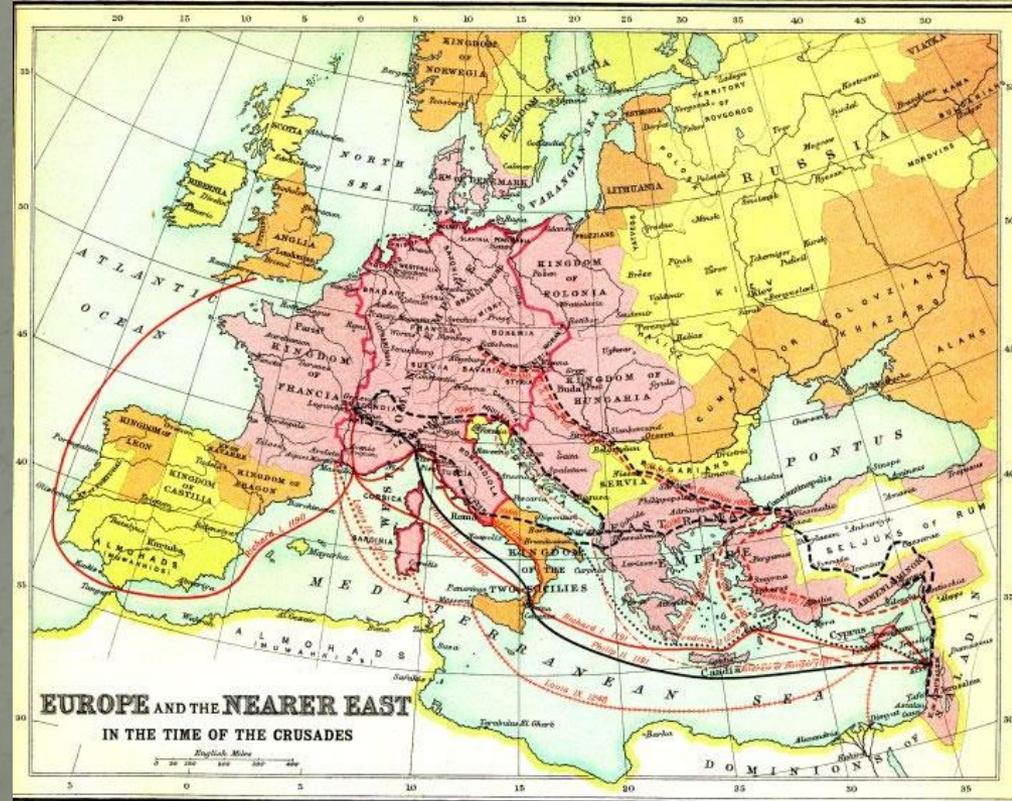


The Changing Tide of the Later Middle Ages



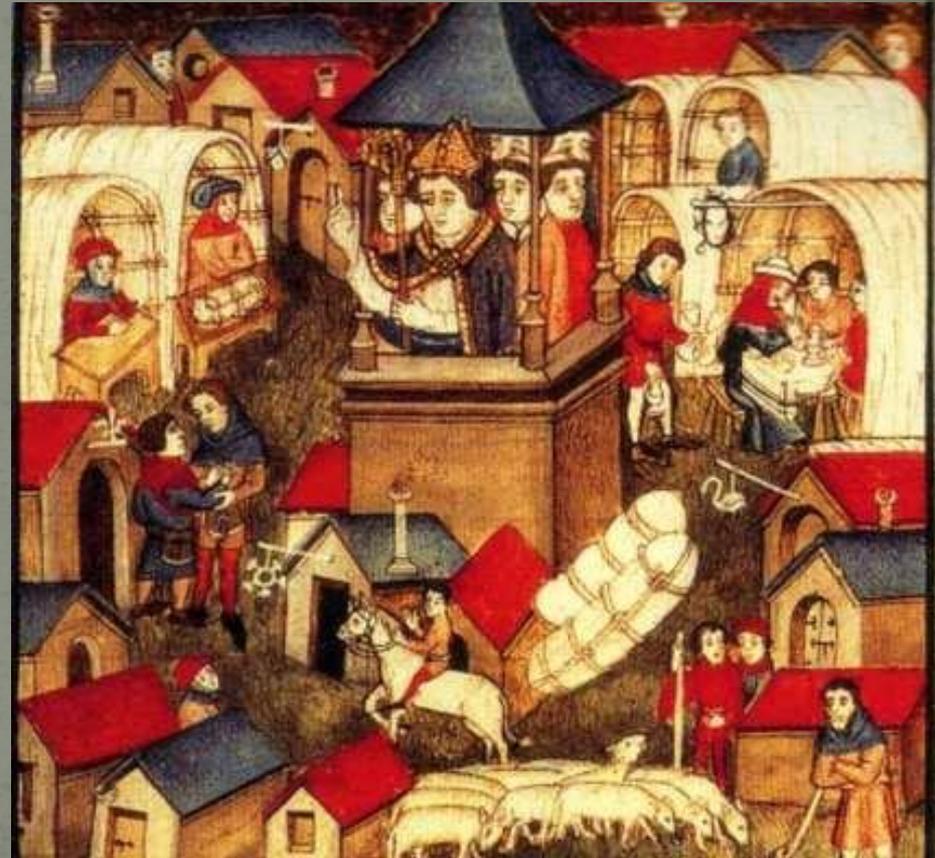
The Crusades

- Pope Urban II launched the first crusade of the Holy Land in 1095
 - Why is this important?
- By reestablishing contact with the east, trade was now possible again!
 - Who do you think would control this trade?



Growth of Towns

- Trading centers eventually became towns, populated by merchants and craftsmen
