I. The Middle Ages
   A. Elements of the Middle Ages (note: oversimplified to flat wrong – we’ll discuss that later)
      i. Parochial
      ii. Technologically stunted
      iii. Feudalism
      iv. Catholicism dominant
      v. Gothic Art/Architecture
   B. To end each of these:
      i. Parochial
         a) Vikings
            • Why do they raid?
            • Silver
            • Trade silver for food
               • Expansion of trade routes ends parochialism
      ii. Technologically stunted
         a) Crusades
            • Escape from violence of knights
               • Peace/Truce of God
               • Urban II channels violence to the “others”
            • Bring back knowledge
      iii. Feudalism
         a) Definition
            • Role of knights
         b) plague (this is ANOTHER one, don't confuse it with Justinian's – this is 1300's)
            • why is God doing this?
               • Maybe it's because we allow Jews to live here.
               • Maybe it's because we don't punish ourselves enough – flagellants
            • End of serfdom – peasants no longer bound to land
               • death of 1/3 to ½ of population (25 million of 75) in Plague
                  • allows opportunities for those remaining (after economic stagnation ends)
      iv. Catholicism dominant
         a) Also begins to end with plague – church does not have all answers
      v. Gothic Art/Architecture
         a) Purpose of Medieval art
         b) How Renaissance art differs – elements of Renaissance art
         c) Desire to show off for other nobles
            • Begins in Italian city-states
               • led by individual families – i.e. Medici's (Florence – wealthy) see map p. 310
               • competition between families – suggested by Castiglione
                  • military – Machiavelli – read p. 314
                  • cultural – Lorenzo de Medici – patron of artists (define patronage)
   II. Renaissance = “rebirth”
      A. coined by Jacob Burkhartd in 1860
         i. saw Classical, then crappy, then Classical again (Renaissance)
ii. Renaissance ideas
   a) revival of Classical period
      • idea that past has knowledge/secrets (Indiana Jones)
   b) emphasize individual ability
      • people are beautiful/smart/capable of great things
      • contrast with medieval church
   c) secularism
      • emphasis on worldly wealth/power over spiritual power
iii. modern historians accuse Burkhardt of overlooking continuity with Medieval Period
   • there were other times attempting to rebuild Classical Period
   • Christian philosophy remained

B. Trade gets big
   i. expansion of trade
      a) trade reduced because of fear of spreading Plague – then rebuilt by remaining families.
      b) Italian city-states become trading centers – wealthy gain power – Medici
      c) Hanseatic League (standardized weights/measure)
      d) luxury items (silk, glassware, precious stones & metal work, art [remember?], and of course SPICES)

III. Renaissance social order (The Three Estates)
   A. clergy
      i. powerful – held keys to salvation
      ii. learned – only ones with books, reading ability
      iii. political power due to powerful Catholic Church
   B. nobility
      i. 2-3% of population
      ii. Behavior patterns defined by Baldassare Castiglione (1478-1529) in Book of the Courtier (1528) – source of desire to compete with other nobles
         a) natural abilities – honor, grace, talent, noble birth
            • cultivate achievements – do well in military, classical education, music, painting
            • Code of conduct – modesty, services to king, gain power by outwitting competition
   C. Peasants & townspeople
      i. 85-95% of the population
      ii. Peasants had been tied to land, but recently broke free to work for wages (result of money economy, which was result of Plague)
      iii. Townspeople
         a) wealthy bankers, lawyers, shopkeepers, artisans
         b) property-less workers, unemployment, misery
   D. Women
      i. Middle Ages - women were heavily involved in production
      ii. Renaissance - production becomes part of business (taken over by men)
         a) women expected to stay home, obey husbands, bear sons
         b) only realistic chance of educated life - convents

IV. Humanism
   A. try to study like they did in Classical period (“Classical education”)
      i. liberal arts/humanities – poetry, rhetoric, history, philosophy, language
   B. Petrarch – father of humanism
i. first to call it “Dark Ages”
C. Gutenberg's press – movable type
i. changes
   a) books cheap enough for masses
   b) reduction in clergy's power (expansion of power also as more people read the Bible)
ii. popular books
   a) ½ of books printed were religious
   b) then many classics, legal works & philosophy, and finally popular romances

V. European States
A. The Hundred Years' War (1337 – 1453)
i. over English land in France – French want English OUT
ii. new technology
   a) English long bow – could kill armored knights
   b) gunpowder & cannons – could destroy castle walls
   c) together a & b end the effectiveness of knights
iii. Joan of Arc 1412 -1431
   a) visions
   b) Orleans
   c) victory
   d) capture & execution
iv. results:
   a) widespread bankruptcy of most European countries
   b) French nobility bankrupt – more powerful monarchy
   c) new kinds of warfare

B. France
i. Charles VII (d. 1461)
   a) est. royal army
   b) levy “taille” – direct tax (King has tax power instead of Estates General)
in. Louis XI 1461-1483 – called “The Spider”
   a) repression of nobility's power

C. England
i. War of the Roses 1455-1485
   a) House of York (symbol is white rose) were rulers – Richard III
      • remembered as a bad king – Shakespeare wrote a play depicting him as a hunchbacked, homicidal, dictatorial maniac
      • perhaps killed the heir to the throne (a child) and buried him and his brother at the bottom of some stairs in the Tower of London
      • bones found; they look like the kids'
      • killed his wife? to marry his niece, Elizabeth, to secure his claim to throne
      • Elizabeth was already engaged to Henry Tudor
   b) House of Lancaster (red rose) wanted to rule
      • headed by Henry Tudor
      • both houses were direct descendants of King Edward III – but Richard was the legitimate heir (but he was so unpopular Shakespeare wrote a play making fun of him)
   c) Tudor won & married (the same Elizabeth from above) to secure his claim to the throne
ii. Henry XII (1457 - 1509)
a) increased control by stopping nobles from having armies

D. Spain
i. Ferdinand of Aragon (1479 – 1516) & Isabella of Castille (1474-1504)
   a) combination of kingdoms
   b) power to appoint church officials
   c) Inquisition
      • expel Jews & Moors

E. Holy Roman Empire
i. think “Germany”
ii. Maximilian I – tried to unite but undermined by princes (too many nationalities)
iii. Habsburgs – intermarriage

VI. Eastern Europe
A. Muscovy (Russia) formed around kingdom of Moscow by Ivan III
   i. drove Mongols out
B. Ottoman Empire
   i. took over the Byzantines Empire at Constantinople

VII. Church
A. John Wycliff (1328 – 1384)
   i. against clerical corrupted and authority of the Pope
   ii. Bible available in vernacular language so all could read
   iii. Authority comes from Bible
   iv. bones dug up, burned and thrown into a river in 1428
B. Jan Hus (1369 – 1415) Prague – followers Husites
   i. Admirer of Wycliff
   ii. wanted to stop corrupted of church
   iii. invited to Council at Constance with guarantee of safety – arrested & burned as a heretic in 1415
   iv. Caused a bloody revolution between Czechs & Germans
C. Renaissance Popes
   i. reputation for a large amount of power, overindulgence