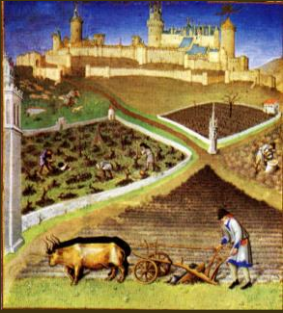
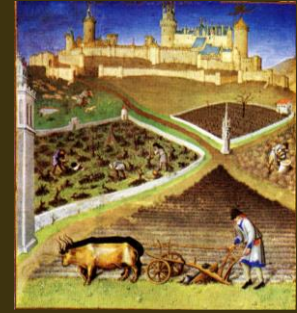


Late Middle Ages: Transition to the Renaissance

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Medieval Themes



- ◆ **Feudalism/Manorialism**
- ◆ **Hundred Years War**
- ◆ **Black Death**
- ◆ **Power of Medieval Church**
- ◆ **Impact on Renaissance**

Feudal Society



- ❖ **Highly structured**
 - ❖ Nobles/Manors replaced chaos following fall of high centralized Roman Empire
 - ❖ Nobles weakened by Crusades = emergence of “*New Monarchs*”
- ❖ **Manor center of daily life**
 - ❖ Born, lived, died
 - ❖ Little education
 - ❖ Serfdom waning with rise of towns
- ❖ **Calamitous 14th Century**
 - ❖ Famine
 - ❖ Black Death



**The
Hundred
Years
War
(1337-1453)**

1. English claim to the French throne

- ◆ Philip IV (Fr.) died childless
- ◆ Edward III (Eng.) claimed throne through mother (Philip's daughter)
- ◆ Fr. Nobles refused claiming Salic Law = gave to Philip of Valois (cousin to late king)
- ◆ 1340, Edward makes claim

2. English lands in France

- ◆ Since Norman Conquest of 1066 English kings were vassals of French king holding large fiefs in France



3. “Flanders”

- ◆ English supported Flemish desire to become independent of Fr. Rule
- ◆ Wool industry



