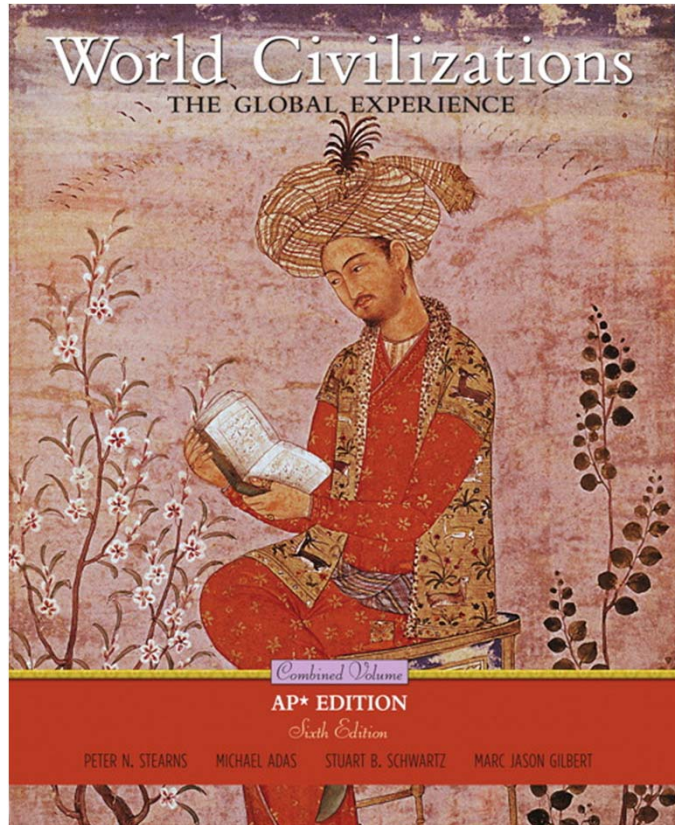


World Civilizations

The Global Experience

AP* Sixth Edition



Chapter 10

A New Civilization Emerges in Western Europe

A New Civilization Emerges in Western Europe

- I. Stages of Postclassical Development
- II. Western Culture in the Postclassical Era
- III. Changing Economic and Social Forms in the Postclassical Centuries
- IV. The Decline of the Medieval Synthesis

A New Civilization Emerges in Western Europe

500 C.E.	800 C.E.	1000 C.E.	1150 C.E.	1300 C.E.	1450 C.E.
500–900 Recovery period after Rome's fall; Christian missionaries work in northern Europe 732 Franks defeat Muslims in France	800–814 Charlemagne's empire 900–1000 Spread of new plows; use of horses in agriculture and transport 962 Germanic kings revive Roman Empire	1018 Beginning of Christian reconquest of Spain 1066 Norman conquest of England, strong feudal monarchy 1070–1141 Peter Abelard 1073–1085 Gregory VII, reform pope 1096–1270 Crusades	1150–1300 Gothic style spreads 1180 University of Paris 1200–1274 Thomas Aquinas and flowering of scholasticism 1215 Magna Carta 1226–1270 Louis IX of France 1265 First English parliament	1303 Seizure of papacy by French king 1338–1453 Hundred Years War 1348–1380 Black Death (bubonic plague)	1469 Formation of single Spanish monarchy

Stages of Postclassical Development

- 6th to 10th centuries
 - Fragmentation prevails
- Catholic church strong
- Iberia
 - Arab Muslims
- Core: France, Low Countries, Germany
 - Later, England

Stages of Postclassical Development

- Scandinavian Vikings
 - Raids from 8th to 10th centuries
- Literacy declines
 - except among churchmen

The Manorial System: Obligations and Allegiances

- Local, personal political organization
- Manorialism
 - Agricultural economy
 - Reciprocal obligations
 - In-kind labor for produce
 - Serfdom

