

History of Medieval Europe

<Beginning of Medieval Europe>

375 Beginning of *The Migration of the Germanic peoples*

476 The Western Roman Empire became extinct.

<Francia>

481 **Kingdom of the Franks** (*F* : **Royaumes francs**, *G* : Fränkisches Reich)

Merovingian dynasty (*F* : Mérovingiens, 481-751)

Clovis Premier (The founder, *Reign time* 481-511)

732 **Battle of Tours** (*F*: **Bataille de Poitiers**)

"Major Domus" **Karl Martell** repulsed the Omayyad dynasty.



Roman Catholic Church and Carolingian (Karl Martell and his son Pippin) came to cooperate closely.



751 **Pippin III** (Pippin der Jüngere, *F*: **Pépin le Bref**) became the King.

Carolingian dynasty (*F* : Carolingiens, 751-987)

800 **Charlemagne** (*G* : **Karl der Große**, Pippin's son, Frankish King 768-814)

became the "**Empereur d'Occident**" (Western Roman Emperor).

Pope Leo III gave him an emperor crown of the Western Roman Empire.

※ *The significance of the coronation of Charlemagne*

1. The political significance

Western Europe world had the political power,
and became independent of the Byzantine Empire.

2. The cultural significance

Western Europe added the Germanic element to Greek-Roman culture and Christianity,
and became the new cultural sphere.

3. The religious significance

Roman Catholic Church became independent of Greek Orthodox Church.

<Division of Frankish Empire>

Ludwig I (Charlemagne's son) had three sons.

843 **Treaty of Verdun**

- **Middle Francia** was received by his eldest brother Lothar I.
 ••••Lorraine (*G* : Lothringen) and North Italy
- **East Francia** was received by Ludwig II (der Deutsche).
- **West Francia** was received by Charles II (le Chauve).

870 **Treaty of Meerssen**



- **Middle Francia (North Italy)**
875 Carolingians became extinct.
 → North Italy was in the split state and was a Holy Roman Empire territory.
- **East Francia (=Germany)**
911 Carolingians became extinct.
 → 961 **Otto I (der Große)** became the Emperor of "**the Holy Roman Empire**".
 G : **Heiliges Römisches Reich (Deutscher Nation)** ~ 1806
- **West Francia (=France)**
987 Carolingians became extinct.
 → Capetian dynasty (*F* : dynastie des **Capétiens**, 987-1328)
 Hugues Capet (Comte de Paris) became the King of France.

<England>

449 (?) The Anglo-Saxons (Angle, Saxon and Jutes) moved to England.
 → **Heptarchy** era

829 King **Egbert** unified England. (Anglo-Saxon dynasty, ~ 1066)

Alfred the Great (871-899, grandchild of Egbert) repulsed Viking.

<Viking>

Normans, Swedes, Danes . . . North Germanic peoples living in Scandinavia and Jutland
They went into Europe all part from the 9th century.

- **Russia** . . . **Rurik** (c.830-879、Swede-Rus) founded **Novgorod**. (862)
 - **Kievan Rus'** (882-1240、 → Mongol invasion)
 - Grand Duchy of Moscow → Russian Empire
- **Duché de Normandie** . . . **Rollo** received Normandy from the King of West Francia. (911)

• England

1066 "Norman Conquest"

William Duke of Normandy (Guillaume de Normandie) conquered England.
Norman dynasty (1066-1154) , **William I the Conqueror** (-1087)

※ Because England was a conquest dynasty,
its royal authority was strong exceptionally from the Middle Ages.

<Feudalism>

King (or Emperor) gave some territories to feudal lords (dukes, count etc.),
and feudal lords were under obligation of military service to the king.

Feudal lords gave some territories to knights (cavalier), ...

※ Under the medieval feudalism,
the royal authority of Europe each country besides England was weak,
and feudal lords' power was strong.