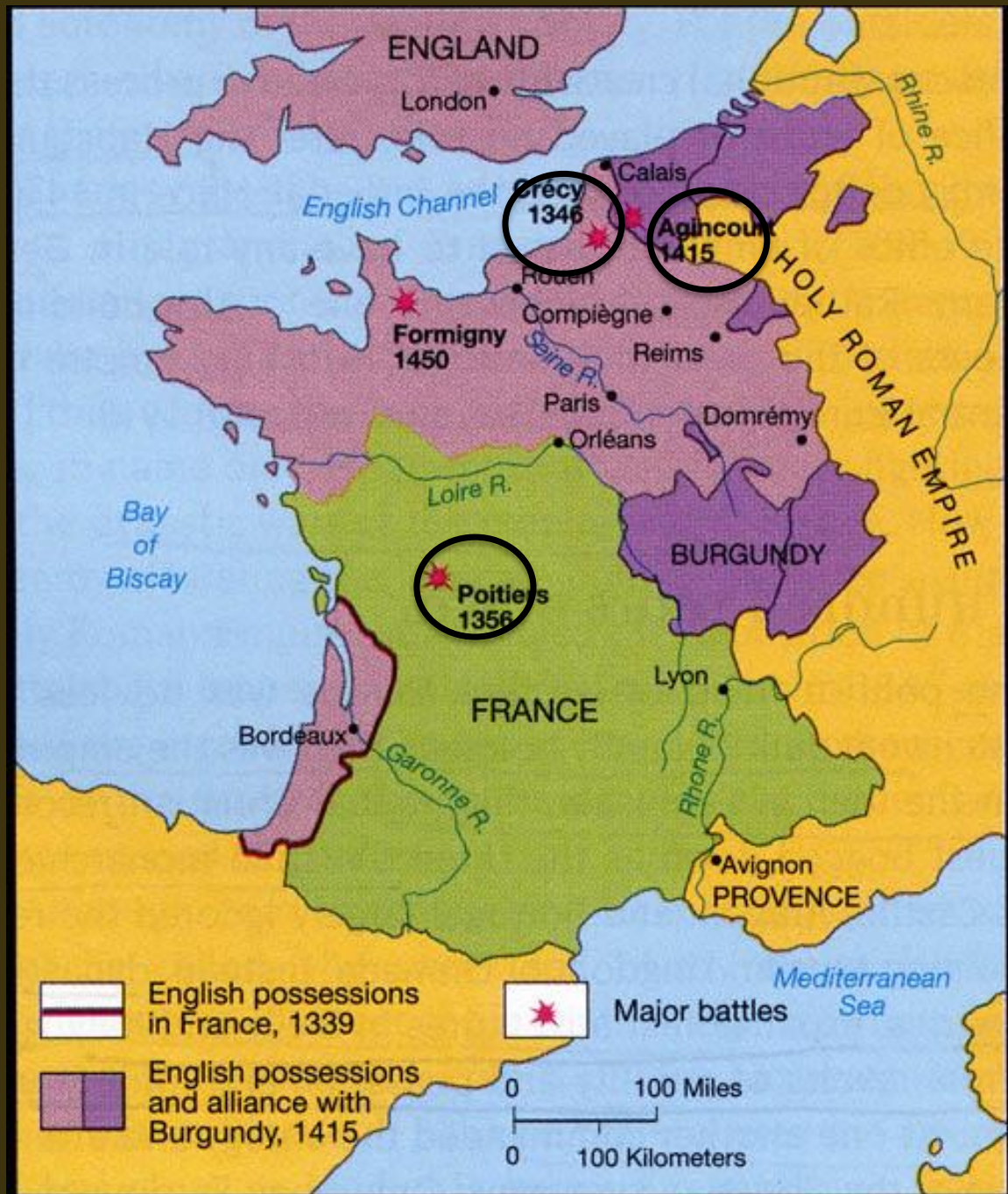
4. French Disunity

- ◆ 1/2 of France controlled by English
- ◆ Burgundy = English allies



Battles

- ✦ Crecy (1346)
- ✦ Poitiers (1356)
- ✦ Agincourt (1415) = Henry V victorious



France vs. England

- Larger population
- Wealthier
- Poor leadership
- Country internally ÷
- Joan of Arc > nationalism
- Victor
- Better leadership
- United country
- Early victories
- Eventual defeat of all lands except Calais

The British Longbow: The Battle of Poitiers, 1356



The Effective Use of the Cannon at Poitiers, 1356



French Problems

