Middle Ages (54-57)

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| The High Middle Ages  “Dark Ages” or High Middle Ages- Period that saw development of ideas, economics, Technology, politics  Agriculture   * Improvements: Three-field/ Crop rotation, iron plow, * Increased production= increased population (1300s-75 million)   Feudalism   * Decentralized system based on obligations of loyalty and protection * Constant warfare (expensive) * Labor divided: Warriors, Church and Serfs/ Peasants   Towns and Commerce   * Improved economy= rise of towns * Skilled labor/ guilds * Free from feudal control * Guilds controlled quality/ production/ price and membership   + (7 guilds were needed for the Production of cloth) * City forms alliances for trade/ protection (ig. Hanse league of the Baltic) * Cities caused decline of Serfs and shift to a more commercial and money-oriented economy   National monarchies   * Feudal states lacked ability to govern large nations (feudal= decentralized) * Monarchs increased power to tax * Nobles struggled to limit monarchs power ig. Magna Carta.   The Church   * Height of political, spiritual, cultural power * Pope had power over kings- * **Innocent III (1198-1216)**- attempted to unify all of Christianity used the Church * Church Council (1215) formalized many church doctrines   Gender Roles   * Women were limited * Played important roles- assisted husbands with labor/ work * Warfare was constant- Woman role to rule or defend * Chivalry place women (nobles) at the center of culture   Universities and Scholasticism   * Towns = growth intellectual life * 13th century * Theology dominated all subjects of learning * Scholasticism- All logic and truths were based on church dogma (gods power)   The Crusades   * Showed Europeans power- wealth, pop. Allowed Europeans to attack * Crusades turned away from religious to prejudice and profit. * Crusades show Europeans interest in the world- stimulated exploration | Create a Paradigm of the High Middle Ages: PERSIA Chart:  Political  Economic  Religious  Social  Intellectual  Artistic |
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What conclusions can your draw from this time period?

Where was change happening? What factors might allow? What factors might prevent change?

What areas of life/ society are most likely to change?

What areas of life/ society are Least likely to change?

Traditional European Society Paradigm- W.W. Rostow- Stages of development.

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| Model of a Traditional Society Large Proportion of societal Resources used for raising the next generationLow Income Levels  1. **All factors of production are underutilized** 2. **Inadequate investment in education, health, transportation facilities** 3. **Economy based on barter rather than trade** 4. **Wide gap between rich and poor** 5. **Heavy taxation** 6. **Religion is very important** 7. **Local landlords hold much political and social power** 8. **Ceiling on productivity** 9. **Family and clan very important** 10. **Nationalism lacking** 11. **Science in pre-Newtonian** 12. **Caste System exists** 13. **Warfare endemic** 14. **Personal horizons very limited** 15. **Knowledge of the universe very limited** 16. **Sense of “Changelessness”** |  |