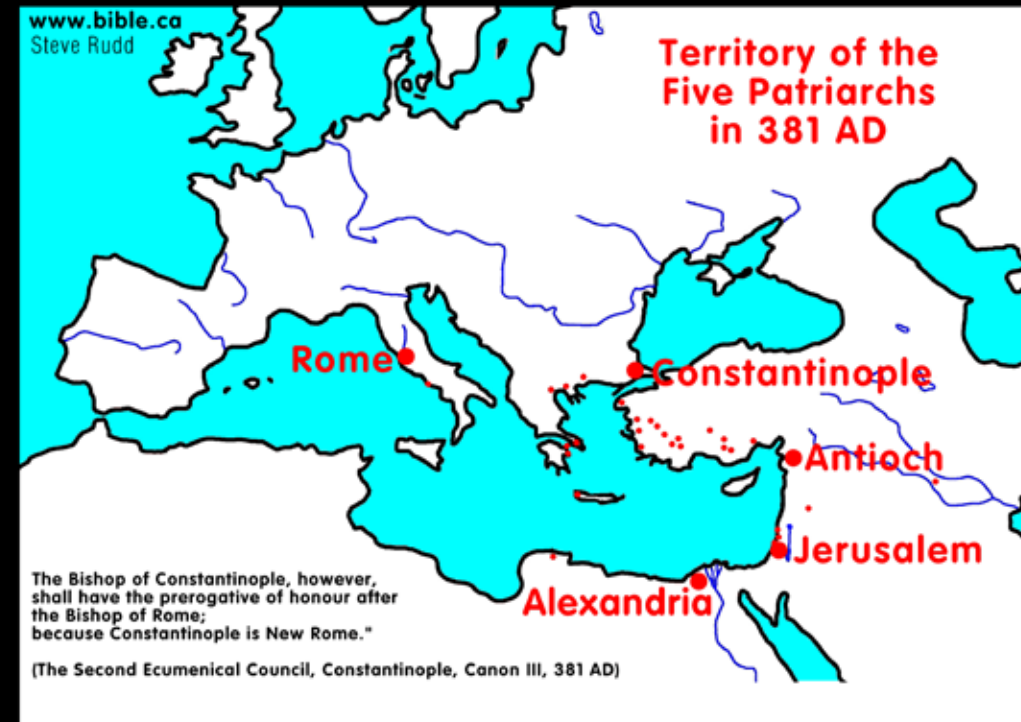


The Emerging of Medieval Church Leadership

Remember: before the fall of Rome, **five** patriarchs ruled the church

1. Constantinople,
2. Antioch,
3. Alexandria,
4. Jerusalem
5. and Rome

- 4 were in the East, and 1 was in the West
- The fall of Rome left only 1 patriarch isolated in the West [a potential pope]
- The Franks took over protecting the church as the Byzantine Empire faced the Rise of Islam.
- The isolation of the Bishop of Rome led to his primacy in the Roman Catholic Church.

