



■ Essential Question:

–What were the causes & effects of the Crusades?

■ Do Now:

–What is feudalism?

–What is the manorial system?

# Western Europe in the Middle Ages

After the fall of Rome, Western Europe had constant warfare

Medieval kingdoms lacked trade, common language, & cultural diffusion

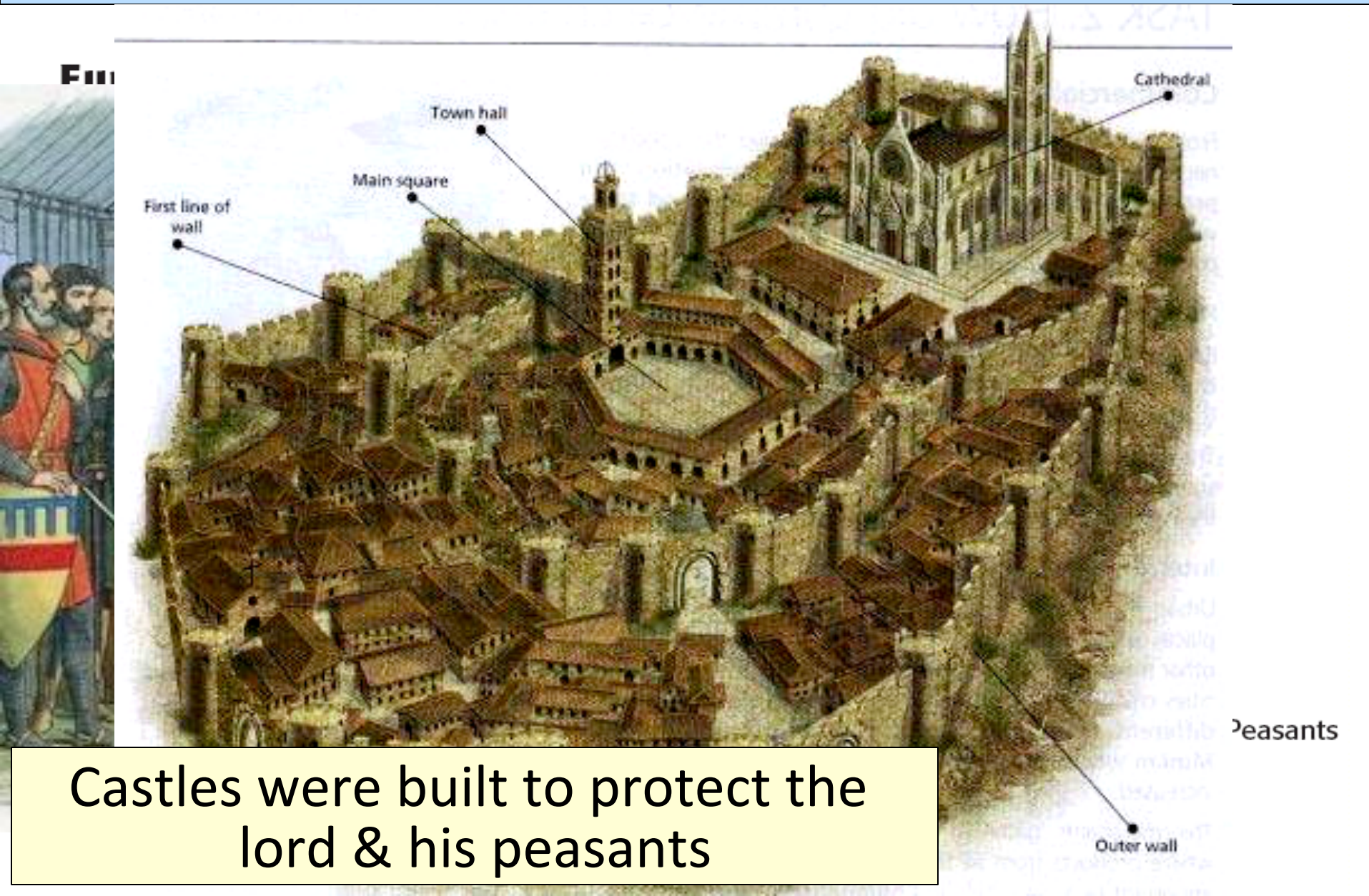


Because the Middle Ages were so dangerous, people used a variety of strategies to survive