 - Is this a new class of people?
- Local trade between manors and towns tended to increase!
- Problem: How do towns fit in the feudal system of medieval Europe?



The Impact of Guilds

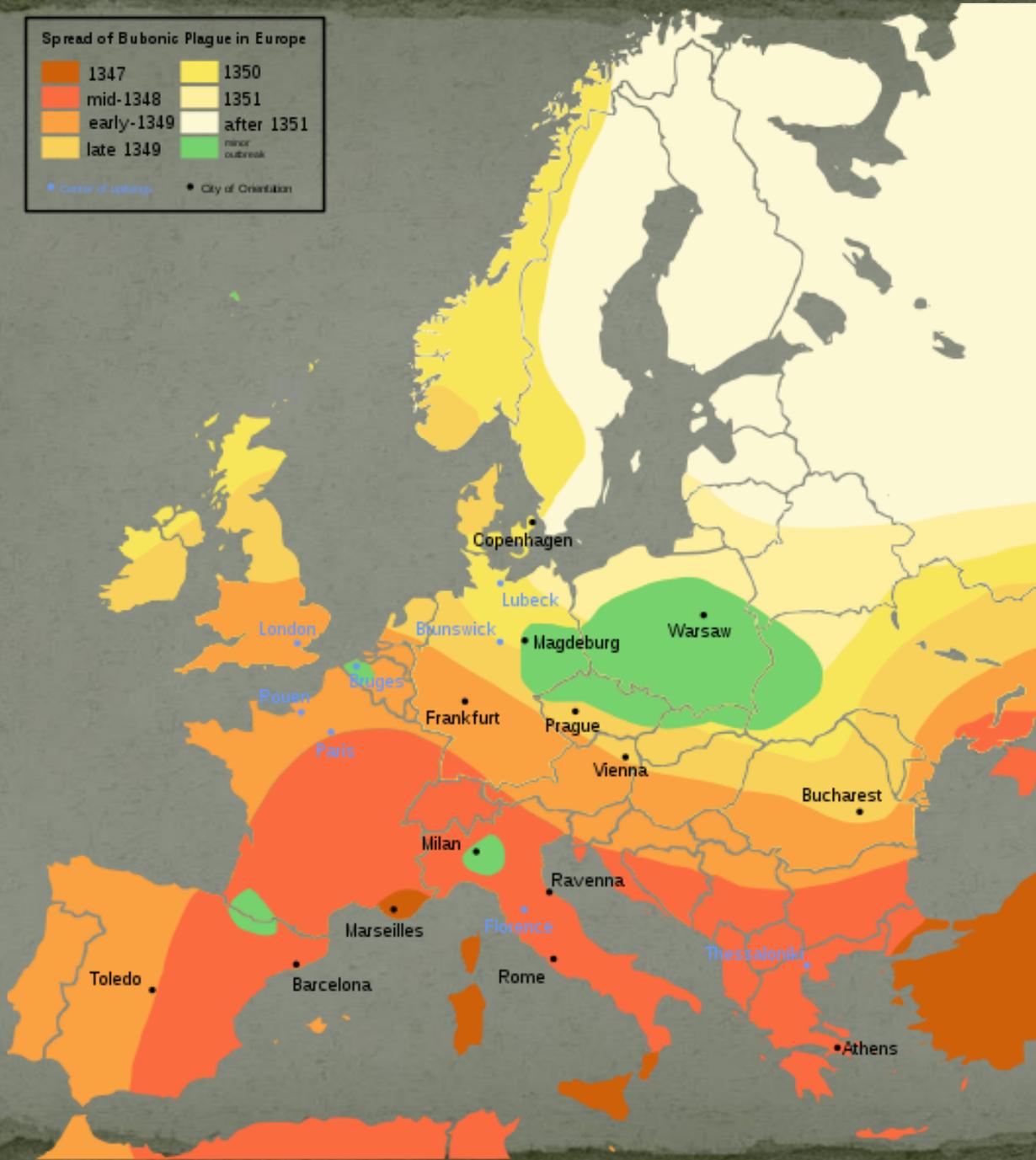
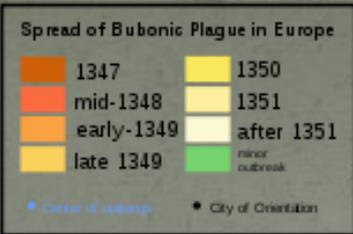
- What are guilds?
- Two types of guilds:
 - Merchant
 - Craft
- Both groups rejected the feudal system!
 - Some towns even became independent!
 - Where do you think this happened?



