

EUROPE AND THE MIDDLE AGES

What were the major political and social features of the Middle Ages?

What were the Middle Ages?

- The Middle Ages was a major period of transition for Europe
 - 476 AD – 1500's
- Importance of era?
 - Roman rule → chaotic change ("Dark Ages")
 - Massive social / political changes for Europe
 - The beginnings of modern Europe



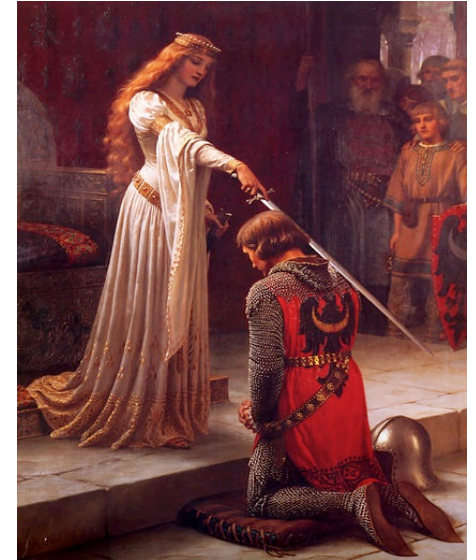
The Middle Ages Timeline



“Early” Middle Ages
(476-1000’s)



“High” Middle Ages
(1000’s–1300’s)



“Late” Middle Ages
(1300’s-1500’s)

What was Europe like before the Middle Ages?

□ **CHAOS!!!!**

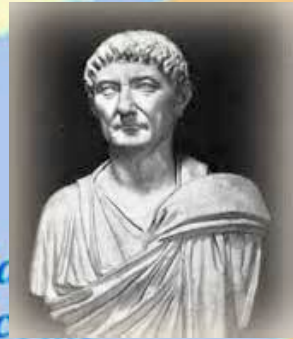
- ▣ Roman Empire fell apart (476 AD)
- ▣ Viking raiders
 - From northern Europe
 - Master sailors
- ▣ Muslims (Ottomans)
 - Middle East / Africa
 - Goal: Conquest



End of Roman rule (476)



Divided Empire (476)