<Serfdom and Manor>

Serfdom is the status of peasants under feudalism, specifically relating to **manorialism**.

Manor is the land which a feudal lord rules.

In the manor, **serfs** were under many obligations.

corvee, **paying tribute**, marriage tax, death tax,
tithes (a tax collected by a church in the Middle Ages)

<The authority of the church>

• Investiture Controversy

It was the most significant conflict between Church and State in medieval Europe.

The Pope deprived the Investiture from the emperor.

The emperor resisted the Pope hard, but....

1077 **"Road to Canossa"**

Heinrich IV (Holy Roman Emperor) groveled before **Pope Gregorius VII.**

The Emperor was forced to humiliate himself on his knees
waiting for three days, while a blizzard raged.

<Crusades>

Western Europe feudal society became stable.

→ Their desire of foreign development grew.

Seljuq dynasty of Turks pressed Byzantine Empire.

→ Byzantine Empire demanded relief from Roman Catholic Church.

1095 **Council of Clermont**

Pope Urbanus II declared a **Crusade** against the Saracens.

Its purpose was to recapture sacred place Jerusalem.

1st. Crusade (1096-99) conquered Jerusalem,

but it was recaptured again by Saladin (1187).

3rd. Crusade (1189-92)

Friedrich I Barbarossa (Holy Roman Emperor)

Richard I the Lionheart (*F:Cœur de Lion*, King of England)

Philippe II Auguste (King of France)

vs

Saladin (King of Egypt Ayyubid dynasty, Salah ad-Din)

4th. Crusade didn't go to the sacred place, captured the Byzantine Empire,

and plundered its Capital Constantinople.

※ Significance of Crusades

····· Their purpose was not achieved. But...

- Islamic culture and the ancient Greek culture (inherited by Islam world)
were transmitted to Europe. → **Renaissance of 12th Century**
- Commerce revived,
and Medieval communes (self-governing cities) were formed and developed.
- Feudal lords declined,
and the royal authority has begun to be strengthened.

<Medieval communes(self-governing cities)>

They were based on partial democracy, and ruled by influential citizens.

- Italy ···· **Commune** was a city-state (republic city) including nearby regions.

North Italy ···· Venezia, Genova, Firenze etc.

- Germany ···· **Free imperial city** was given an autonomy from Holy Roman Emperor.

(G : **Freie Reichsstadt**, Freistadt, Reichsstadt)

North Germny Hanseatic League (G : Hanse) ···· Lübeck, Hamburg, Bremen etc.

South Germny Augsburg, Nürnberg etc.

- Flanders ···· Ghent (F : Gand, D : Gent) , Bruges (F : Bruges, D : Brugge)

Antwerp (F : Anvers, D : Antwerpen) etc.

※ **Guild** (G : **Zunft**, F : Corps de métier)

was the association formed between merchants and craftsmen.

→ merchant guild, craft guild

craft guild (Zunft)

master (G: Meister) = member of guild

|

journeyman (G: Geselle) = skilled worker

|

apprentice (G: Lehrling)

- ▶ In medieval Germany, a craftsman moved from one town to another, as a *wandering journeyman*, to gain experience of different workshops. It was an important part of the training to become a master.

- ▶ In order to become a master, the journeyman had to submit a "masterpiece" to the guild, and had to be examined and pass.

<Emancipation of serfs in medieval Western Europe>

While the money economy gradually advanced in the latter half medieval, feudal ground rent (**corvee, paying tribute**) became to be paid by **money**.
= monetary ground rent

1346-53 "Black Death" = Plague (G: Pest) pandemic
→ Lord of manor reduced feudal ground rent.

<Western Europe in the latter half medieval>

(1). England

Plantagenet dynasty (1154-1399, *F*: Comtes d'Anjou)

succeeded to Norman dynasty, and possessed western half of France.

King **John** (the Lackland, 1199-1216)

fought with Philip II, and lost most of the territory in France.



