

AP European History - Chapter 11 *Crisis of the Later Middle Ages* Class Notes & Critical Thinking

Focus Question: What impact did the Black Death have on the society and economy of Europe?

***Opposing Viewpoints: Causes of the Black Death: Contemporary Views* pg 302**

1. What were the different explanations for the causes of the Black Death?
2. How do you explain the differences, and what do these explanations tell you about the level of scientific knowledge in the Later Middle Ages?
3. Why do you think Jews became scapegoats?

Map Analysis: Map 11.1 Spread of the Black Death pg 303

1. Is there a general pattern between distance from Sicily and the elapsed time before a region was infected with the plague? Explain.

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Focus Question: What major problems did European states face in the fourteenth century?

Hundred Years' War (1337-1453)

- ◆ Between England & France
- ◆ Cause: French Throne, Gascony, Flemish wool trade
 - Claimed by England-France expansionist
 - 1337 confiscated by King Philip VI start = start of war
 - King Edward III assume title King of France
 - Long war because became French Civil War
 - French loyalists vs. England loyalists
- ◆ Popular War
 - Both sides used public opinion (propaganda?)
 - England = secure Edward French crown
 - Clergy = patriotic sermons
 - Both sides issued statements about evils of other side
- ◆ Opportunities for wealth & advancement
 - Knights promised regular wages
 - Criminals granted pardons
 - Nobles rewarded w/ estates
- ◆ The war
 - Random sieges & cavalry raids - "loot & pillage"
 - Fought mostly in France
 - Early England very successful-gained French soil
 - 1st use of artillery = cannon
- ◆ Joan of Arc
 - French peasant girl
 - Religious, heard voices from Saints
 - Told her dauphin (Charles VII) had to be crowned & English expelled from France
- ◆ Battle of Orleans: April 28, 1429
 - French won-Charles crowned king
 - Joan wounded: led soldiers into battle, strong beliefs, increased morale for army
- ◆ 1430 Joan of Arc captured by Burgundians
 - sold to English - no French intervention
 - put on trial for heresy (witchcraft)
 - burned at the stake
- ◆ Repercussions of War
 - 1,000's died major loss of population
 - Trade disrupted, increase in taxes
 - Knights away = breakdown of local order (sheriffs, coroners, jurymen, justices, etc)
- ◆ Large cost

Critical Thinking:

Which cause do you think contributed the most to the start of the war?

Why did the war last so long???

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Hundred Years' War (1337-1453)

◆ Politics

- development of English Parliament
- Statute 1341 Parliamentary approval for taxes
- France no assembly developed = king threatened by group of nobles meeting
- French people didn't want assembly
- (linguistic, geographic, economic, legal, political differences)

Art Analysis: How is Joan of Arc portrayed in this painting?

Why do you think so?



Critical Thinking:

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Focus Question: How and why did the authority and prestige of the papacy decline in the fourteenth century?

***Boniface VIII's Defense of Papal Supremacy* pg 319**

1. What claims did Boniface VIII make in *Unam Sanctum*?
2. To what extent were these claims a logical continuation of the development of the papacy in the Middle Ages?
3. If you were a monarch, why would you object to this papal bull?

Decline of Church

◆ Babylonian Captivity

- Pope Clement V pressured to move to Avignon by Philip the Fair (wanted to control Church)
- Bureaucracy vs. spirituality
- Lived luxurious & extravagant lives
- Church corrupted – many wanted Popes to return to Rome
- Rome economically devastated - Pope's absence
- Catherine of Siena = patron saint of Italy because of efforts to bring Pope back
- Pope Gregory XI brought it back 1377
- Roman citizens wanted Italian Pope
- Papal Conclave: assembly of cardinals who chose new pope
- Mob surrounded & pressured Conclave
- 1378 chose Urban VI
- He wanted church reform but he was tactless, arrogant, extravagant (drunk w/ power)
- Cardinals left Rome, declared Urban VI invalid
- Elected Clement VII in Avignon
- Now 2 popes-Great Schism-divided Christendom until 1417

Great Schism

* Church split between Popes Urban VI & Clement VII (political alliances formed)

Urban VI

- ◆ England
- ◆ Emperor

Clement VII

- France
- Castile
- Scotland
- Portugal
- Aragon
- Italian Cty-Sts

The Conciliar Movement:

- ◆ Conciliarists: believed reform of church achieved through periodic assemblies, or councils representing all Christian people
 - Believed Pope's authority from Christian community
 - Wanted constitutional gov't not monarchial church gov't
- ◆ Marsiglio of Padua: *Defensor Pacis* (Defender of the Peace)
 - State unifying power – church subordinate
 - excommunicated

Impact of Conciliar Movement: Brainstorm with your table partner, how would the Conciliar Movement impact the Catholic Church? How might it shape the future of Europe?

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End of the Schism

With your table partner answer the following questions:

- How did Europe end up with 3 Popes? Who were they?

- How did the Schism end? Why was the Council of Constance so important?

- What were the results of the Schism? Think religiously and politically.

Construct a timeline of the progression of the Schism. How did it end? What were the results of the Schism?

Focus Question Answer:

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Focus Question: What were the major developments in literature and art in the fourteenth century?
How did the adversities of the fourteenth century affect urban life and medical practices?

Literature in Vernacular:

- ◆ Dante Alighieri: aristocrat from Florence
 - Wrote comedy in Italian
 - *Divine Comedy*: allegorical trilogy 100 verses that describe Hell, Purgatory, Paradise
- ◆ Geoffrey Chaucer: *Canterbury Tales*
 - Long, rhymed narrative where 30 people tell tale
- ◆ Petrarch: “father of humanism” and 1st modern writer, literature no longer subordinate to religion
- ◆ Boccaccio: *Decameron*: aimed to impart wisdom of human character and behavior.
- ◆ Christine de Pizan: *Book of the City of Ladies*
 - Educated women who wrote to support her children after her husband’s death

Critical Thinking:

Dante’s Vision of Hell pg 323

1. How does Dante’s vision of hell reflect medieval religious thought?

2. Why were there Florentines in hell?

3. What lessons do you think this work was intended to teach its readers?

Compare Dante’s with Pope Boniface VIII’s texts. What do these texts tell us about religion during the Middle Ages?
About monarchical power?