Emperor
Diocletian

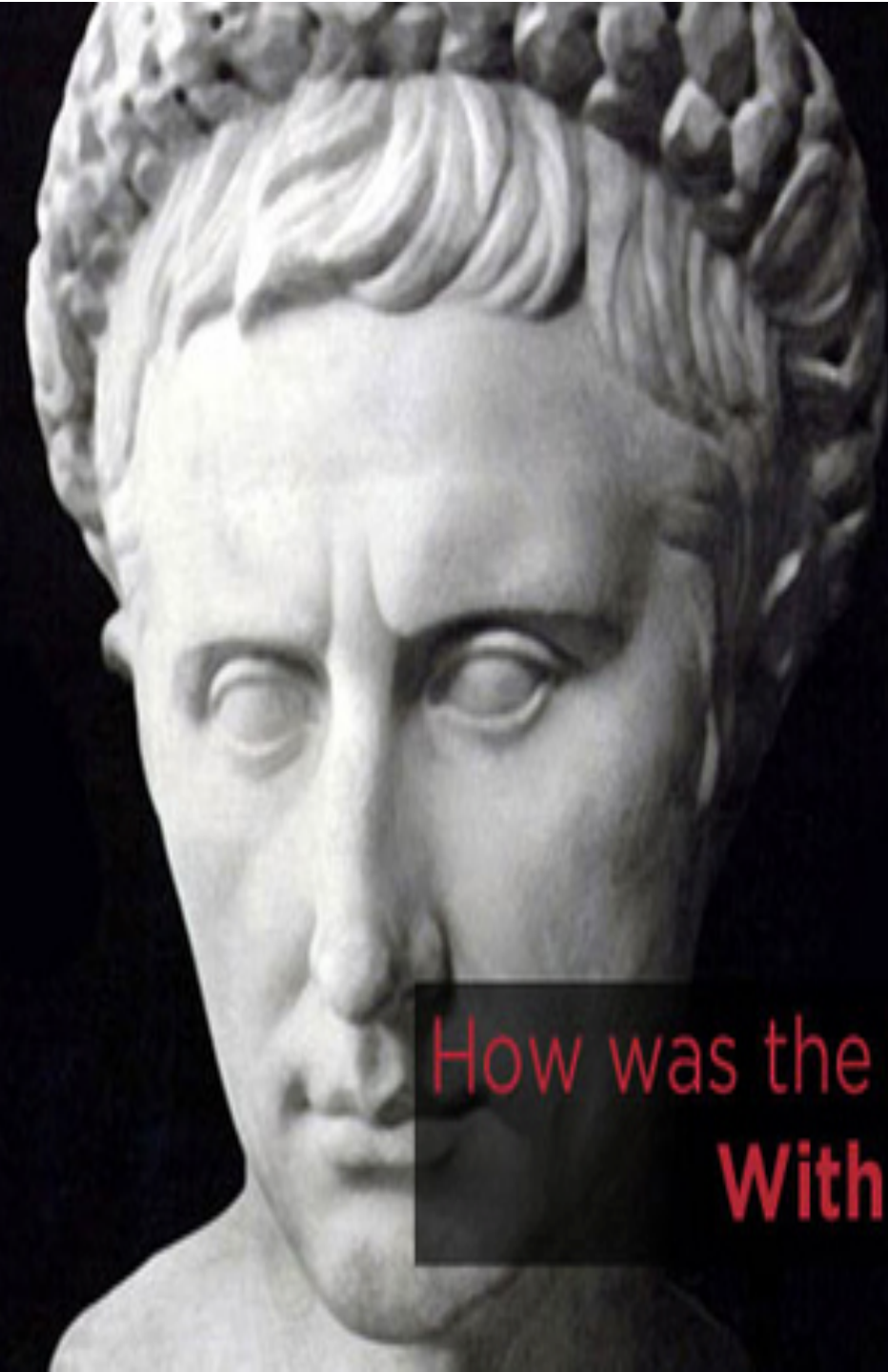


Legend

- Major Cities
- Western Empire
- Eastern Empire

Emperor
Constantine





How was the Roman Empire cut in half?
With a pair of Caesars.

Chaos in the West (500's-800's)

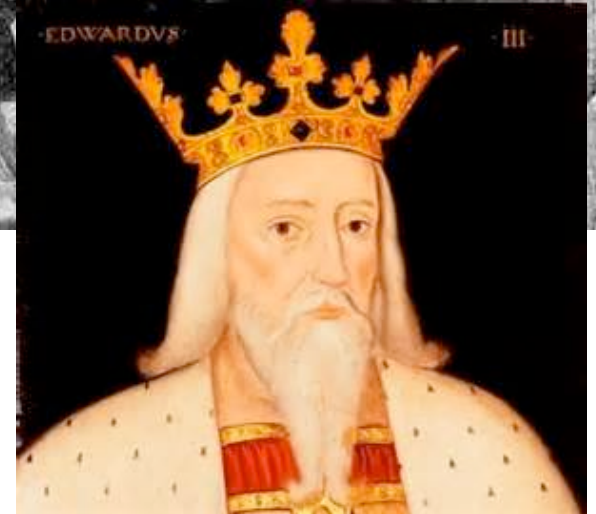


What is “feudalism”?



- A government based on land control / military loyalty
 - ▣ “The 2 L’s”
 - ▣ 850 - 950 AD
- Land is divided by powerful rulers into “manors” (land grants)
- Owners of “manors” (lords) give loyalty / military service in return

The “Feudal” King



Partnership with the “lords” / Reward of land (“manors”)



What was a “manor”?