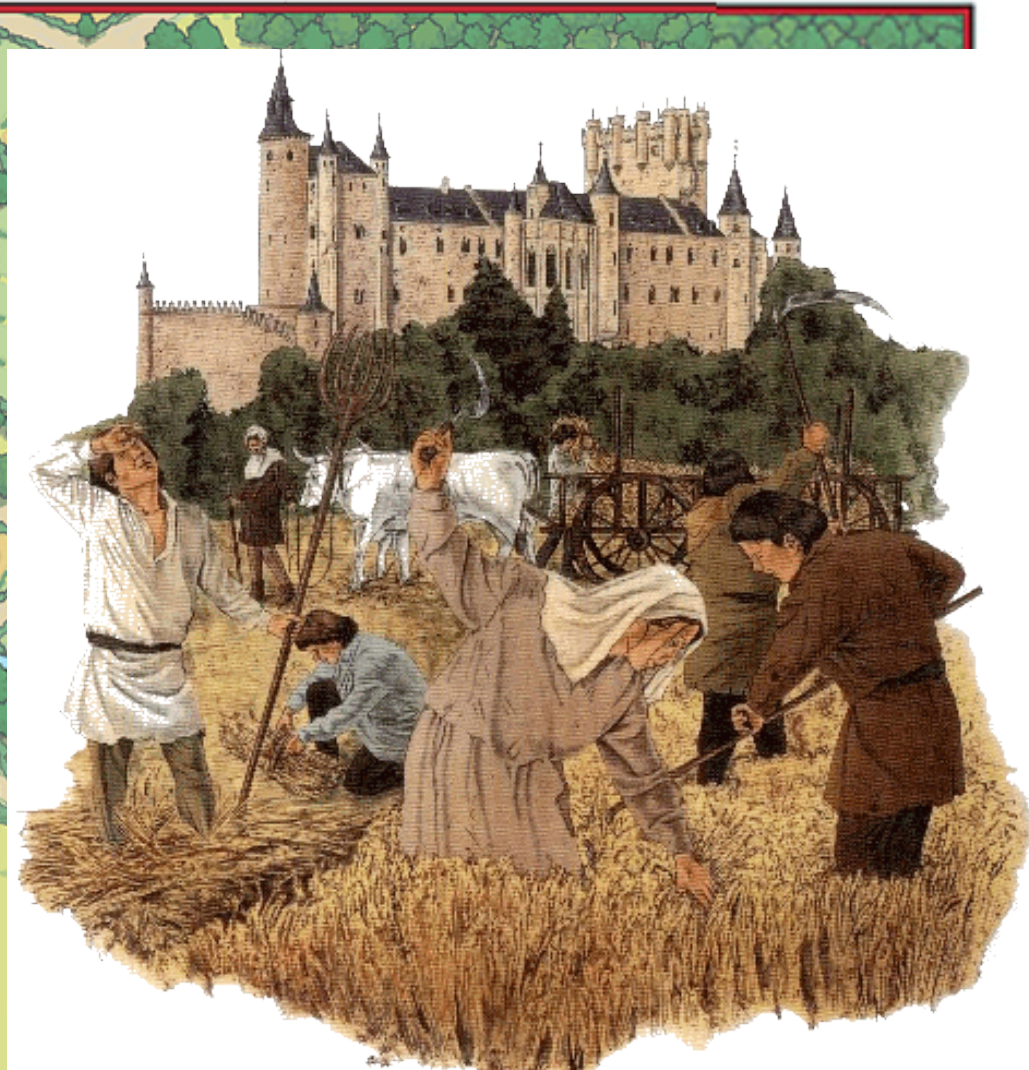
Feudalism offered protection when land-owning lords gave fiefs to knights who swore to protect the manor



