

The Late Middle Ages

Three Social Classes

Clergy: were in charge of spiritual matters and they were supposed to save your soul



Nobility: were the land-owners who played a significant role in government. They were there to protect their subjects.



Third Estate: Included everybody that was left.

This class included -

Middle Class

Peasants/Serfs

Slaves



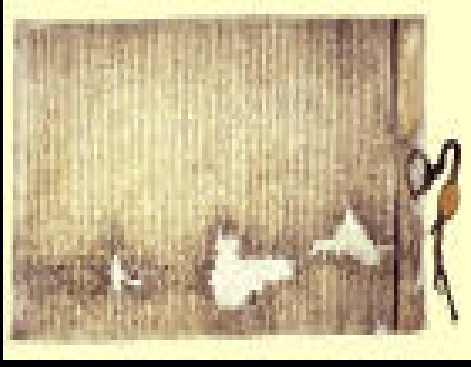
The Feudal System



- Governmental system in which lords ruled over their serfs.
- Serfs were basically slaves who had to pay tithes to their lords and were bound to the land.
- Deteriorated because of loss of labor force due to Crusades and Black Death.



Magna Carta



- Document that regulated the relationship between the king and his vassals.
- Signed in 1215 in England by King John.

- Important because it gave more rights and liberties to the people.
- Later granted to all English people instead of just magistrates.



Parliamentary Bodies

- Parliament in England started as the King's Great Council. It was instituted in 1295 by Edward I.
 - House of Lords
 - House of Commons
- Estates General in France was a failure.
- Parlement of Paris was the law courts of France and was responsible for many French rebellions in later centuries.



The Black Death



- A great plague that devastated Europe in the 14th century.
- It killed 25 to 50% of the total population of Europe and continued to have reoccurrences until the beginning of the 18th Century.
- It caused many social and economic upheavals.
- It also caused people to have a morbid preoccupation with death that is apparent in their artwork.



Hundred Years' War

- 1337-1453. War between France and England.
- Caused by a power struggle between King Edward III of England and King Philip VI of Spain.
- Caused massive destruction to the countryside.
- Ended in very little or no gain for either side. There was no formal treaty that ended it.



The Art of

Warfare

Photo: The SQA's notorious annual "Penisic War". Shipwreck PA

The Jacquerie

- Peasant Revolt in northern France.
- Began in 1358 and was a result of the destruction caused by the Hundred Years War.

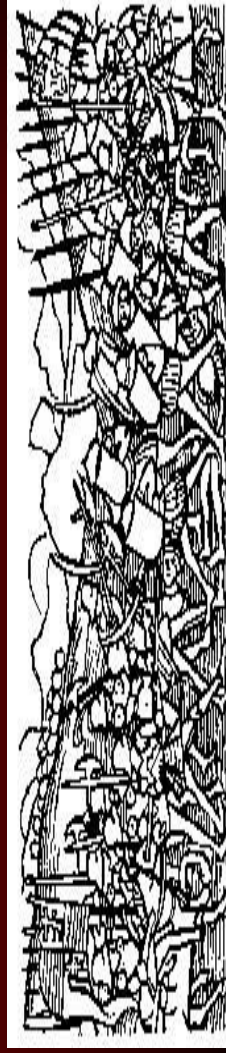


- Led by Etienne Marcel.
Nobles were murdered, houses were burnt, castles were destroyed.
- Ended when the upper class finally came together and massacred the rebels.

English Peasant's Revolt of 1381

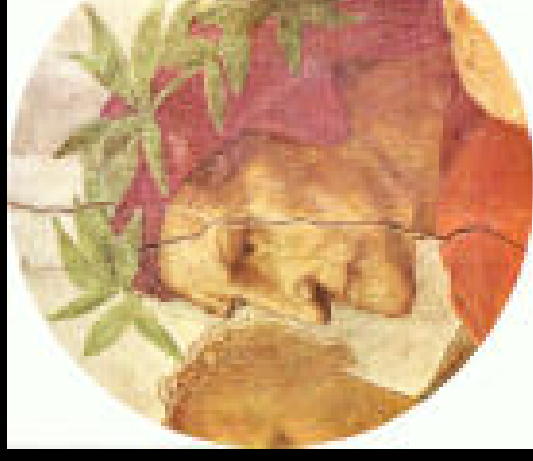


- Peasant Revolt in England that was caused by rising expectations of the peasants.
- The peasants marched on the city of London, demanding an end to serfdom.
- The King promised to accept their terms if they would just go home, a request that they obliged.
- After they left, the king broke his word, and rounded up the remaining rebels.