- ❖ Fr. King, John II captured at Poitiers = left rule to Estates General (townspeople + nobles)
- ❖ 1358, Fr. Peasants rebelled (“Jacquerie”) because of taxes, economic hardship = suppressed by aristocratic army

English Problems

- ❖ 1381, Eng. Peasants rebelled (“Peasants’ Revolt”) because of taxes = suppressed by Richard II
- ❖ Richard forced to abdicate
- ❖ Parliament chose Henry IV (Lancaster) = limited taxes, popular with both classes

English Success

- ❖ 1415, Henry V wins stunning victory at Agincourt = owns 1/2 of France

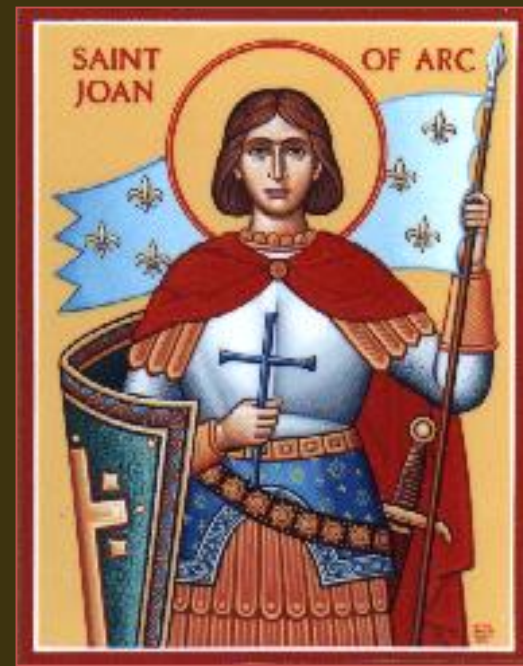
- ❖ 1420, Treaty of Troyes made Henry VI heir to both Fr. & Eng. thrones