Castles were built to protect the lord & his peasants



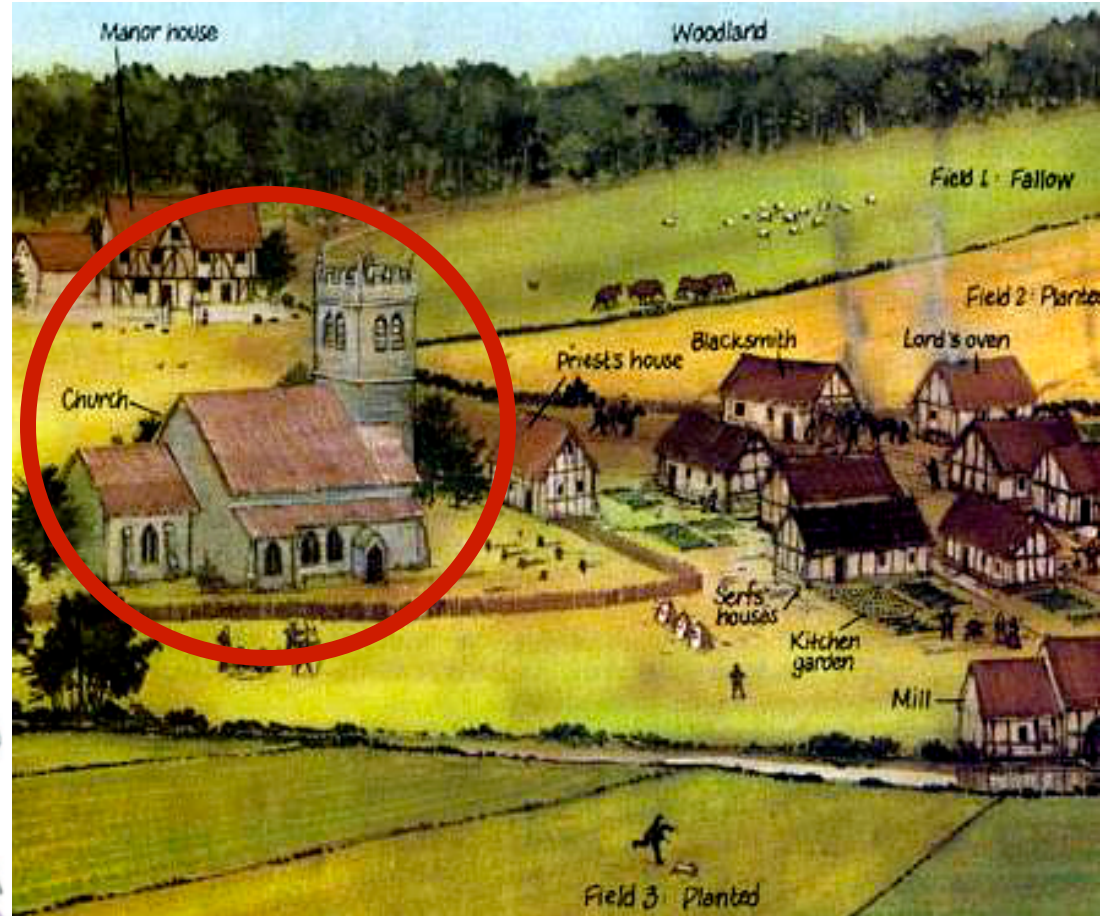
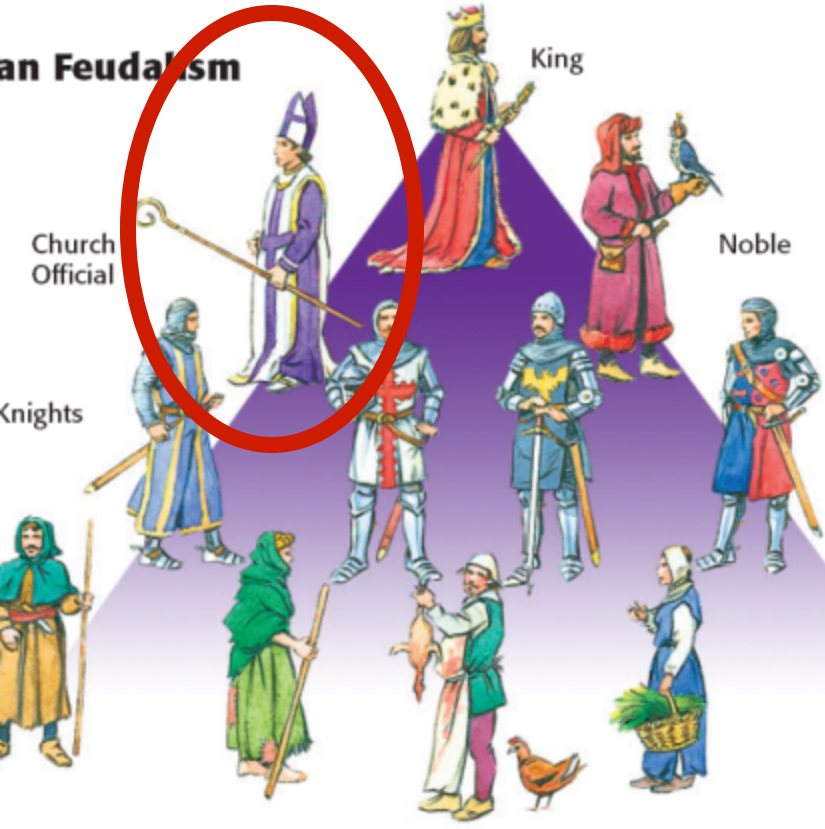
Medieval Europeans lived on self-sufficient manors;  
The manorial system allowed peasants to farm the  
lord's land in exchange for part of the food harvested



