

1 **World History I**

HIST 1210

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2 **Medieval Europe**

- Three main traditions
 - Classical
 - Christian/Jewish
 - Vernacular/barbarian

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3 **Classical inheritance**

- Language (Latin)
- Literary genres and traditions
- Philosophy
- Written laws (including marriage law and property rights).

4 **Classical inheritance**

- Political structures (hierarchy, idea of empire, taxation/finance, bureaucracy)
- Infrastructure: towns, roads, aqueducts, etc.
- Julian calendar (months).

5 **Judaism and Christianity**

- Sacred texts
- Church offices
- Interpretations of sacred and secular texts
- Family structure
- Church calendar (days of the week, holy days).

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6 **Vernacular traditions**

- Languages (French, German, English, etc.)
- Oral poetry
- Customary law
- Family structure
- Personal loyalty to military leader/ruler.

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7 **Einhard: Life of Charlemagne**

- He used to wear the national, that is to say, the Frank, dress--next his skin a linen shirt and linen breeches, and above these a tunic fringed with silk; while hose fastened by bands covered his lower limbs, and shoes his feet, and he protected his shoulders and chest in winter by a close-fitting coat of otter or marten skins.

8 **Einhard: Life of Charlemagne**

- He despised foreign costumes, however handsome, and never allowed himself to be robed in them, except twice in Rome, when he donned the Roman tunic, chlamys, and shoes; the first time at the request of Pope Hadrian, the second to gratify Leo, Hadrian's successor.

9 **Einhard: Life of Charlemagne**

- On great feast-days he made use of embroidered clothes, and shoes bedecked with precious stones; his cloak was fastened by a golden buckle, and he appeared

crowned with a diadem of gold and gems: but on other days his dress varied little from the common dress of the people.

10 **Discussion: 10 minutes**

- Look at Einhard's Life of Charlemagne. Find one example each of Charlemagne as exhibiting (a) classical, (b) Christian, and (c) barbarian/vernacular traits.

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11 **Writing**

- Pick one area of Charlemagne's life and give examples from Einhard's work that throw light on his personality.

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13 **Charlemagne: Blending of traditions**

- Hereditary king and military leader (vernacular)
- Emperor (Roman)
- Spoke Frankish (vernacular)
- Patron of the arts, sponsor of transcriptions of Latin literature (Roman)
- Public works projects (Roman)
- Oversight of religious establishment (Christian).

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14 **Medieval Europe**

- Rural Economy
 - Manors
 - Self-sufficient
 - Payments in kind to local nobility/aristocracy
 - Justice and protection given by local nobility
 - Innovations (around year 1000)
 - Heavy plow
 - Horse collar
 - Wind mills and water mills.

15 **Medieval Europe**

- Urban Economy
 - Survival of Roman centers
 - Smaller scale of urban life (local centers): Early Middle Ages
 - Beginning of significant urban growth: 10th century and later
 - Trade networks: Hanseatic League
 - Greater reliance on long-distance trade.

16 **Medieval Europe**

17 **Medieval Europe**

- Connections
 - Internal trade (Hanseatic League)
 - Trade with steppelands
 - Trade around Mediterranean
- Internal colonization
 - “In-fill” within communities (clearing wastelands, woodlands, etc.)
 - Colonization (mainly to the east)

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19  **Crusades**

- Knowledge of Islam
 - skimpy in north
 - better in south (particularly Spain)
- Western Europeans in eastern Mediterranean
 - mainly as pilgrims to Jerusalem
 - some trade
 - routes more dangerous under Seljuk Turks.

20  **Crusades**


- Appeal from Byzantine Empire
 - call for retaking of Byzantine lands
 - made public by the pope
 - promises of spiritual gain
 - hope for wealth, material gain.

21 22  **Crusades**

- Byzantine-Western interactions
 - People's Crusade
 - Cultural tensions
 - Disputes over objectives.

23  **Crusades**

- Results of First Crusade
 - Taking of Jerusalem
 - Crusader States
 - Ideal of Crusading
 - Access to luxury goods.









24  **Johannes of Trokelowe, 1315**

- Meat and eggs began to run out, capons and fowl could hardly be found, animals died of pest, swine could not be fed because of the excessive price of fodder.
- A quarter of wheat or beans or peas sold for twenty shillings [*In 1313 a quarter of wheat sold for five shillings.*], barley for a mark, oats for ten shillings.
- The summer rains were so heavy that grain could not ripen. It could hardly be gathered and used to bake bread down to the said feast day unless it was first put in vessels to dry.

25  **Disease: Definitions**

- Definitions
 - Epidemic and epizootic
 - Endemic and enzootic
 - Pandemic
 - "Plague"
 - A widespread disease
 - Outbreak of a specific disease (*yersinia pestis*)

Warning: next slide is gross

- 26  **Images from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**
(www.cdc.gov)
- 27  **Modern Plague: Map from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**
(www.cdc.gov)
- 28  **Plague in China and Eurasia**
- Epidemics in China in the 1320s
 - Muslim sources: coming from the east
 - Deaths of steppe peoples such as the Mongols.
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- 29  **Black Death**
- Bubonic plague
 - Death after 4-7 days
 - 60-90% mortality
 - Pneumonic plague
 - Death in 1-2 days
 - Nearly 100% mortality
 - Septicemic plague
 - Death in hours
 - Nearly 100% mortality.
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- 31  **Black Death**
- Population loss
 - Labor shortage
 - More land available
 - Families disrupted
 - Psychological stress
 - Preoccupation with death
 - Millenarianism and apocalypticism
 - Persecutions of Jews.
- 32  **Disease:**
Plague in Context
- Europe's tumultuous fourteenth century
 - Great Famine (early 1300s)
 - Plague (beginning 1348)
 - Hundred Years War (1338-1453)
 - Mongol Empire at its height
 - China refocusing southward
 - Middle East linked to world through religion.
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- 33  **Wars and Nation Building**
- Hundred Years War
 - England versus France
 - Reconquista
 - Christians versus Muslims in Iberia (Spain and Portugal).
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