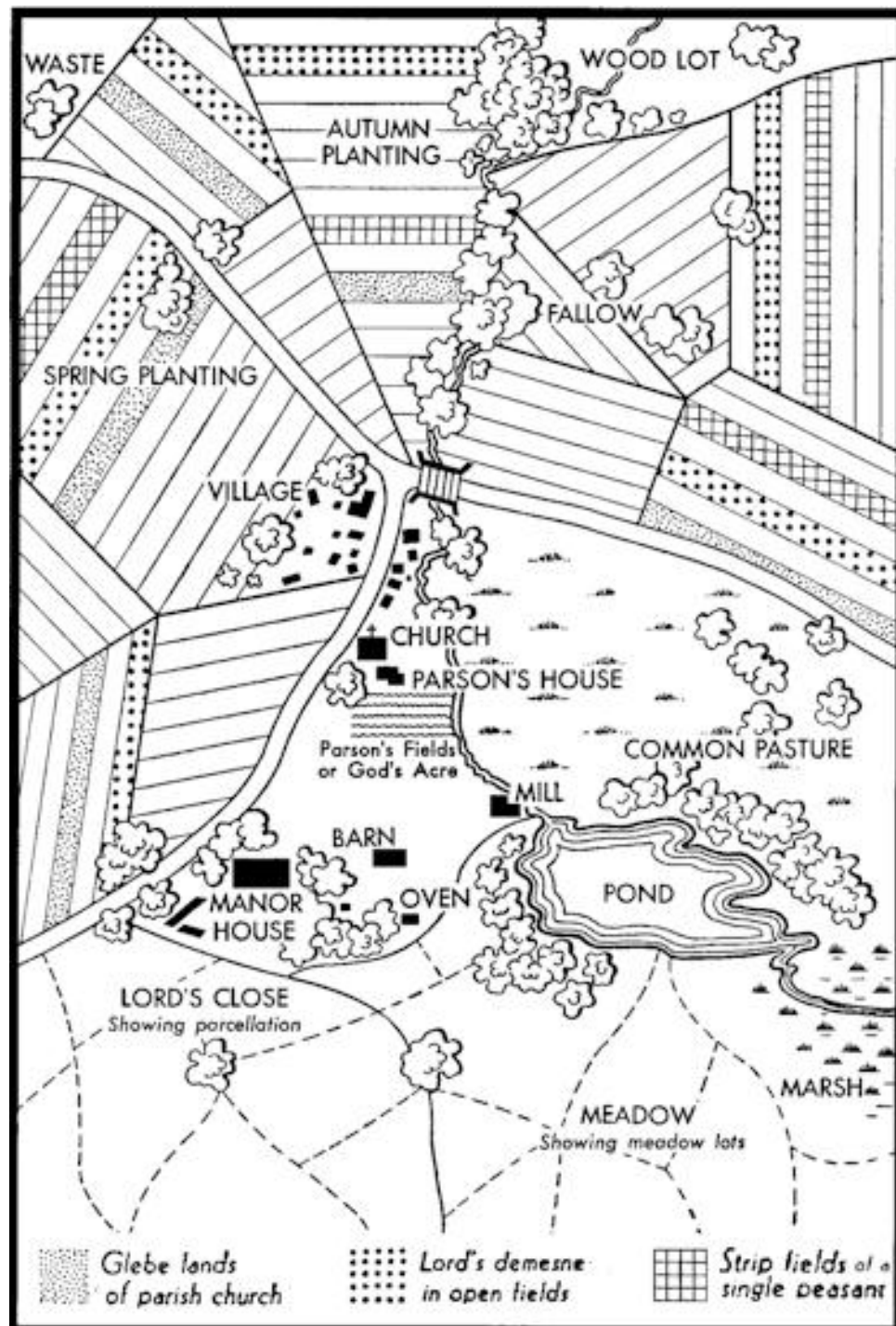
- A manor or large estate was a self-sufficient community in medieval Europe
- Centered on agriculture
 - Developed other industries (blacksmithing, wood work, etc.)
 - Self-sufficient