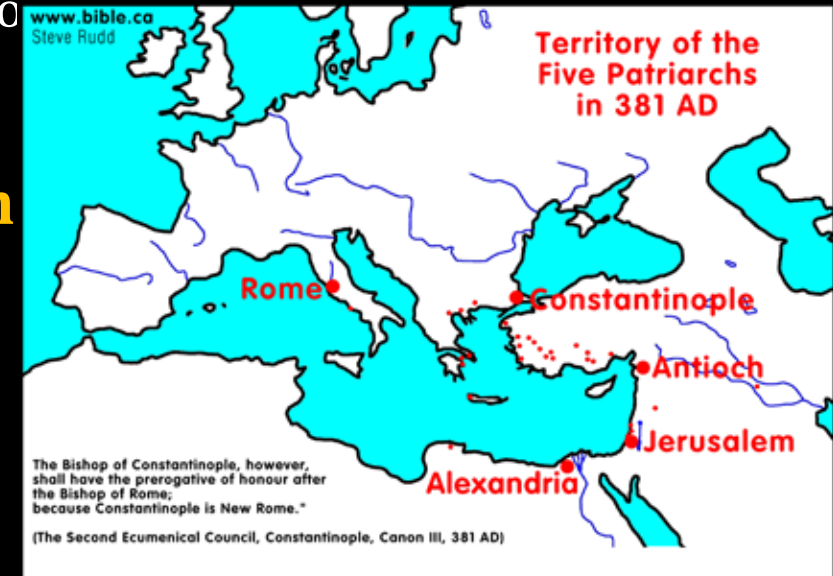


Papal Claims to Power: Pope Damascus I (366-384 CE)

- **Pope Damascus I** (366-384) claimed **Peter** was Jesus's heir
- Matthew 16:18-19 **18** *And I tell you, you are Peter, and on this rock, I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. I will give you the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and whatever you bind on earth shall be bound in heaven, and whatever you loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven.*
- Damascus claimed this passage identified **Peter** as Jesus's successor
- Apostolic succession passed Peter's authority to the Pope.
- **Damascus I claims authority over all other patriarchs**



Pope Damascus I (366-384 CE)



The Great Schism 1054 CE

The break between West & the Byzantine (Eastern) Churches

Features that led to the break:

- **Language:** Greek versus Latin began the break.
- Byzantine priests married; Roman Catholic priests didn't.
- **The Eucharist:** leavened bread in the East; unleavened bread in Europe/West
- The East defined doctrine using the Bible and Church Councils.
- The West relied on **papal decrees** and church canons.
- The most important doctrine difference was: **The Holy Spirit.**
- The **West:** Consubstantiation made **Jesus = to God = to the Holy Spirit.**
- The East gave God primacy over Jesus.
- The Nicene Creed before: "I believe in the Holy Spirit, the Lord, the giver of life, who proceeds from the Father."
- After Leo's edit (as it remains today): "I believe in the Holy Spirit, the Lord, the giver of life, who proceeds from the Father and the Son."



