Chapter 9

The High Middle Ages (1050–1450)
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Section 1: Growth of Royal Power in England and France

Section 2: The Holy Roman Empire and the Church

Section 3: Europeans Look Outward

Section 4: Learning, Literature, and the Arts

Section 5: A Time of Crisis
Chapter 9, Section 1

Growth of Royal Power in England and France

• How did monarchs gain power over nobles and the Church?

• What traditions of government developed under John and later English monarchs?

• How did strong monarchs succeed in unifying France?
During feudal times, monarchs in Europe stood at the head of society but had limited power. Nobles and the Church had as much—or more—power than the monarchs.

In order to expand their power, monarchs
- set up royal courts
- organized government bureaucracies
- developed systems of taxation
- built standing armies
- strengthened ties with the middle class

In this way, little by little over many centuries, these monarchs built the framework for modern-day nation states.
Evolution of English Government

1066
**Norman Conquest** = William of Normandy defeats Anglo-Saxons at Hastings.

1086
**Domesday Book** = William I uses this survey as a basis for taxation.

1160s–1180s
**Common Law** = Henry II lays foundation for English legal system.

1215
**Magna Carta** = John signs this document limiting royal power and extending rights.

1295
**Model Parliament** = Edward I summons Parliament, which includes representatives of common people.
Monarchs in France did not rule over a unified kingdom. However, under strong Capetian kings, such as Philip II and Louis IX, they slowly increased royal power.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Philip II</th>
<th>Capetians</th>
<th>Louis IX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Granted charters to new towns</td>
<td>made the throne hereditary added to their lands by playing rival nobles against each other</td>
<td>Checked up on local officials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduced a standing army</td>
<td>won the support of the Church</td>
<td>Expanded royal courts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filled government positions with loyal middle-class officials</td>
<td>built an effective bureaucracy</td>
<td>Outlawed private wars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduced new national tax</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ended serfdom in his lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quadrupled land holdings</td>
<td></td>
<td>Left France an efficient, centralized monarchy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Why did Holy Roman emperors fail to build a unified state in Germany?

How did power struggles and rivalry in Italy affect popes and emperors?

What powers did the Church have at its height?
With secular and religious rulers advancing rival claims to power, explosive conflicts erupted between monarchs and the Church.

- After the death of Charlemagne, the Holy Roman Empire dissolved into a number of separate states.

- German emperors claimed authority over much of central and eastern Europe and parts of France and Italy.

- The hundreds of nobles and Church officials, who were the emperor’s vassals, held the real power.
Chapter 9, Section 2

The Struggle Over Investiture

The Holy Roman emperors and other monarchs often appointed the Church officials within their realm. This practice was known as lay investiture.

Popes, such as Gregory VII, tried to end lay investiture, which they saw as outside interference from secular rulers.

The struggle over investiture dragged on for almost 50 years.

Finally, in 1122, both sides accepted a treaty known as the Concordat of Worms. It stated that only the Church could appoint bishops, but that the emperor had the right to invest them with fiefs.
During the 1100s and 1200s, ambitious German emperors struggled with powerful popes as they tried to gain control of Italy.

While the emperors were involved in Italy, German nobles grew more independent. As a result, Germany did not achieve unity for another 600 years.

In Italy, the popes asked the French to help them overthrow the German emperors. Power struggles in Italy and Sicily led to 200 years of chaos in that region.
“The pope stands between God and man, lower than God, but higher than men, who judges all and is judged by no one.”

—Pope Innocent III

• Pope Innocent III claimed supremacy over all other rulers. He used the tools of excommunication and interdict to punish monarchs who challenged his power.

• After Innocent’s death, popes continued to press their claims for supremacy. However, English and French monarchies were becoming stronger. The papacy soon entered a period of decline.
Chapter 9, Section 3
Europeans Look Outward

- What advanced civilizations flourished around the world in 1050?
- What were the causes and effects of the Crusades?
- How did Christians in Spain carry out the Reconquista?
As Western Europe was just emerging from a period of isolation, civilizations were thriving elsewhere.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISLAMIC EMPIRE</th>
<th>INDIA</th>
<th>CHINA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Islamic civilization spread from Spain to India.</td>
<td>Cities thrived, despite political division.</td>
<td>Culture flourished under Tang and Song dynasties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamic traders went as far as West Africa.</td>
<td>Hinduism and Buddhism flourished.</td>
<td>Chinese made advances in technology.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WEST AFRICA</th>
<th>AMERICAS</th>
<th>BYZANTINE EMPIRE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Sonike people built the great trading empire of Ghana.</td>
<td>Mayas cleared rain forests to build cities.</td>
<td>Scholars studied Greek and Roman writings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchants traded gold all over the world.</td>
<td>Native Americans in Peru built empires.</td>
<td>Merchants mingled with traders from the Italian states.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 9, Section 3
Crusades, 1096–1204

Predominantly Muslim lands, 1095
First Crusade, 1096–1099
Second Crusade, 1147–1149
Third Crusade, 1189–1192
Fourth Crusade, 1202–1204

Azimuthal Equal Area Projection
0 250 500 Miles
0 250 500 Kilometers

Area of inset map

0 250 500 Miles
0 250 500 Kilometers
Turks invade Palestine and attack Christian pilgrims.

Crusaders were motivated by religious zeal and the desire to win wealth and land.

