Sources of Vitality in the Post-Classical West
I. Introduction

A. Western Europe between 6th and 10th

1. Invasions
   a. Vikings, Magyars, and Muslims (where???)
I. Introduction

2. Intellectual Life

3. Cities and Commerce
   a) WHY???

4. Subsistence Farming

5. BUT by 11th century... HOW???
Partner Discussion Question

• Make a guess as to ONE way in which Western Europe was able to rebound and come out of the “dark ages” by the 11th century?
II. Legacy of Greece and Rome

A. Classical achievements
II. Legacy of Greece and Rome

B. Roman Laws

C. Latin
III. Spread of Christianity

A. Church

B. Christianity incorporated classical learning
   1. What language???
   2. Where were only areas of learning???

C. Calls for peace

D. Church Bureaucracy
   1. Who copied this???
**MEDIEVAL LIFE**

Cooperation and Mutual Obligations

Manorialism = Economic System

Feudal / Manorial Relationships

Feudalism = Political System

KING

Fief & peasants

Loyalty

Military Aid

Lords (Vassals)

Food

Homage

Military Service

Shelter

Protection

Knights (Vassals)

Food

Shelter

Protection

Farm the land

Pay Rent

Peasants (Serfs)
III. Spread of Christianity

E. Human’s superiority to nature – WHY???
   1. Technological advances

F. Bells
   1. WHY???
   2. What does this improve???

G. Crusades
• Give TWO reasons why were the crusades useful.
The First Crusade

Recruited from the noble class of western Europe, the first crusading army reached Constantinople by 1097. By 1098, the crusaders had taken Antioch. Working down the coast of Palestine, they captured Jerusalem in 1099. Shown here in a fifteenth-century Flemish painting is a fanciful re-creation of the punishments that were meted out to the defeated Muslim forces. Seen in the background is a panoramic view of mutilations, crucifixions, and hangings.
IV. Technological Factors

A. Moldboard Plow – 9th century

1. Required Cooperation of villagers – WHY???
   a. High Cost
   b. Complexity

2. Increased food production
The January page of the Julius work calendar, Canterbury Cathedral, AD 1020.
The sharebeam was made of oak and the beam of holm-oak; the best ox for ploughing was a nine-year-old male and the best ploughman was a lusty fellow of 40 (Hesiad, Works and Days).
IV. Technological Factors

B. Horse Collar
IV. Technological Factors

C. Three Field Cultivation System

1. Despite progress ...
V. Impact

A. Increase in Food Production

B. Need for labor

C. Growth of Cities
   1. Spread of literacy
   2. Revitalization of art
   3. Cathedral schools become Universities
Shops in a Medieval Town

Most urban residents were merchants involved in trade and artisans who manufactured a wide variety of products. Master craftsmen had their workshops in the ground-level rooms of their homes. In this illustration, two well-dressed burghers are touring the shopping district of a French town. Tailors, furriers, a barber, and a grocer (from left to right) are visible at work in their shops.
The Gothic Cathedral

The Gothic cathedral was one of the great artistic triumphs of the High Middle Ages. Seen here is the cathedral of Notre-Dame in Paris. Begun in 1163, it was not completed until the beginning of the fourteenth century.
The stained glass of Gothic cathedrals is remarkable for the beauty and variety of its colors. Stained-glass windows depicted a remarkable variety of scenes. The windows of Chartres Cathedral, for example, present the saints, views of the everyday activities of ordinary men and women, and, as in this panel, scenes from the life of Jesus.