- 6 Community pasture
- 7 Wood lot



# Besides feudalism & the manorial system, what else was important in the Middle Ages?





# The Role of the Medieval Church



Feudalism & the manor system divided people, but the shared belief in Christianity unified medieval people

# The Role of the Medieval Church

- Roman Catholicism was the dominant religion in Western Europe during the Middle Ages:

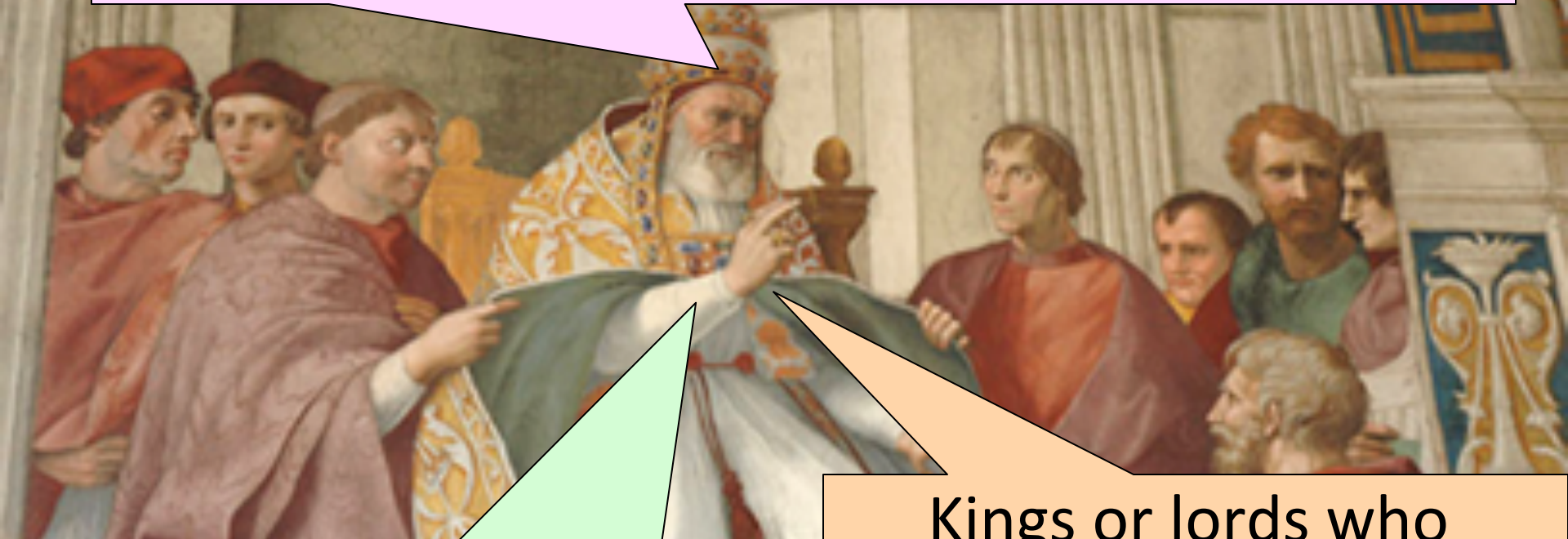
- Without a common government to hold everyone together, the Catholic Church filled an important role in peoples' lives



- The Catholic Pope became the strongest political leader in Western Europe



The Catholic Church conducted spiritual rituals (called sacraments) & created a system of rules called Canon Law that all Christians had to follow