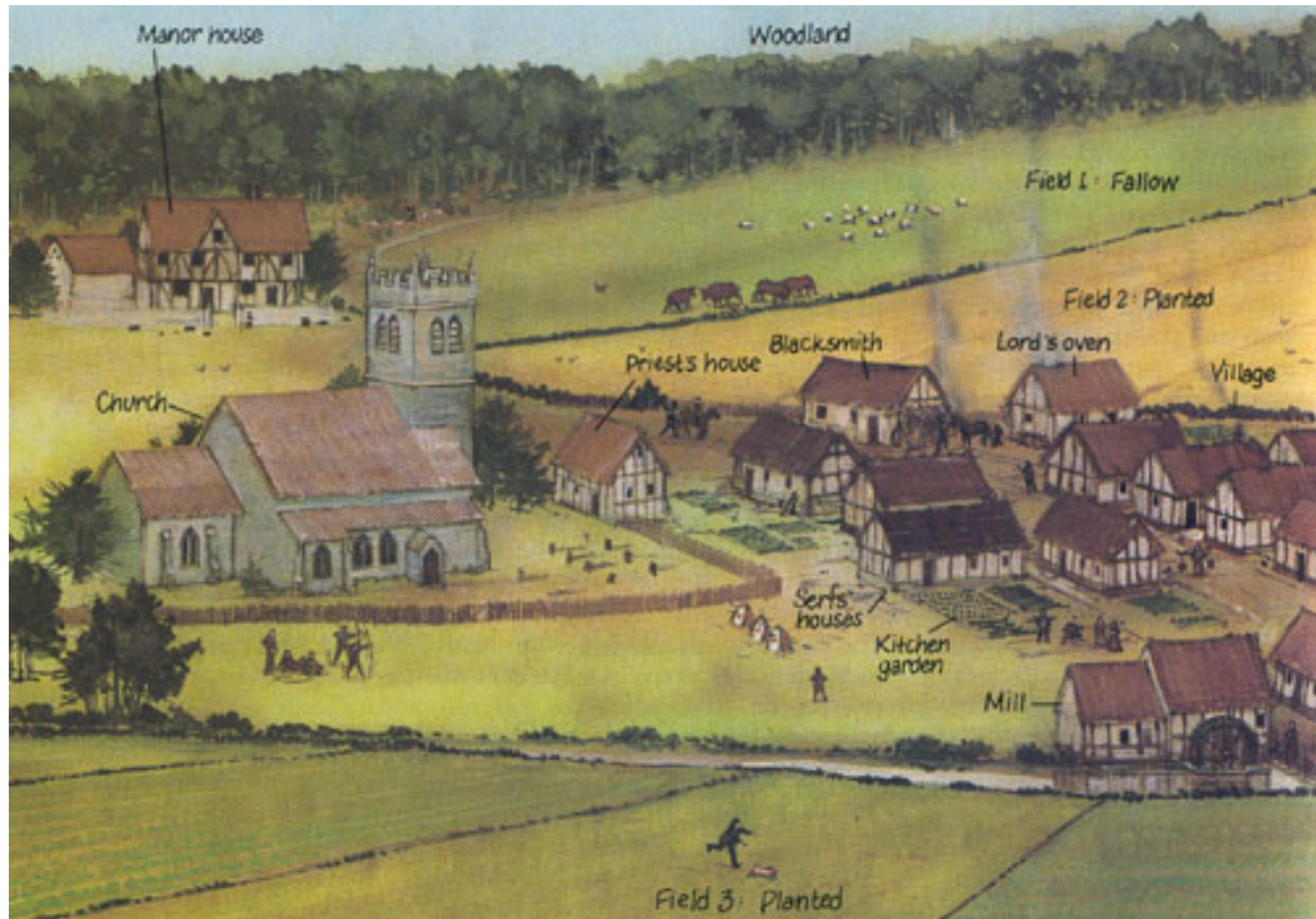
Manor Map

This is an example of typical medieval manor in southern England

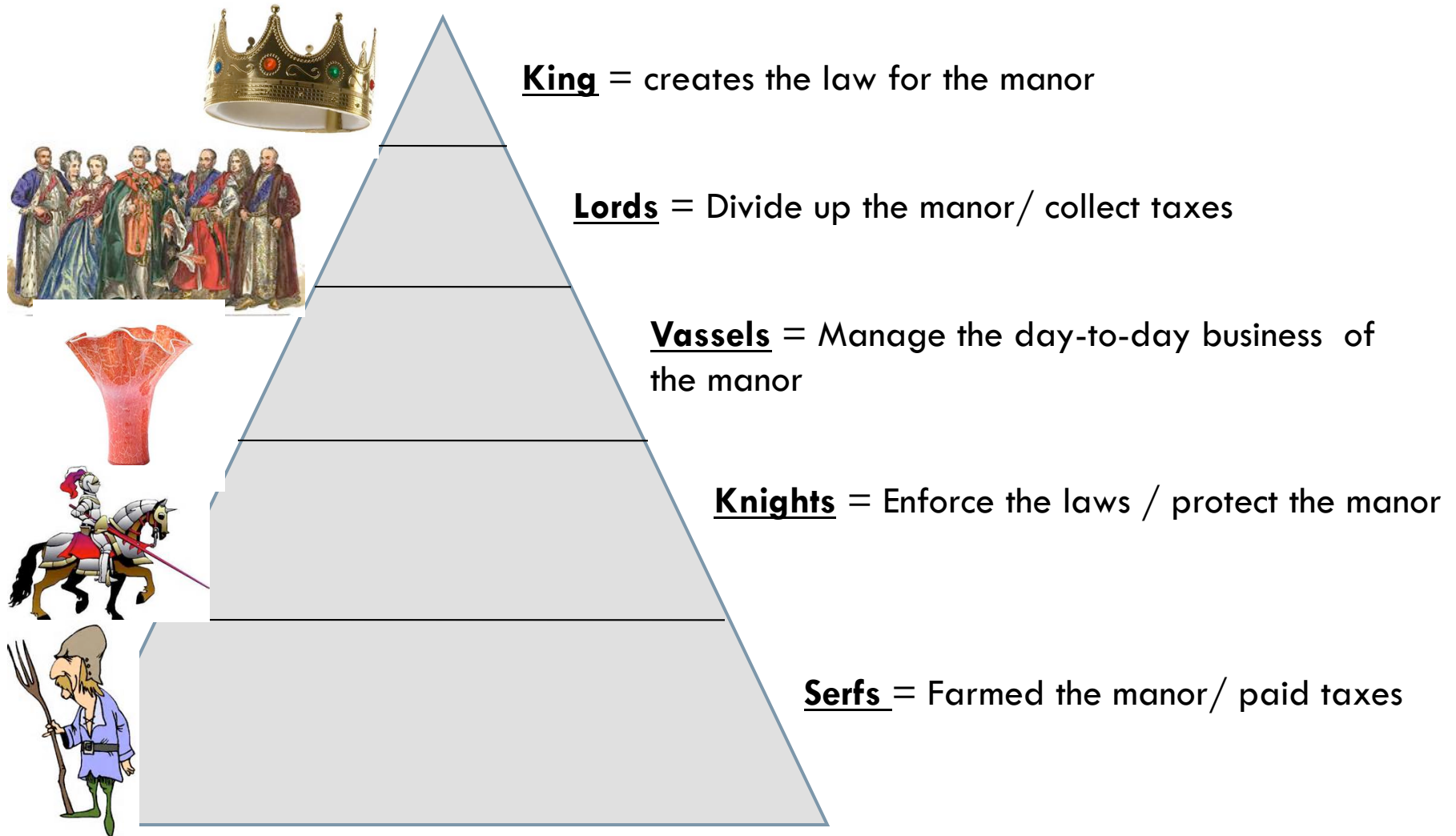
Printed by the University of North Carolina