French Reconquest

❖ 1429, Charles VII (Fr.)
+ Joan of Arc regained
Orleans

❖ 1432, Joan captured in Paris by
Burgundians, tried by English
for “unnatural behavior” and
burned at the stake





Results

- ❖ 1453, France unified under Charles VII
- ❖ England loses land but solidifies its power

The Black Death



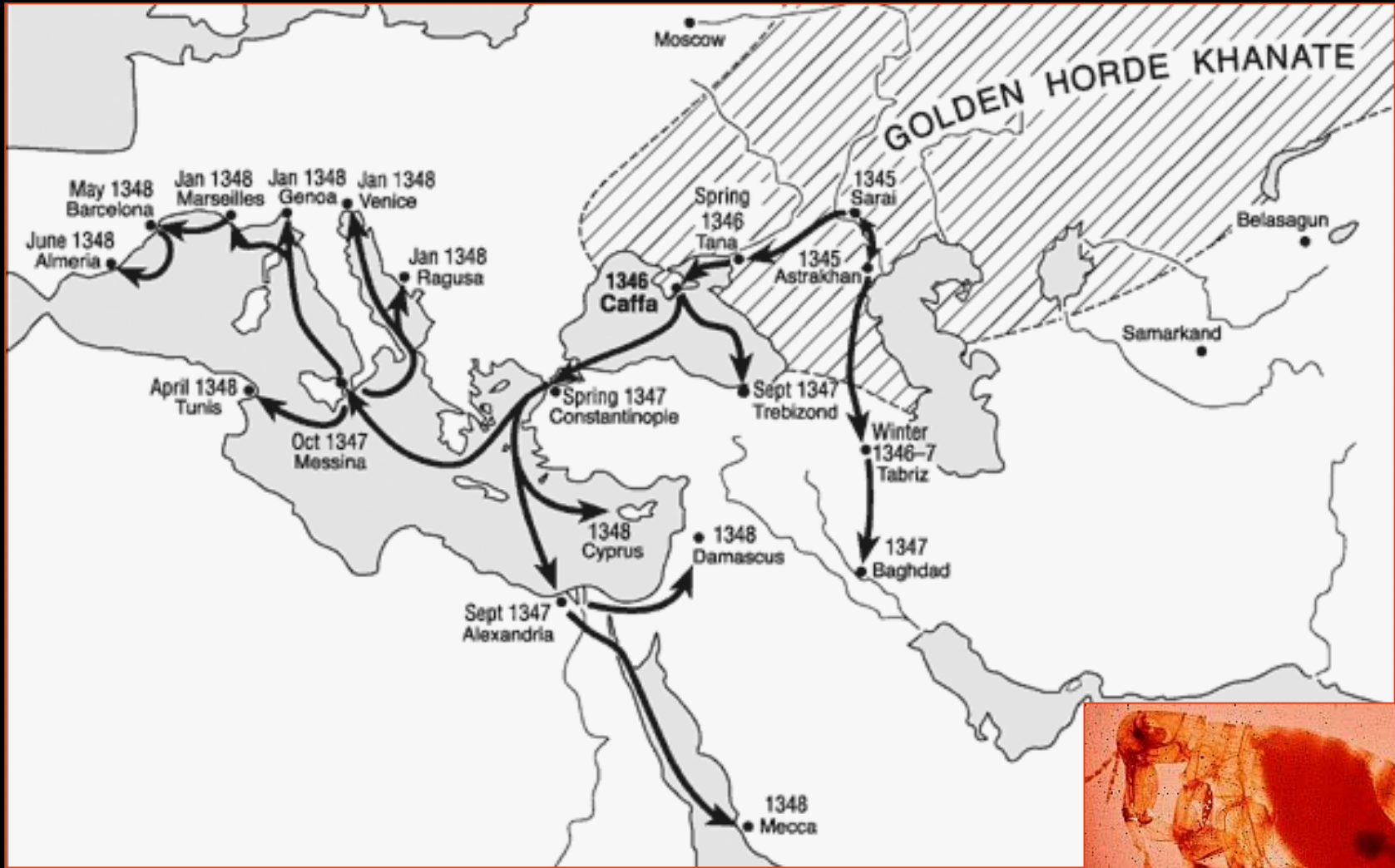


Causes



- **Famine of 1315-1317**
- **Europe weakened by decades of overpopulation, economic depression, famine, general bad health**
- **Bubonic Plague—rats & fleas**