Pope Urban hopes to heal the **schism**, or split, between Roman and Byzantine churches and increase papal power.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>CAUSES</strong></th>
<th><strong>EFFECTS</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turks invade Palestine and attack Christian pilgrims.</td>
<td>Religious hatred grows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crusaders were motivated by religious zeal and the desire to win wealth and land.</td>
<td>Trade increases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pope Urban hopes to heal the <strong>schism</strong>, or split, between Roman and Byzantine churches and increase papal power.</td>
<td>Europe develops a money economy, which helps undermine serfdom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Power of feudal monarchs increases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Europeans become curious about the world.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Western Europe Emerges From Isolation

## Immediate Effects
- Population growth
- End of feudalism
- Centralized monarchies
- Growth of Italian trading centers
- Increased productivity

## Long-Term Effects
- Renaissance
- Age of Exploration
- Scientific Revolution
- Western European colonies in Asia, Africa, and the Americas
The campaign to drive the Muslims from Spain became known as the Reconquista, or “reconquest.”

700s – Muslims conquered most of Spain. Christians began efforts to drive the Muslims out.
1085 – Christians recaptured the city of Toledo.
1300 – Christians gained control of the entire Iberian peninsula, with the exception of Grenada.
1469 – Isabella of Castile married Ferdinand of Aragon, uniting two powerful kingdoms.
1492 – Christians, under Isabella and Ferdinand, recaptured Grenada. The Reconquista was complete.

After 1492 – Isabella ended the tradition of religious toleration established by the Muslims and launched a brutal crusade against Jews and Muslims.
• How did medieval universities advance learning?

• How did “new” learning affect medieval thought?

• What styles of literature, architecture, and art developed in the High Middle Ages?
As economic and political conditions improved, the need for education expanded.

- By the 1100s, schools to train the clergy had sprung up around the great cathedrals. Some of these cathedral schools evolved into the first universities.

- The first universities were in Salerno and Bologna in Italy, and then in Oxford and Paris.

- The curriculum covered the seven liberal arts: arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, music, grammar, rhetoric, and logic.

- Women were not allowed to attend the universities.
An explosion of knowledge reached Europe in the High Middle Ages. Many of the new ideas were based on logic and reason, and posed a challenge to Christian thought, which was based on faith.

Christian scholars, known as scholastics, tried to resolve the conflict between faith and reason. **Scholasticism** used logic to support Christian beliefs.

The scholastic Thomas Aquinas concluded that faith and reason existed in harmony. Both led to the same truth, that God ruled over an orderly universe.

Science made little progress in the Middle Ages because most scholars still believed that all true knowledge must fit with Church teachings.
As economic and political conditions improved, Europeans made notable achievements in literature and the arts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LITERATURE</th>
<th>ARCHITECTURE</th>
<th>ART</th>
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<tr>
<td>New writings in the <strong>vernacular</strong>, or language of everyday people, captured the spirit of the times.</td>
<td>Towering stone cathedrals symbolized wealth and religious devotion.</td>
<td>Sculptors portrayed religious themes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The epic <em>Song of Roland</em> (France)</td>
<td>The Romanesque style reflected Roman influences.</td>
<td>Stained-glass windows added to the splendor of Gothic churches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dante’s <em>Divine Comedy</em> (Italy)</td>
<td>The Gothic Style was characterized by <strong>flying buttresses</strong>, or stone supports that stood outside the church.</td>
<td>The Gothic style was applied to painting and <strong>illumination</strong>, the artistic decoration of books.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaucer’s <em>Canterbury Tales</em> (England)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• How did the Black Death cause social and economic decline?

• What problems afflicted the Church in the late Middle Ages?

• What were the causes, turning points, and effects of the Hundred Years’ War?
By 1347, the bubonic plague had spread to Europe. Before it had finished taking its toll, one in three Europeans had died.
The Black Death Caused Social and Economic Decline.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Effects</th>
<th>Economic Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Some people turned to magic and witchcraft for cures.</td>
<td>As workers died, production declined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others believed they were being punished by God.</td>
<td>Surviving workers demanded higher wages. As the cost of labor soared, inflation, or rising prices, broke out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some people turned to wild pleasure, believing the end was inevitable.</td>
<td>Landowners abandoned farming, forcing villagers to look for work in the towns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal life broke down.</td>
<td>Unable to find work, peasants revolted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals turned away from neighbors and relatives to avoid contagion.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christians blamed and persecuted Jews.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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Chapter 9, Section 5
Upheaval in the Church

The late Middle Ages brought spiritual crisis, scandal, and division to the Roman Catholic Church.

- Many priests and monks died during the plague.
- Plague survivors questioned why God had spared some and killed others.
- The Church could not provide strong leadership in desperate times.
- The papal court was moved to Avignon, during a period known as the Babylonian Captivity.
- Popes lived in luxury.
- Popular preachers challenged the power of the Church.
Between 1337 and 1453, England and France fought a series of conflicts, known as the Hundred Years’ War.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAUSES</th>
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<td>English rulers wanted to keep the French lands of their Norman ancestors.</td>
<td>In France, national feeling grew and kings expanded their power.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French kings wanted to extend their own power in France.</td>
<td>In England, Parliament gained the “power of the purse,” and kings began looking at trading ventures overseas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 1337, Edward III claimed the French crown.</td>
<td>The longbow and cannon made soldiers more important and knights less valuable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Once fighting started, economic rivalry and a growing sense of national pride made it difficult for either side to give up.</td>
<td>Castles and knights became obsolete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monarchs came to need large armies instead of feudal vassals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Turning Points of the Hundred Years’ War

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Longbow</th>
<th>Joan of Arc</th>
<th>Cannon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>During the early years of the war, English armies equipped with the longbow overpowered their French counterparts equipped with the crossbow. An English archer could shoot three arrows in the time it took a French archer to shoot one.</td>
<td>From 1429 to 1431, Joan's successes in battle rallied the French forces to victory. French armies continued to win even after she was executed by the English.</td>
<td>The cannon helped the French to capture English-held castles and defeat England’s armies. French cannons were instrumental in defeating English forces in Normandy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>