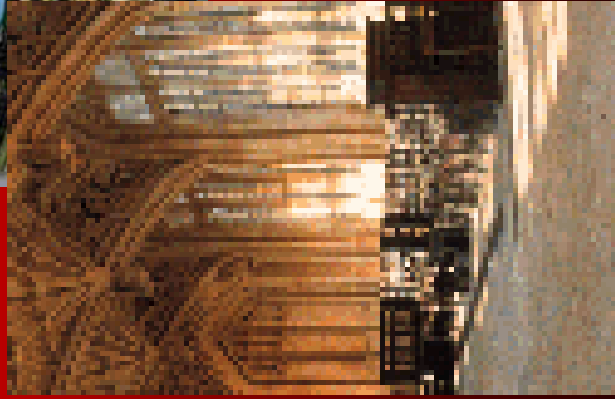
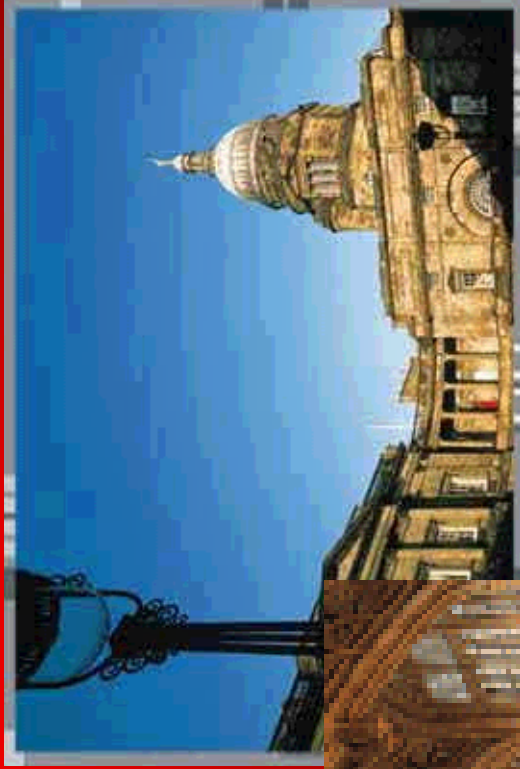
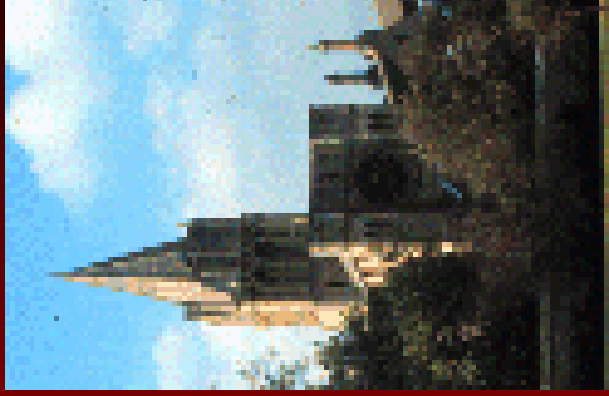
Dante's Divine Comedy

- Written in vernacular form.
- Basic Story
 - Symbolic Journey starting Good Friday, 1300 through hell, purgatory, and heaven.

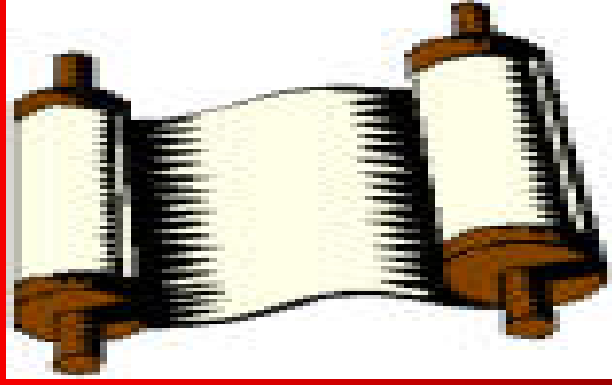


- Sums up all intellectual achievements of the age.

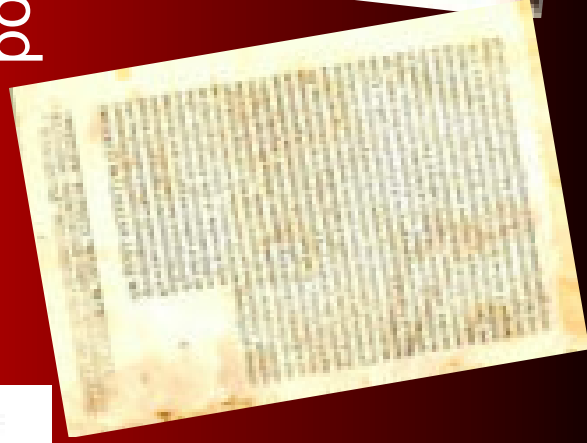
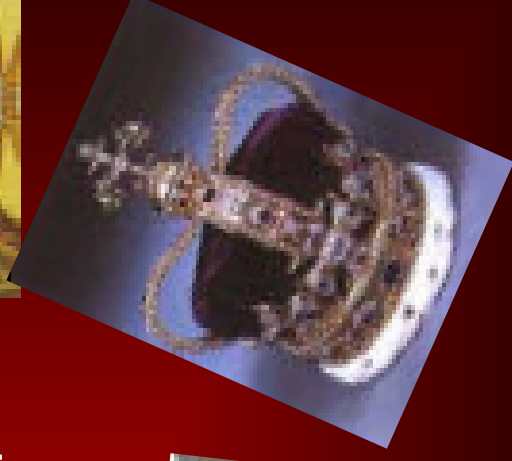
Universities



Unam Sanctum



- Papal bull issued by Pope Boniface VII.
- It stated that the church was above all other governments and reigned supreme in all matters both spiritual and political.