1215 "Magna Carta"

New taxation needs approval of the assembly of prelates and boyards. etc.

The principle of "rule of law" was established.

1265 "Simon de Montfort's Parliament"

summoned representatives from shires and cities.

1295 "Model Parliament"

1341 The assembly split up into an upper and lower houses.

House of Lords (Senate) ····prelates and boyards

House of Commons ····representatives from shires and cities

(2). France

Philip IV (le Bel, 1285-1314)

1302 **États généraux**

Philip summoned representatives from 3 status.

(prelates, boyards and commoners)

1303 **Outrage of Anagni**

Philip arrested **Pope Bonifatius VIII**, and Bonifatius died in indignation.

Philip competed against the Pope about taxation to church property.

1309 "Babylonian Captivity of the Papacy" (-1377)

Philip moved the Holy See to Avignon and put it under the control.

1378-1417 "Schism (*L*: ecclesiae occidentalis schisma) "

The Holy See returned to Rome,

but the other Pope also existed in Avignon continuously.

(3). Hundred Years' War

▶ Economic background

England territory left in France ···· Guyenne (Bordeaux etc.)

Flandre imported wool from England.

→ Comte de Flandre (=duc de Bourgogne) formed an alliance with King of England, and opposed the King of France.

▶ Immediate cause

1328 Capetian dynasty became extinct in France.



Valois dynasty (F : dynastie des Valois, 1328-1589)

Philip VI de Valois (-1350) succeeded to the King of France.



King of England **Edward III** insisted on his succession right of French regality.

1339-1453 **Hundred Years' War**

England was superior at the beginning, but France regained later.

1429 **Jeanne d'Arc**, a daughter of farmer, broke siege in Orleans.

1453 By a French victory, the end of the war.

▶ Postwar

• France Centralization of power was developed by Valois dynasty.

• England During the War, the royal House of Plantagenet split into House of **Lancaster** and a House of **Yoke**.



(red rose)

(white rose)

1455-85 **Wars of the Roses**

House of Lancaster and House of Yoke contested the regality.

1485 **Henry VII** (-1509) won the regality.

Tudor dynasty (-1603) → *Absolute monarchy*

(4). Iberian Peninsula

Reconquista (*Esp*) ···· Reconquest activity of the Christianity nation to Muslim

▸ Spain

1469 Marriage of Isabel (Queen of Castilla) and Fernando (King of Aragon)

1479 Castilia and Aragon were united and became **the Kingdom of Spain**.

1492 Spain defeated Granada kingdom, and the **Reconquista** was completed.
(The same year, Columbus reached a new continent.)

(5). Germany

Because the Emperors were adhere to the name of "Roman Empire",
they deeply attached to ruling over Italy,
and neglected to govern their own country Germany.
→ "Holy Roman Empire" became only nominal.

The emperor was to be chosen in the election by feudal lords,
but the election often ran into difficulties.

1256-73 "Interregnum" ···· during which no emperor could be elected.

1356 "Golden bull" (*G* : Goldene Bulle) ···· promulgated by **Karl IV** (1347-78)
7 **Kurfürsten** (*E*: Electors) were appointed.

- | | |
|---|--|
| { | 3 ecclesiastical Electors: |
| | The Archbishops of Mainz, Trier and Cologne (Köln) |
| | 4 secular Electors: |
| | The King of Bohemia (<i>G</i> : der König von Böhmen) |
| | The Count Palatine of the Rhine (<i>G</i> : der Pfalzgraf bei Rhein) |
| | The Duke of Saxony (<i>G</i> : der Herzog von Sachsen) |
| | The Margrave of Brandenburg (<i>G</i> : der Markgraf von Brandenburg) |

After 1438, the House of **Hapsburg** monopolized the emperorship.

※ Independence of **Switzerland**

1291 Farmers started independence movement for the House of Hapsburg.

1499 Switzerland achieved independence in effect.