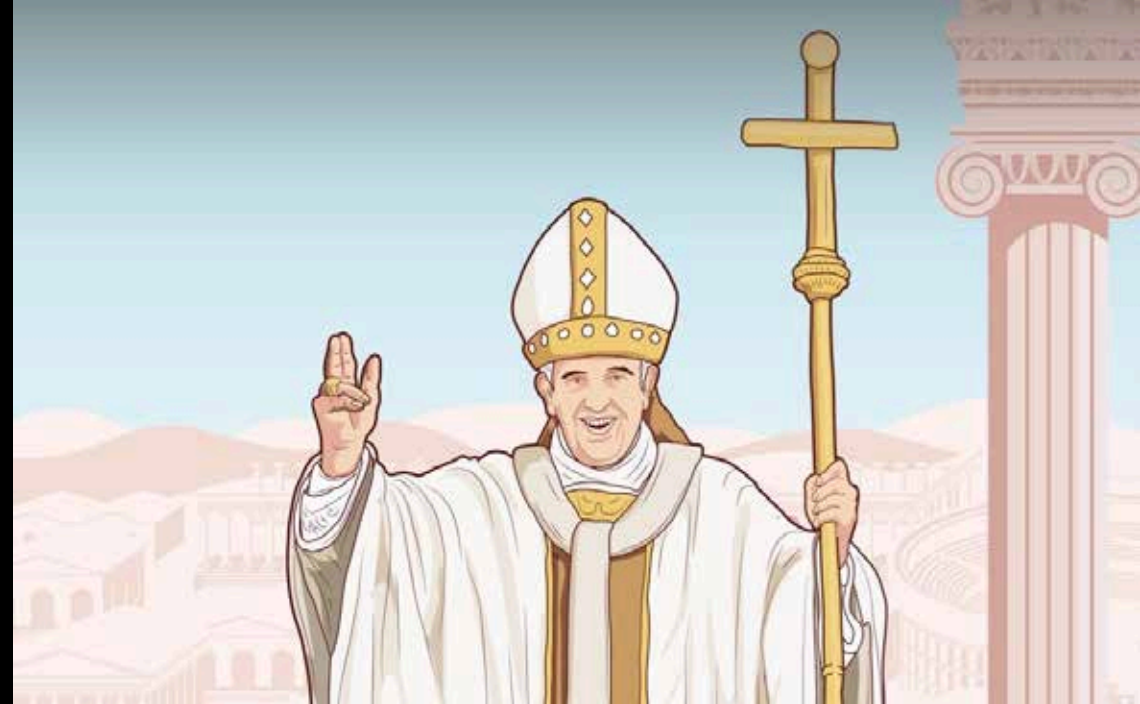
Medieval Religion Privilege

❑ Importance of the Popes & Church

❑ Church officials become the Educated class

• Privileges of Church

1. No taxes
2. Free from military service
3. Right to collect tithe
4. Special Court - Tried by Canon Laws
5. Popes & Excommunication



The Medieval Europe Pattern of Life

- The German Tribe dominates the church while exploiting its skills
- Life was local [isolated estates]
- Lords of the manor [knights] controlled all local parishes
- Secular priests [German] served the peasants
- They lived a similar lifestyle as the peasants in rural parishes
- **Western Europe:** German & Latin languages mixed
- **Central Europe:** German remained pure
- Germanic kings imposed their will on the bishops
- Kings appointed all bishops; knights appointed priests
- The German tribe defined society



The Medieval Estate

- The Germans create a rural union of the military & the church
- The three legitimate **estates** emerge again: All Rural
 - Those who pray: the church
 - Those who fight: lords & vassals
 - Those who work: peasants and serfs
- They become the foundation of medieval life
- The French Estates General [*parlement*] = the 3 estates after 1300
 - The First Estate: the Church
 - The Second Estate: The nobility
 - The Third Estate: the Bourgeoisie [Urban had replaced rural]
- By 1300 CE cities & had received charter [more about this later]



The Early Medieval Church

- Gelasius I (492-496) claimed that the church is above the state.
- The church used the voice 'what ought to be'; the state = 'what is'
- The church condemns the sins of the state as temporal.
- Those who pray claimed to be the conscience of those who fight.
- But this required moral purity among the celibate priests, monks, & nuns.
- Moral purity does not exist among humans.
- Also, the church is an institution & an administration & politics & sin.
- In the Early Middle Ages, the state dominated the church.
- The Church needed the state to survive.
- Yet, a rivalry for ultimate authority was already underway.
- Which is more important, the body of the soul?

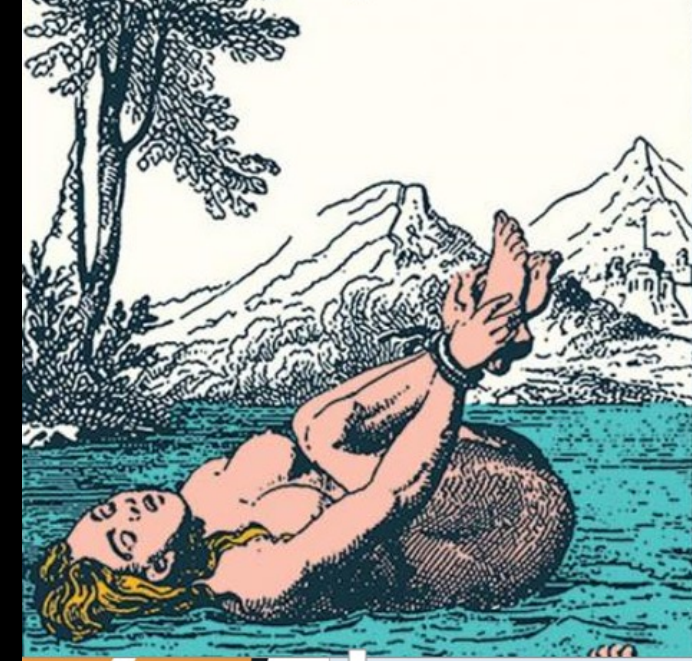


Law and Justice

- ✓ Ordeal of boiling water
- ✓ Ordeal of cold water
- ✓ Ordeal of the cross
- ✓ Ordeal of poison
- ✓ Ordeal of boiling oil