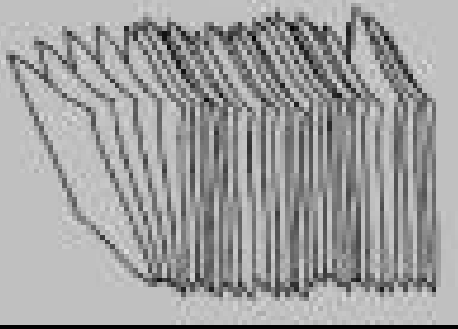


Practices of the Roman Catholic Church

Pluralism – the practices of officials holding more than one office in the Church.



Nepotism – practice of officials appointing their relatives to offices that they were not qualified or able to perform.



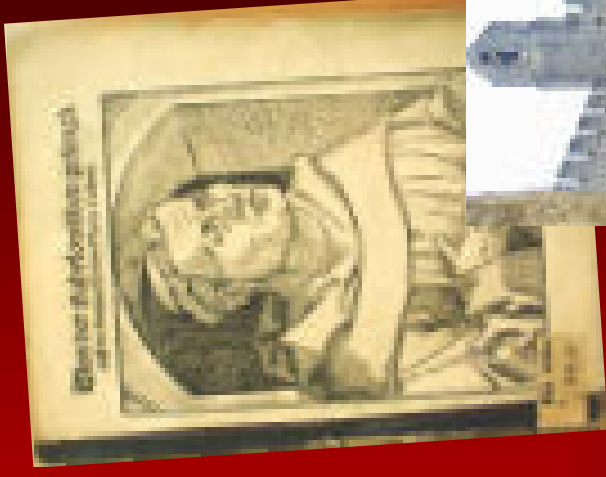
Absenteeism – practice of officials not showing up to their appointed offices.

Led to lack of efficient clergy work.



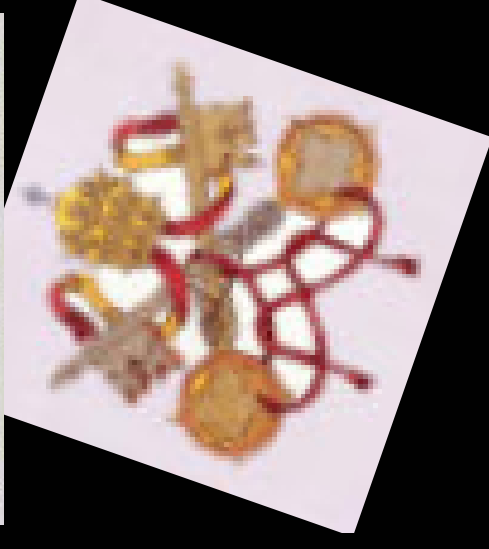
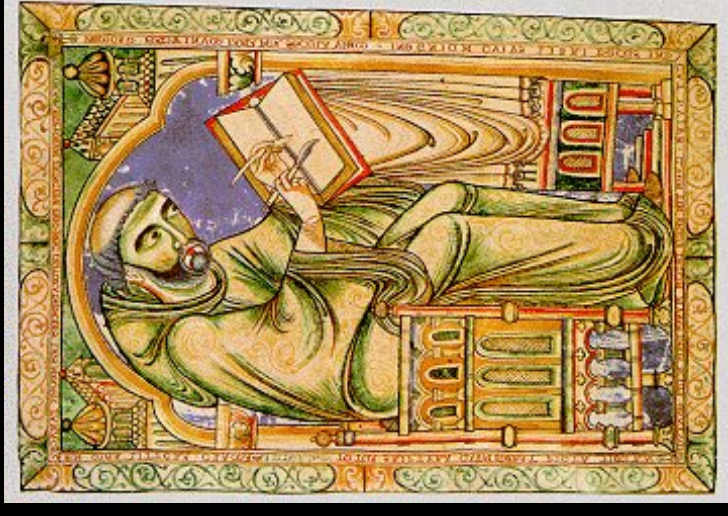
Babylonian Captivity of the Church

- Clement V moved the papacy to Avignon in 1305.
- Many believed that the papacy was under the control of the French monarchy.
- This period of time was known as the Babylonian Captivity of the Church.
- It lasted 72 years until Pope Gregory XI returned to Rome in 1377.



The Great Schism

- Pope Urban VI was elected because of riots in Rome.
- A dissenting group of Cardinals (the French ones) declared his rule null and void and elected Clement VII.
- This division of the church lasted for 40 years.
- Eventually in desperation all the cardinals got together and elected a 3rd pope.
- Finally, the Holy Roman Emperor Sigismund stepped in and convened the Council of Constantine.



Mysticism and Lay Piety

- Religious movements that occurred in response to the Great Schism.
- People no longer believed the church so they created their own system of beliefs.
- Preoccupation with salvation led to a large increase in good works.

