Middle Ages (54-57)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 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 IntellectualArtistic  |
| 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
 | PERSIA Chart: Political Decentralized systemConstant warfareConflict between Kings/ Nobles & Kings/ PopesEconomic Increased productionPowerful Guilds Increased Trade (towns)Religious Height of political, spiritual, cultural powerSocial increased populationCaste System ChivalryGender rolesIntellectualChurch dogma/ teachings basis for all thinkingScholasticism-Universities Artistic It was terrible- 5 year olds could do better |

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.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Model of a Traditional SocietyLarge Proportion of societal Resources used for raising the next generationLow Income Levels1. **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”**
 |  |