**Walking on red-hot
iron ordeal**



Water ordeal



Ordeal of boiling oil

The Crusades

The Crusades 1095 – 1289 A.D

- <https://www.3cm mediasolutions.org/lti/coursemedia/play?id=8965&cid=d4d6fc8af3300edf9990996c9e8ca69d9d462d4f>

- How life was then 25 - 30
- Crusades 30 - 37



Historical Background

Constantinople, the New Rome 330 – 1453 C.E

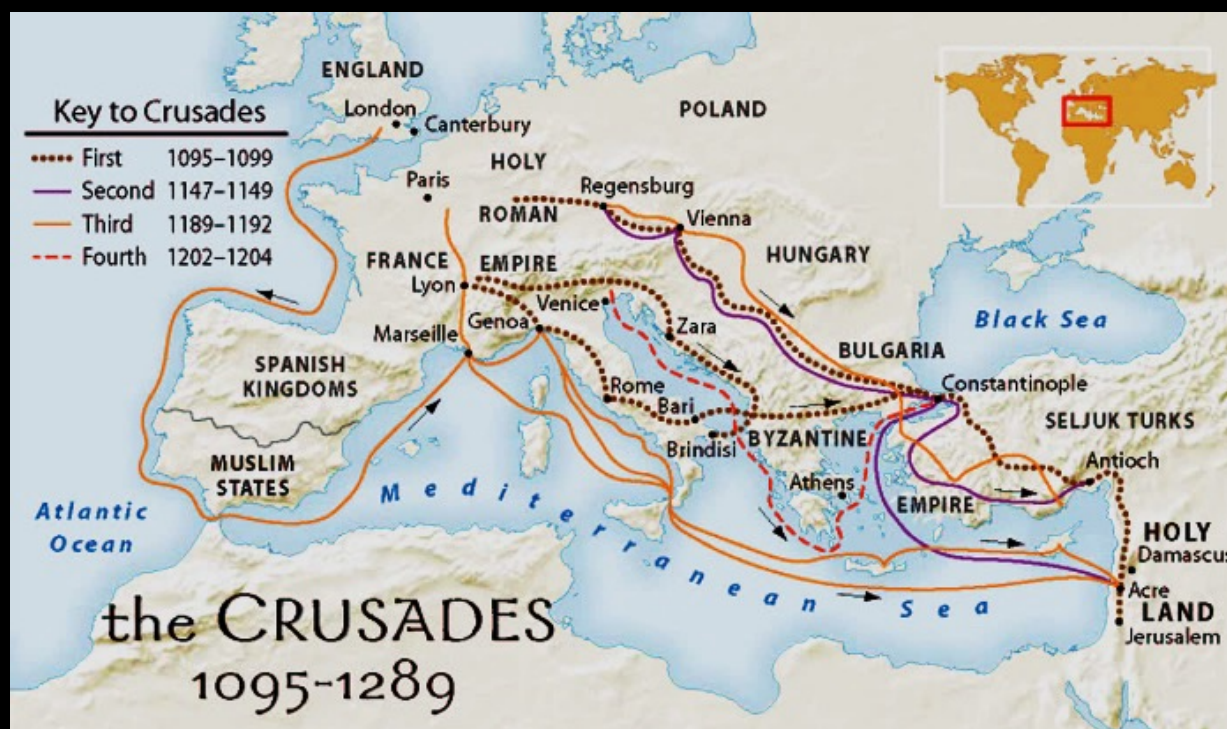
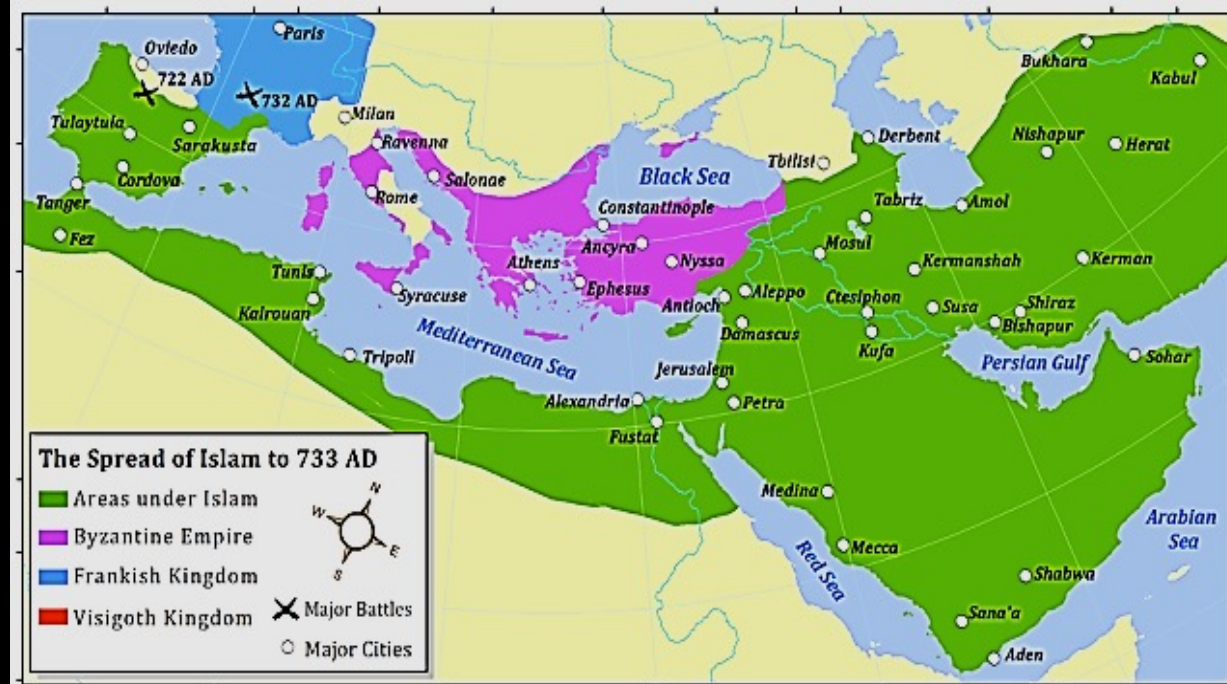
- **The fall** of Rome to the **Ostrogoths** in **476 C.E** marked the end of the western half of the Roman Empire.
- The eastern half continued as the Byzantine Empire, with **Constantinople** as its capital.
- **Constantine** wanted this city to be built from scratch as the center of the Christian world.
- He and his following emperors made **Constantinople** into one of the most **elaborate** and **civilized** cities in the world