An artist's depiction of a medieval manor



How were people organized in the manor?





Why were the early days of history called the Dark Ages?

Because there were so many knights.

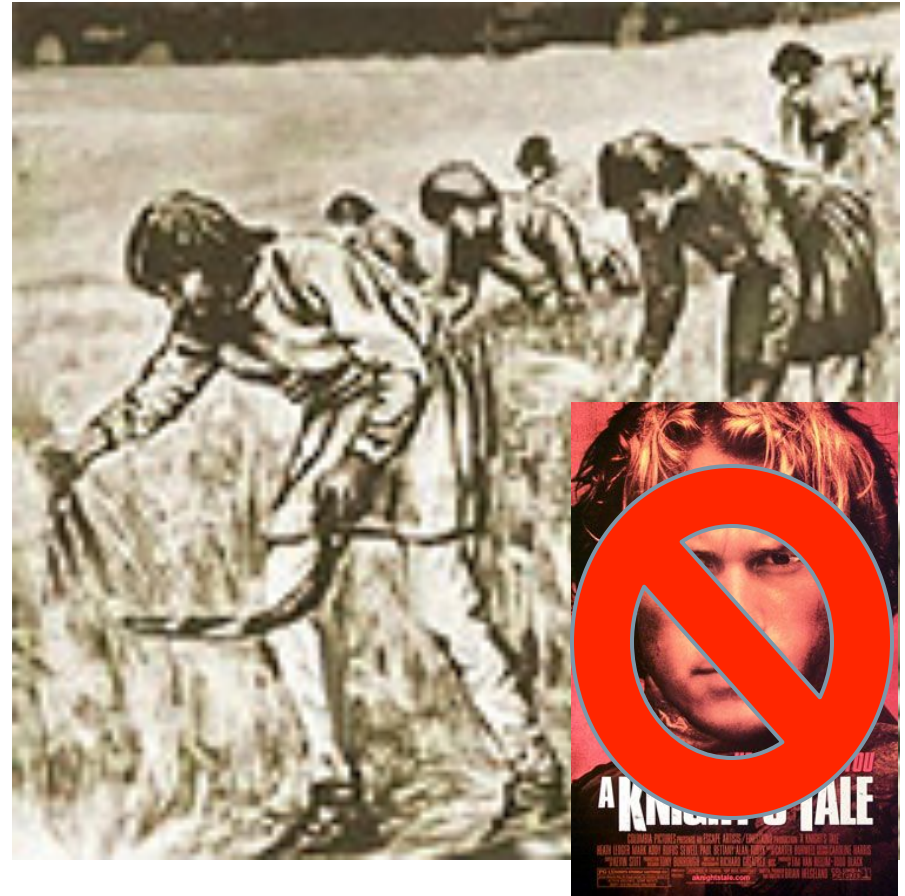
What was life like for a serf on a medieval manor?

□ Serfs

- unskilled laborers who were tied to the manor

□ **HARSH!!!!**

- Social classes were brutally enforced
 - Could not move / leave the manor
 - No personal freedoms
 - Long hours / little pay