The Decline of Serfdom

- With the growth of towns, the demand for food increased
- New land began to be settled and serfs had more mobility!
 - New villages and towns offered peasants the opportunity to flee the lord's manor
- Towns also offered peasants the ability to sell crops and obtain personal freedom from the lord!





Boccaccio's *Decameron*

- “Almost no one cared for his neighbor...brother abandoned brother...and – even worse, almost unbelievable – fathers and mothers neglected to tend and care for their children.”



Monty Python



How did the plague change Europe?

- Despite immediate inflation, less people meant a higher demand for labor
 - This caused peasants to demand more!
- Rise in peasant revolts
 - 1358 – Jacquerie
 - 1381 – English Peasants
- In the end, how did the plague affect serfdom?



The Hundred Years' War

- The French and English fought sporadically from 1337 to 1453
- Causes:
 - Conflicting claim between Edward III and Philip VI over the French crown
 - Quickly became a French civil war



Effects of the War

- Medieval battle strategies became outdated with the introduction of artillery
- Growth of nationalism in both countries
 - France is united!
- War debt and subsequent taxes increased social unrest
- Increase in power of English Parliament



The Church in Crisis

- Babylonian Captivity
 - 1309 – 1376
 - How did this affect the church's reputation?
- Great Schism
 - 1378 – 1417
 - Papal extravagance and worldliness increased
- In a religiously-based society, how were the people affected?



Calls for Church Reform

- John Wyclif (Oxford)
 - All people needed for salvation was Scripture
 - Translated the Bible into English
- Jan Hus
 - Brought Wyclif's ideas to Prague
 - Called for the priesthood of all believers
- Both of these men provide the foundation for what religious movement?



The Conciliar Movement

- In 1414, the Council of Constance ended the Great Schism
- However, Martin V and subsequent popes clashed with future church councils
- Reform efforts were crushed, and the door was open for the Renaissance popes to come to power!



Where are we headed?

- After the calamitous 14th century, Europe witnessed the beginning of a new age
 - With the decline of the church, new monarchies developed throughout Western Europe
 - With the revival of trade and growth of towns, a new, wealthy class of people will sponsor new changes in intellectual and artistic life!