Hagia Sofia Church and Mosque, Istanbul

Motives of the Crusades

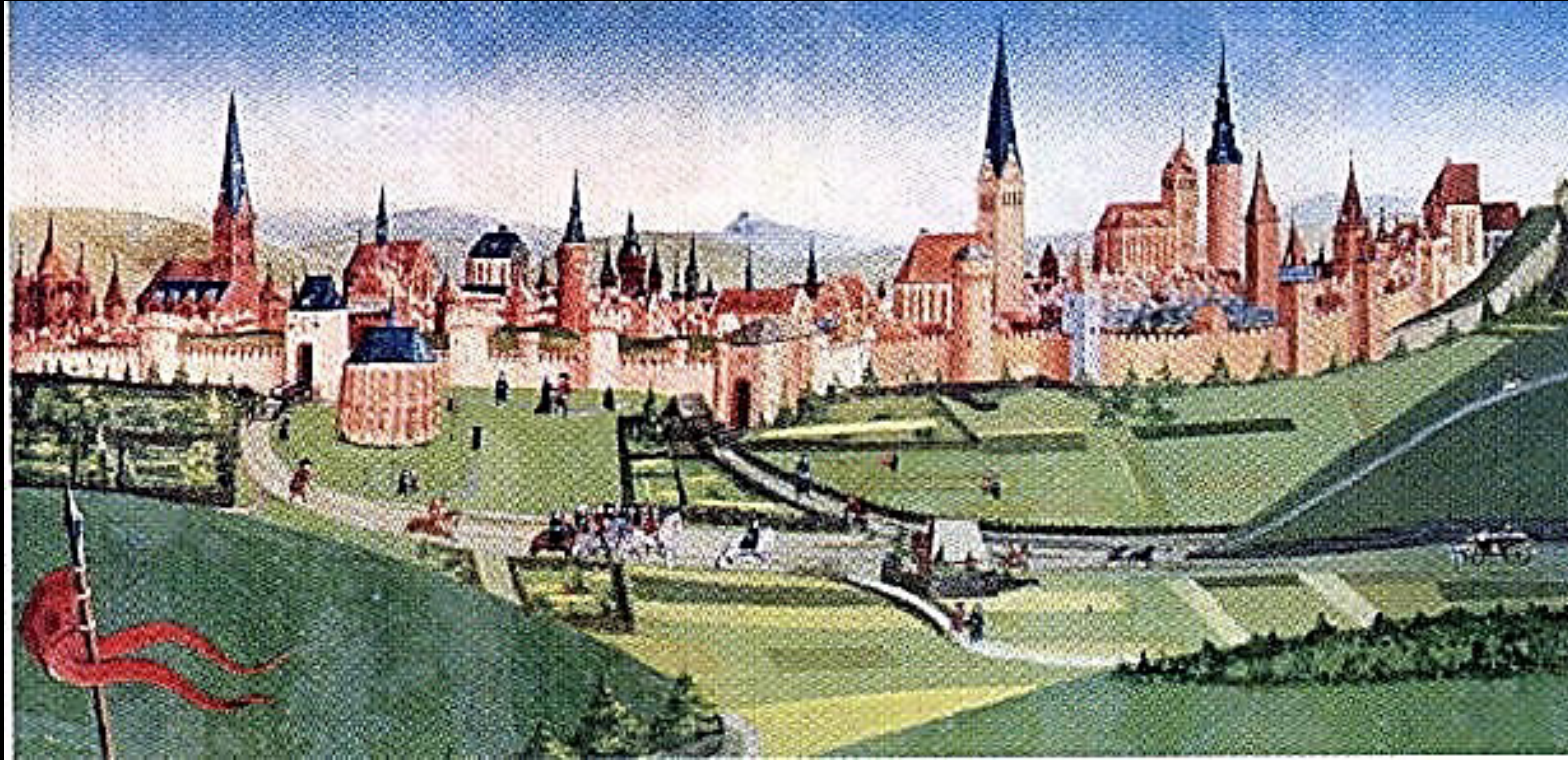
1. Religious
2. Political
3. Economical



The Reasons to Go Crusading

- In **1071 Muslim (Turkish)** won important victories over the Byzantines.
- The Byzantine Emperor asked **Pop Urban II** to help him against the Muslims.
- The Byzantine Empire could no longer protect itself or the West.
- **Christian pilgrims** needed **Protection**.
- **The Pope:** Uniting all the **Christendom** under the banner of the **Latin Church**.
- Italian city-states & **commercial** gains.





Late Medieval Europe 1300-1500 A.D.