The Manorial System: Obligations and Allegiances

- 800s
 - Agricultural innovation
 - Moldboard
 - Crop rotation

The Church: Political and Spiritual Power

- Popes follow Roman organization
 - Appoint bishops
 - Sponsor missionaries

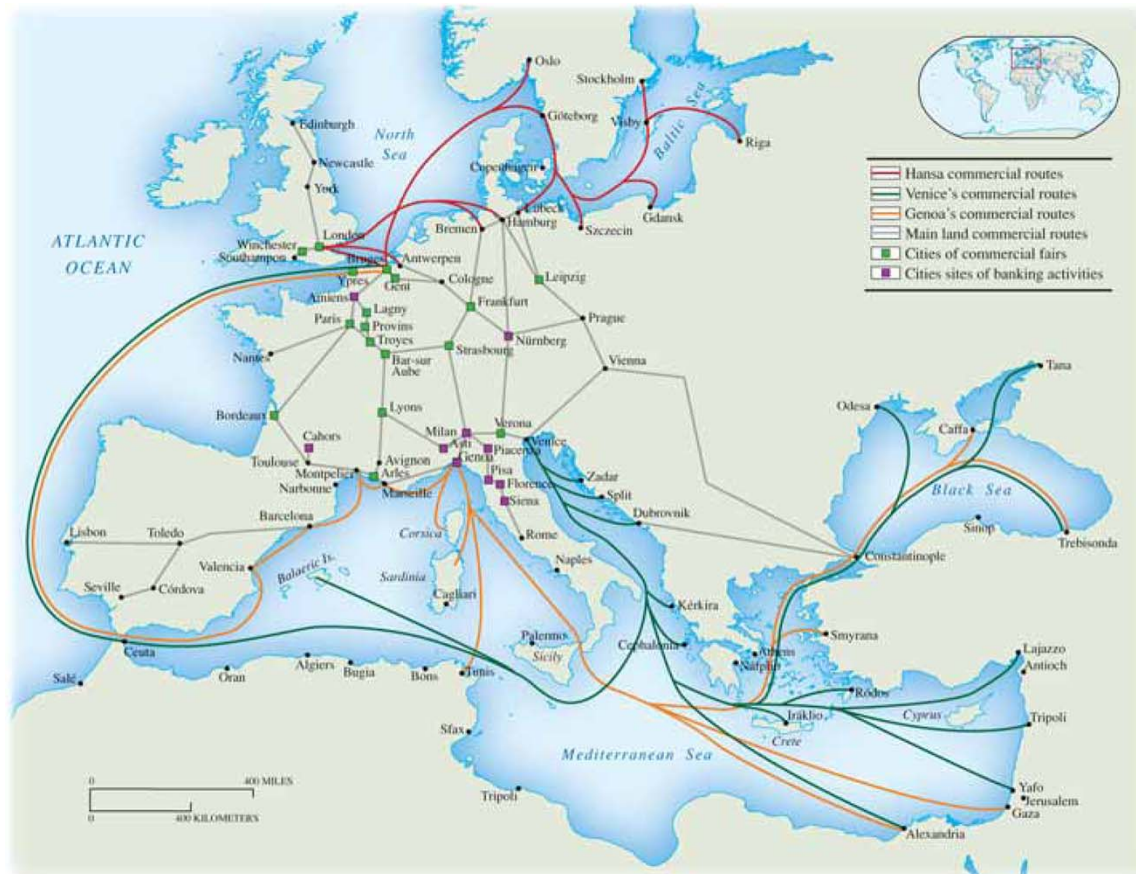
The Church: Political and Spiritual Power

- Monasticism
 - Benedict of Nursia
 - Benedictine rule
 - Spiritual functions
 - Holiness
 - Network
 - Pilgrimage centers

The Church: Political and Spiritual Power

- Monasticism
 - Secular functions
 - Education
 - Large estates
 - Shelter travelers
 - Universities, from 13th century

Charlemagne's Empire and Successor States



Charlemagne and His Successors

- Frankish Carolingian dynasty
 - Charles Martel
 - 732, Tours
 - Charles the Great (Charlemagne)
 - 800, crowned emperor
 - Copied Roman central administration
 - 814, death
 - Empire fragments
 - 843, Treaty of Verdun
 - Three kingdoms

Charlemagne and His Successors

- Holy Roman emperors
 - Ruling Germany, Italy

Western Europe Toward the End of the Middle Ages, c. 1360 C.E.