Christians who violated Canon Law could be excommunicated (banished from the church)

Kings or lords who violated Canon Law could face interdiction (ban on religious services in a king's lands)

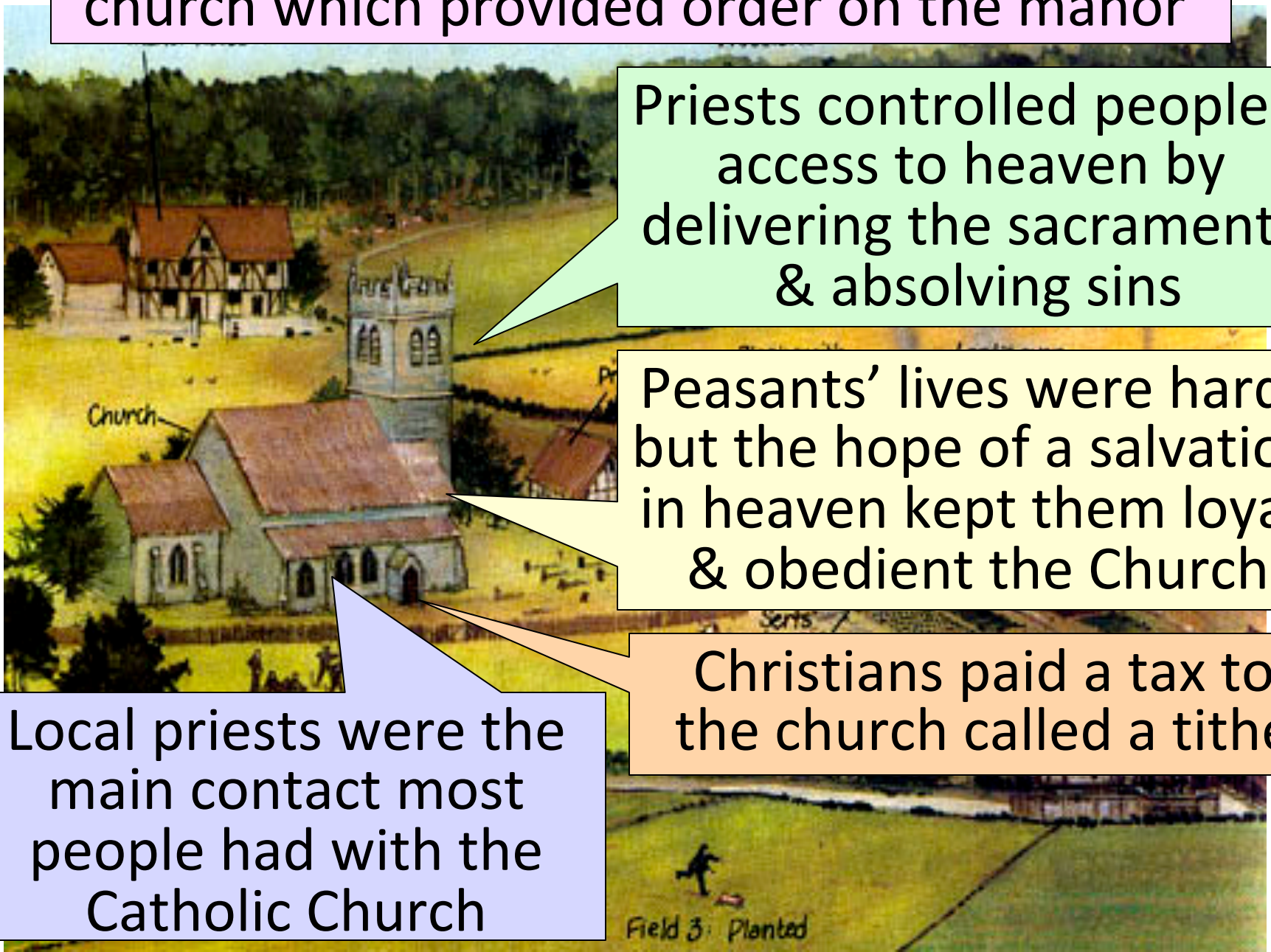
Each territory in medieval Europe had a church which provided order on the manor

Priests controlled peoples' access to heaven by delivering the sacraments & absolving sins

Peasants' lives were hard, but the hope of a salvation in heaven kept them loyal & obedient the Church