Europe is in Disaster

The Late Middle Ages 1300-1500 A.D.
was an era of DISASTERS.



Disaster # 1: Famine

□ The Late Middle Ages 1300-1500 A.D. was an era of DISASTERS.

1) A mini-ice age returned

- ✓ A major drop in temperatures followed
- ✓ Heavy rainfall hit during the summer harvest for two decades
- ✓ The worst famine hits during 1315-1317
- ✓ This was a Eurasian event

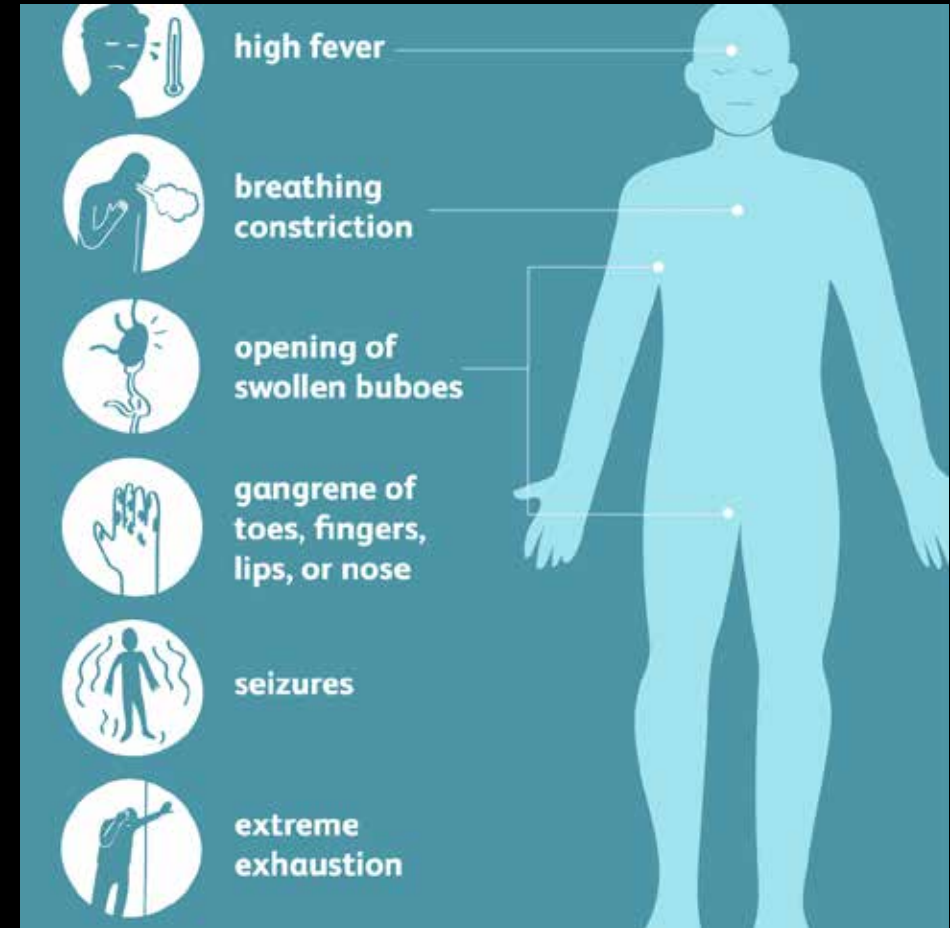
2) Also, Europe's population had reached its maximum 1000-1300 A.D.