New Economic and Urban Vigor

- Agricultural improvements
 - Increased production
 - Surplus, wealth, population growth
- Towns grow
 - Literacy expands
- Education
 - Cathedral schools, from 11th century
 - Universities, from 13th century

Feudal Monarchies and Political Advances

- Personal relationship
 - Military service for land
- Some lords emerge more powerful
 - e.g. Capetian kings of France
 - Develop bureaucracies, states

Feudal Monarchies and Political Advances

- William the Conqueror
 - 1066, Norman conquest of England
 - Centralized government
 - Sheriffs, courts

Limited Government

- Political fragmentation continues
 - Monarchs limited by church, nobles, towns
- 1215, Magna Carta
 - King John recognizes supremacy of written law

Limited Government

- Representative bodies
 - Catalonia, from 1000
 - England, from 1265
- Monarchs continue to increase in power
 - Large conflicts
 - e.g. Hundred Years War

The West's Expansionist Impulse

- Germanic knights
 - From 11th century, into eastern Germany, Poland
- Iberia
 - Northern Christian states begin reconquista
- Vikings
 - Cross Atlantic

The West's Expansionist Impulse

- Crusades
 - Called by Urban II, 1095
 - Initial success
 - New contact with Islam

Religious Reform and Evolution

- Gregorian reform, 11th century
 - Based in monasteries
 - Gregory VII
 - Separation of secular and religious spheres
- Mendicants, 13th century
 - St. France, St. Clare, St. Dominic

Western Culture in the Postclassical Era

- Theology: Assimilating Faith and Reason
 - Exploration of Greek philosophy
 - Peter Abelard, 12th century
 - Rational examination of doctrine
 - Bernard of Clairvaux
 - Opposed to Abelard's approach
 - Mysticism
 - Debate in universities

Western Culture in the Postclassical Era

- Theology: Assimilating Faith and Reason
 - Thomas Aquinas
 - *Summas*
 - Faith primary, reason leads to understanding
 - Scholasticism
 - Roger Bacon

Religious Themes in Art and Literature

- Romanesque architecture
 - Especially monastic buildings
- Gothic
 - From 11th century

Religious Themes in Art and Literature

- 12th century
 - Vernacular, secular literature
 - e.g. *Song of Roland*
 - Geoffrey Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales*
 - *Troubadours*

Changing Economic and Social Forms in the Postclassical Centuries

- New Strains in Rural Life
 - Peasants v. landlords
 - Peasants slowly gain

Leading Trade Routes Within Europe and to the Mediterranean



Growth of Trade and Banking

- Commerce expands
 - Mediterranean zone joined with North Sea, Baltic
- Money replaces barter
- Banking, insurance merge
- Hanseatic League
 - Northern Germany, southern Scandinavia

Growth of Trade and Banking

- Merchants relatively free
 - But relatively low status
- Guilds
 - Craft associations
 - Protect markets
 - Ensure standards
 - Social role

Limited Sphere for Women

- Women generally lose ground
- Some opportunities as nuns

The Decline of the Medieval Synthesis

- Widespread warfare from 1300 to 1500
 - Hundred Years War
 - Weakens feudal order
- Population outstrips agriculture
 - Famines
- Bubonic Plague (Black Death)
 - from 1348

Signs of Strain

- Aristocracy lose military purpose
 - Foot soldiers more important
 - Increasingly decorative
- Church increasingly rigid

The Postclassical West and Its Heritage

- Formative period
 - Dynamic change

Global Connections: Medieval Europe and the World

- Ambivalent attitudes towards surrounding peoples
 - Repeated invasions formative
 - Islam recognized for its superiority in many areas
 - Learning, copying from Arabic world
 - Change in transcontinental connections
 - Volume of trade increases