A Vassel Overseeing Serfs in the Fields



Serfs Working the Land



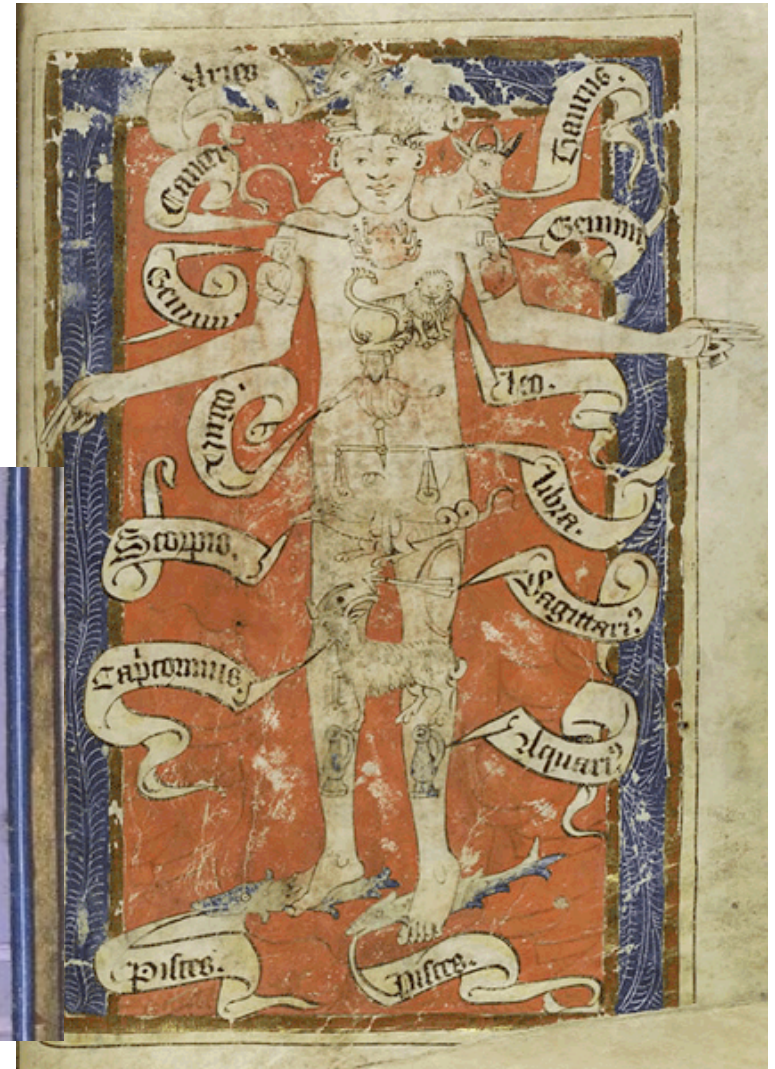
Paying of Honors (Taxes) to the Kings



Serf Rebellions



Medieval Disease



What was the Black Death?

The Black Death was a deadly bacteria disease, which spread rapidly throughout Europe

□ 1300's & 1400's

Also known as the Black Plague or the Bubonic Plague

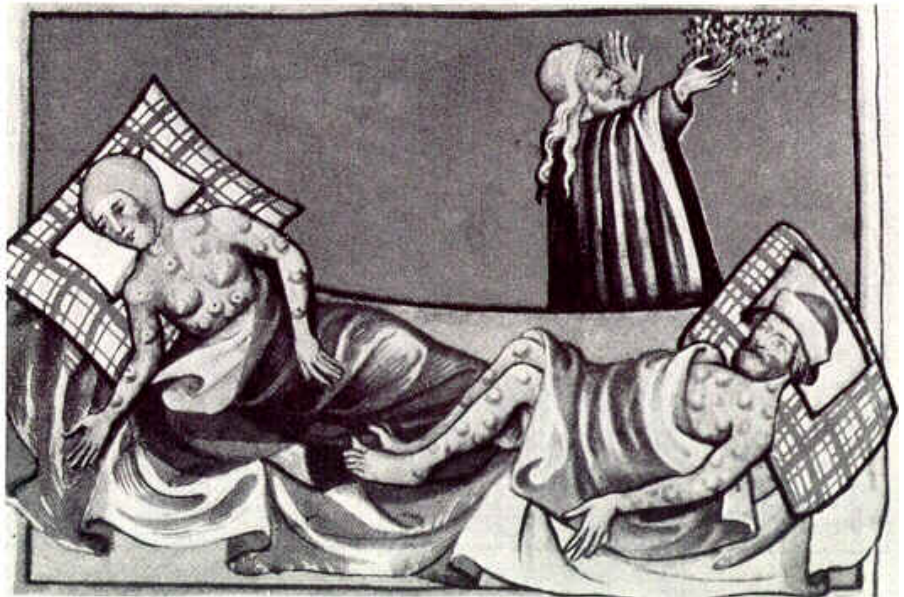
Attacks the immune system

Swollen glands

Breaking blood vessels

Fever

Death



Physical Effects of the Black Death



“The Blisters” - The “Rosies”



Where did the Black Death originate?