1347: Plague Reaches Genoa



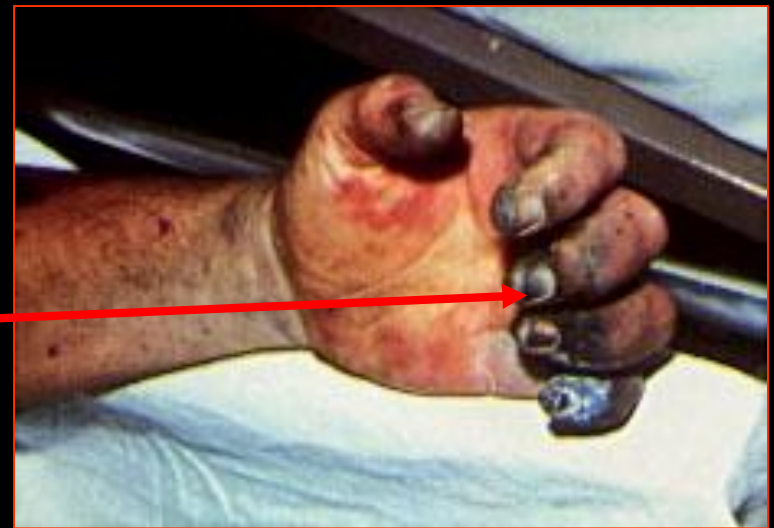
The Symptoms



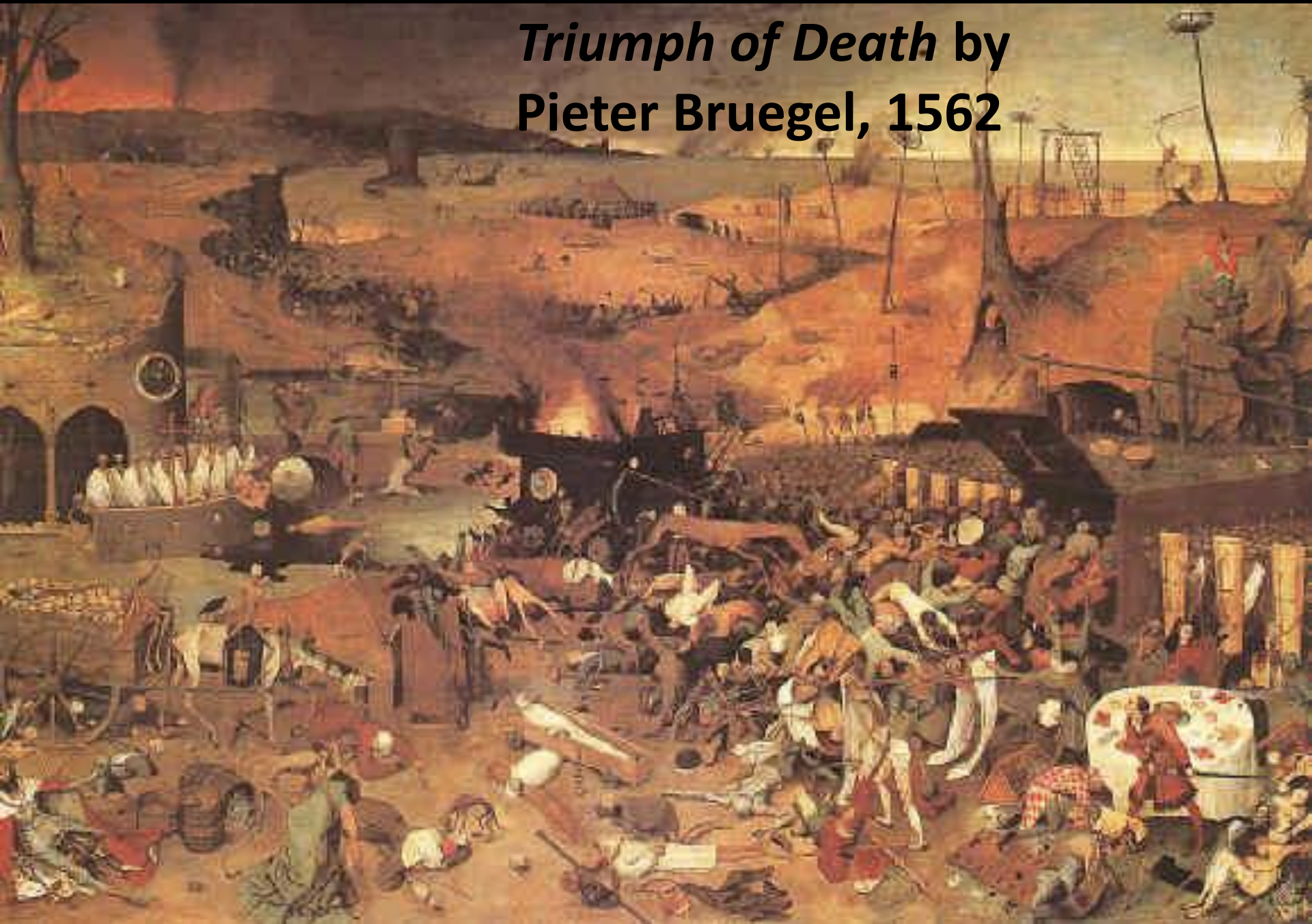
Bulbous

Septicemic Form:
almost 100% mortality rate.