- ✓ No food, and too many people
- ✓ Starvation was ubiquitous
- ✓ Rats began to travel as an unexpected event



Disaster # 2 : Bubonic Plague

- ✓ The first Black Death hit Europe (1347-1352)
- ✓ It was a hitchhiker disease [fleas→ rats→ humans]
- ✓ It traveled from China to Europe via the Silk Road
- ✓ The Mongols created the pathway on the Silk Road
- ✓ Pathology of the disease
 - ✓ Septicemia
 - ✓ Bubonic plague
 - ✓ Pneumonic plague
- ✓ Mortality rates: 60% - 70%
- ✓ Pandemic infection in Europe on & off from 1347 to 1640



Medieval Apocalypse BBC Documentary

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3c4KZKarKL4>

The Black Death: Two Different Points of View

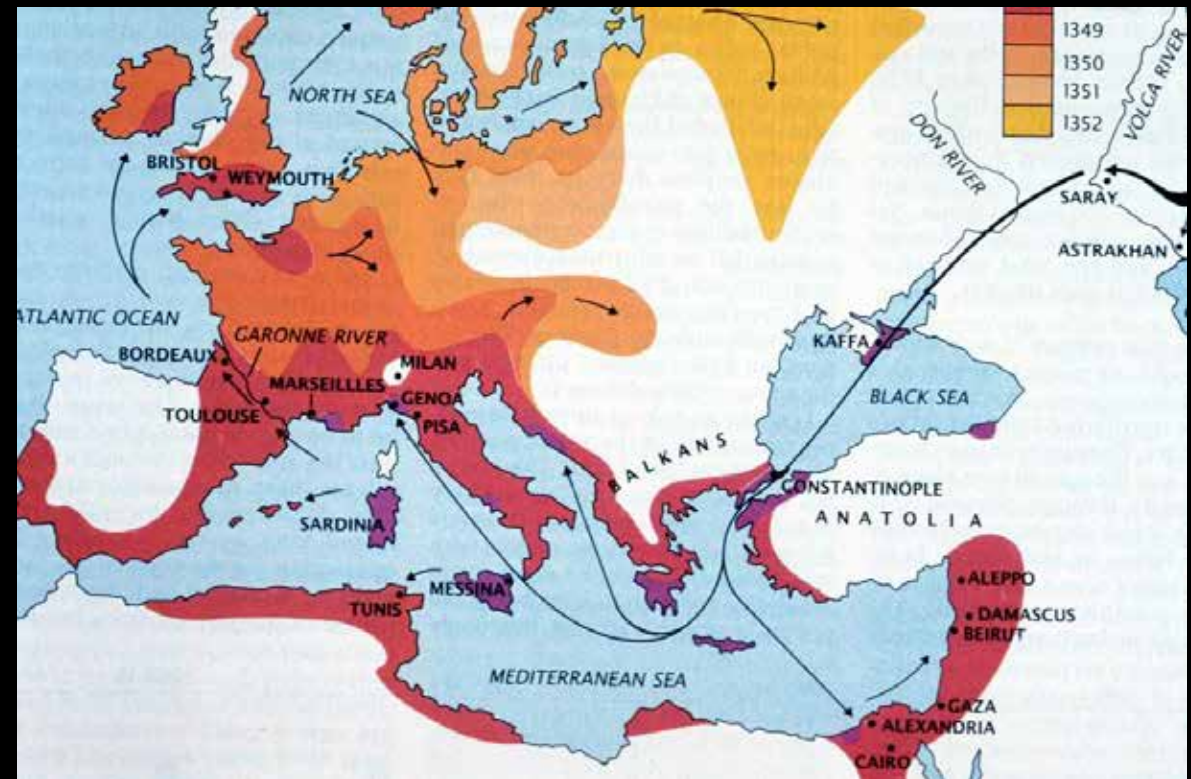
Medieval Europe v. Islamic Middle East

❖ Medieval Europe

- ✓ Catholics focused on Free Will & Original Sins
- ✓ God's Wrath was a warning
- ✓ Whatever happened was a reward or punishment
- ✓ How would Europe respond to this era of Death?

❖ Islamic Middle East

- ✓ 'Islam' means submission [surrender your will]
- ✓ A 'Muslim' means 'One who submits.'
- ✓ Whatever happens, is already decided by God
- ✓ How would the Muslims respond to this era of death?



Good Luck!