Many historians believe that the Black Death originated in Asia
Central Asia

The Black Death spread rapidly
for a number of reasons:

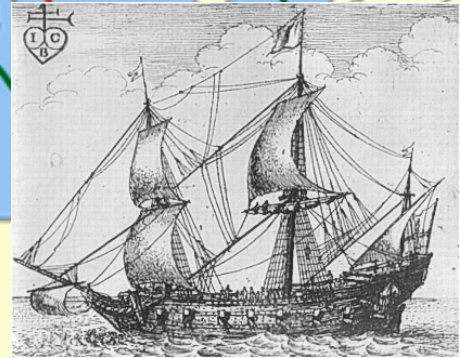
Trade routes (land & sea)

Armies

Early biological warfare



European Trade Routes (1300's)



The European Crusades (1300-1400's)



Early Biological Warfare in the Middle Ages



What efforts were done to try and stop the spread of the Black Death?

Many misguided efforts to stop the plague:

- Medical workers

- Burning cloves / scents

- Ringing bells

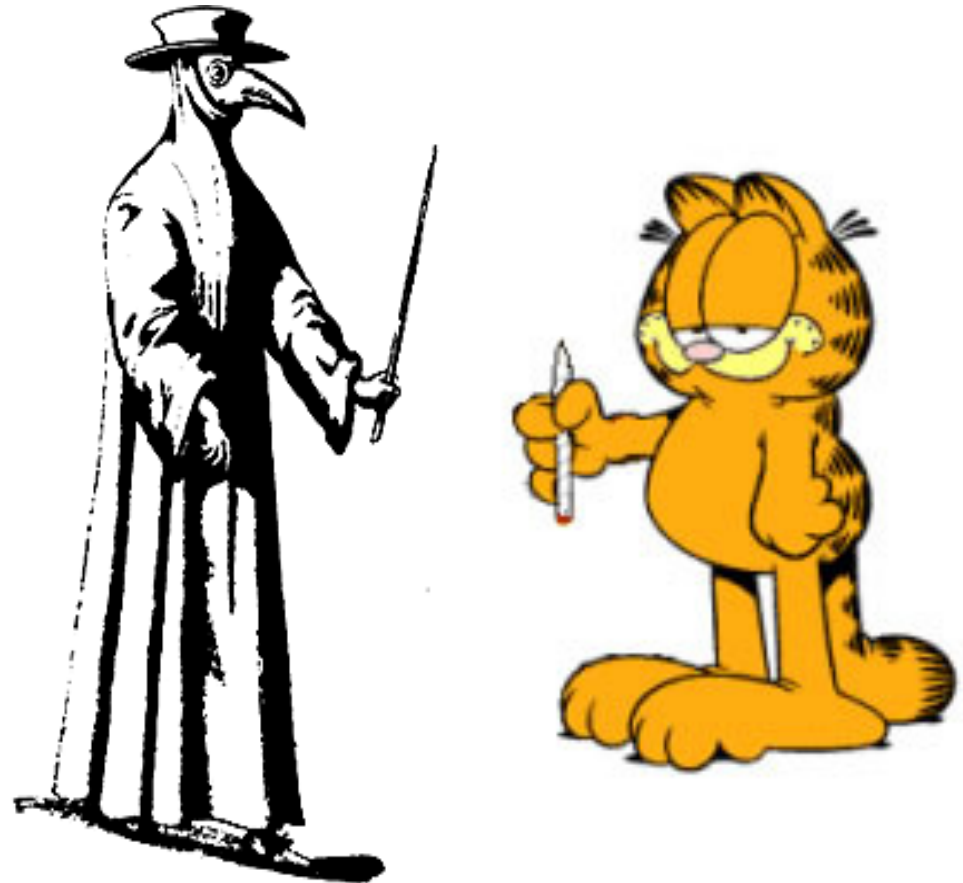
- Blessed keepsakes

Methods that did work:

- Quarantines

- “Pope’s torches”

- The “cat burnings”



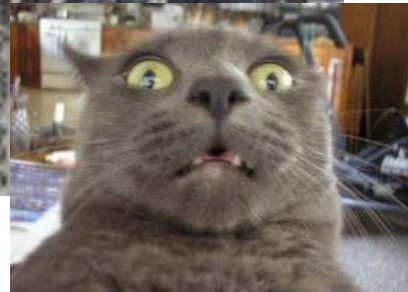
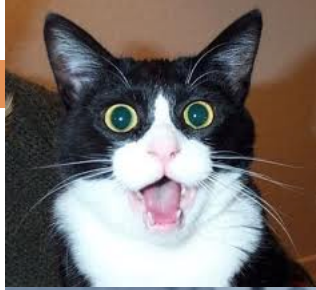
Plague Medical Workers