Pneumonic Plague

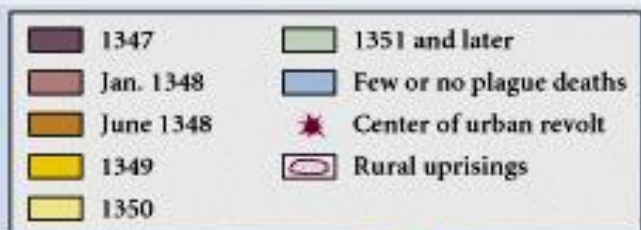


Triumph of Death by
Pieter Bruegel, 1562

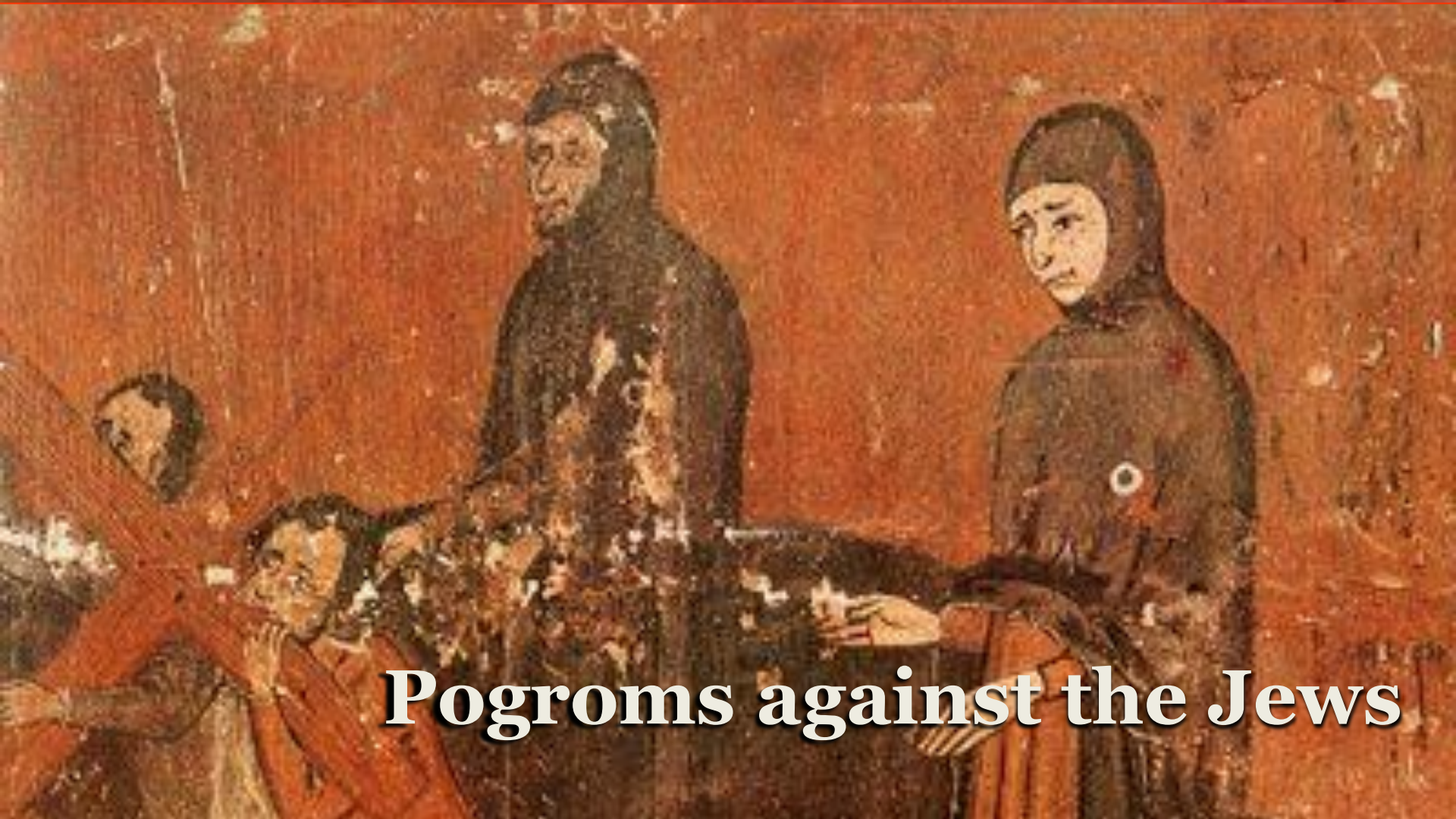


Boccaccio's ***The Decameron***

***“The victims ate lunch
with their friends and
dinner with their
ancestors.”***



Desperate attempts to Stop....



Pogroms against the Jews

The Danse Macabre

Death Rate
30%

75 million
dead



Effects of the Black Death

- ✧ **Agricultural prices fell**
- ✧ **Cost of manufactured goods rose**
- ✧ **Noble landowners suffered as per capita income in the cities increased = Feudalism failed**
- ✧ **Trade guilds became powerful**
- ✧ **Monarchs were able to continue process of governmental centralization**

The Medieval Church



Problems within the Church

- **Church vs. Imperial power**
- **Pope Boniface VIII v. King Philip IV (Fr.)**
- **Babylonian Captivity**
 - Church HQ moved to Avignon—
subservient to French king 1309-1377
- **Great Schism--1378-1417**
 - here a Pope, there a Pope, everywhere a Pope
- **Conciliar movement—church controlled councils—order restored**

John Huss



- Bohemia
- Spokesman for the rights of royal authority over the popes
- Burned at the stake as a heretic 1415
- Fierce revolution

John Wycliffe

- **England**
- **“brother in spirit” w/ John Huss**
- **Worked on English translation of the Bible**
- **Condemned as a heretic**





Russia

Russia

- **Converted to Christianity early 9th century**
 - **Byzantine missionaries**
- **Kiev → cultural center until mid-14th century**
- **Moscow → Ivan I**
- **1380 — Mongols defeated — driven out of Russia within 15th century**

Impact

- ◆ End of Feudalism
- ◆ Decline in the political power of the Church
- ◆ Rise of moneyed economy
- ◆ Growth of towns/middle class
- ◆ Increase in power of “new monarchs” with large armies