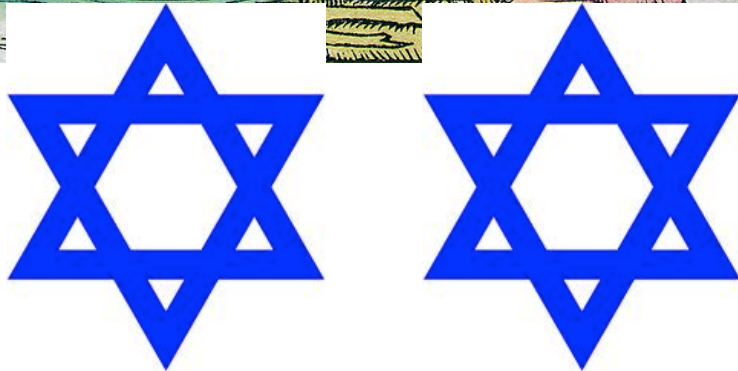
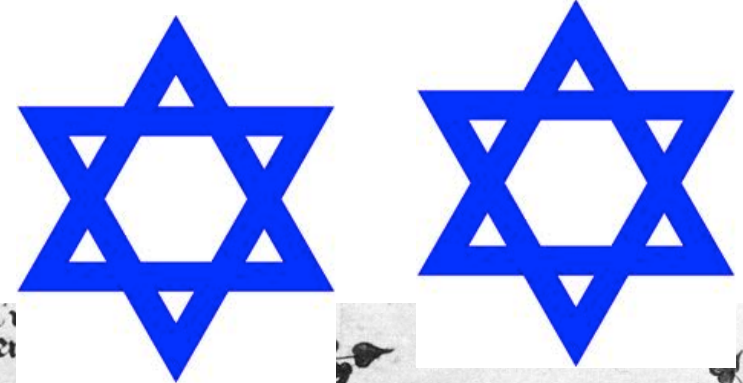
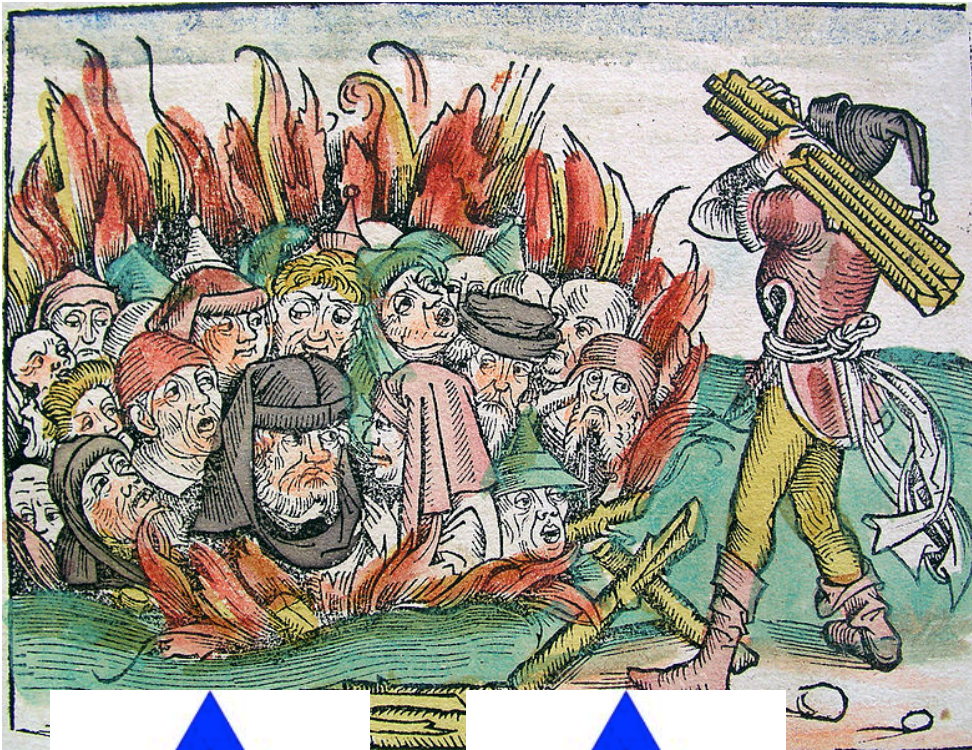
Plague Medical Workers



Cat Burnings in France (1400's)



Anti-Semitism Rises...



Anno .m. ccc. xlix. capti fu-
erunt iudei et in carceribus
et pulsibus vniuersaliter
et q' uenenum in pueris. in fon-
tibus in aquis secrete proutiebat
prout potest et hoc fecerunt

The Brotherhood of Flagellates



Black Death Art



Black Death Art



Black Death Mass Graves



Black Death Mass Graves