Christians paid a tax to the church called a tithe

Local priests were the main contact most people had with the Catholic Church





Early medieval cathedrals were built with  
Romanesque architecture

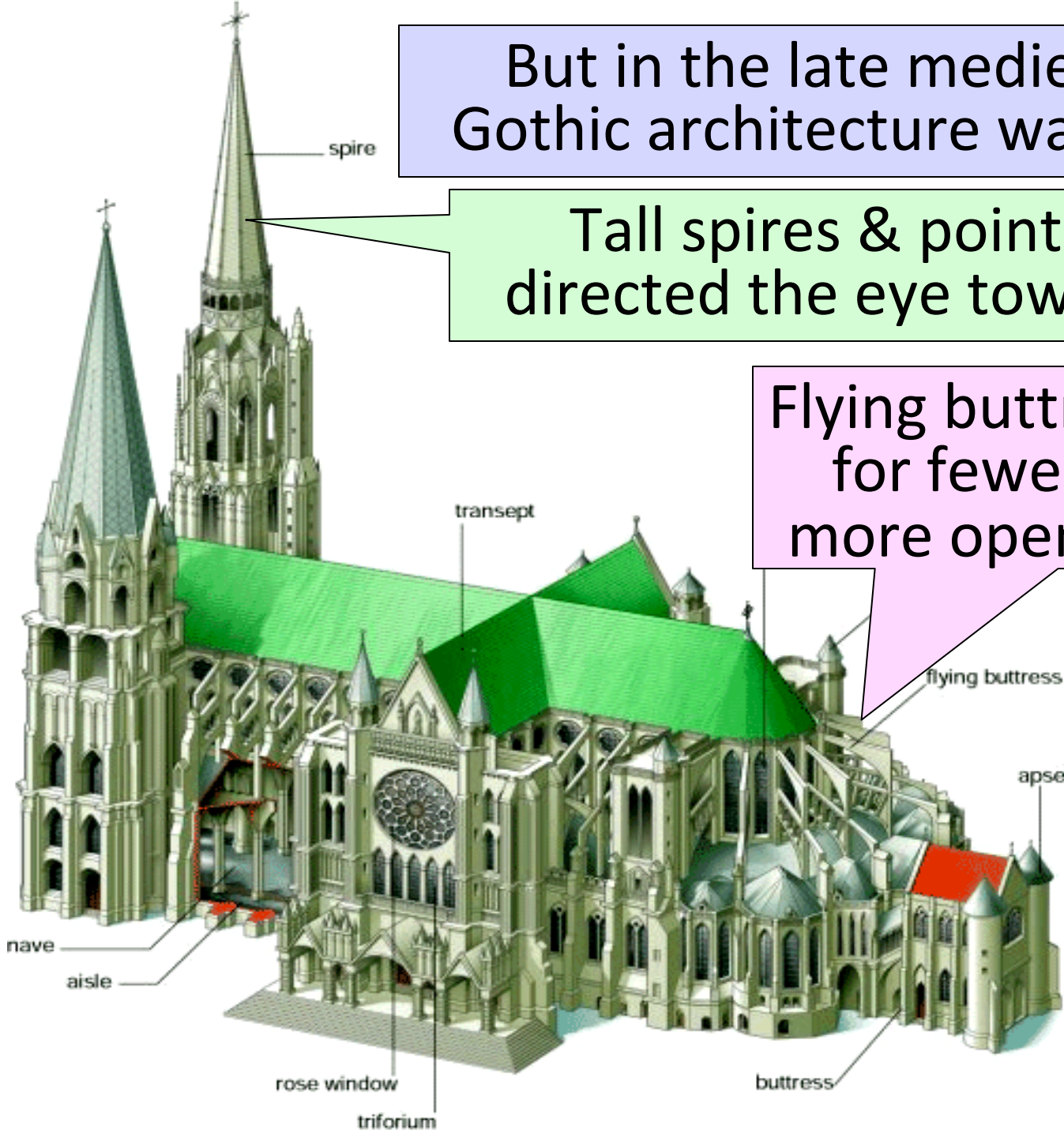
but large cathedrals were built in cities



But in the late medieval period,  
Gothic architecture was introduced

Tall spires & pointed arches  
directed the eye towards heaven

Flying buttresses allowed  
for fewer columns &  
more open space inside







# Two Christian Thinkers

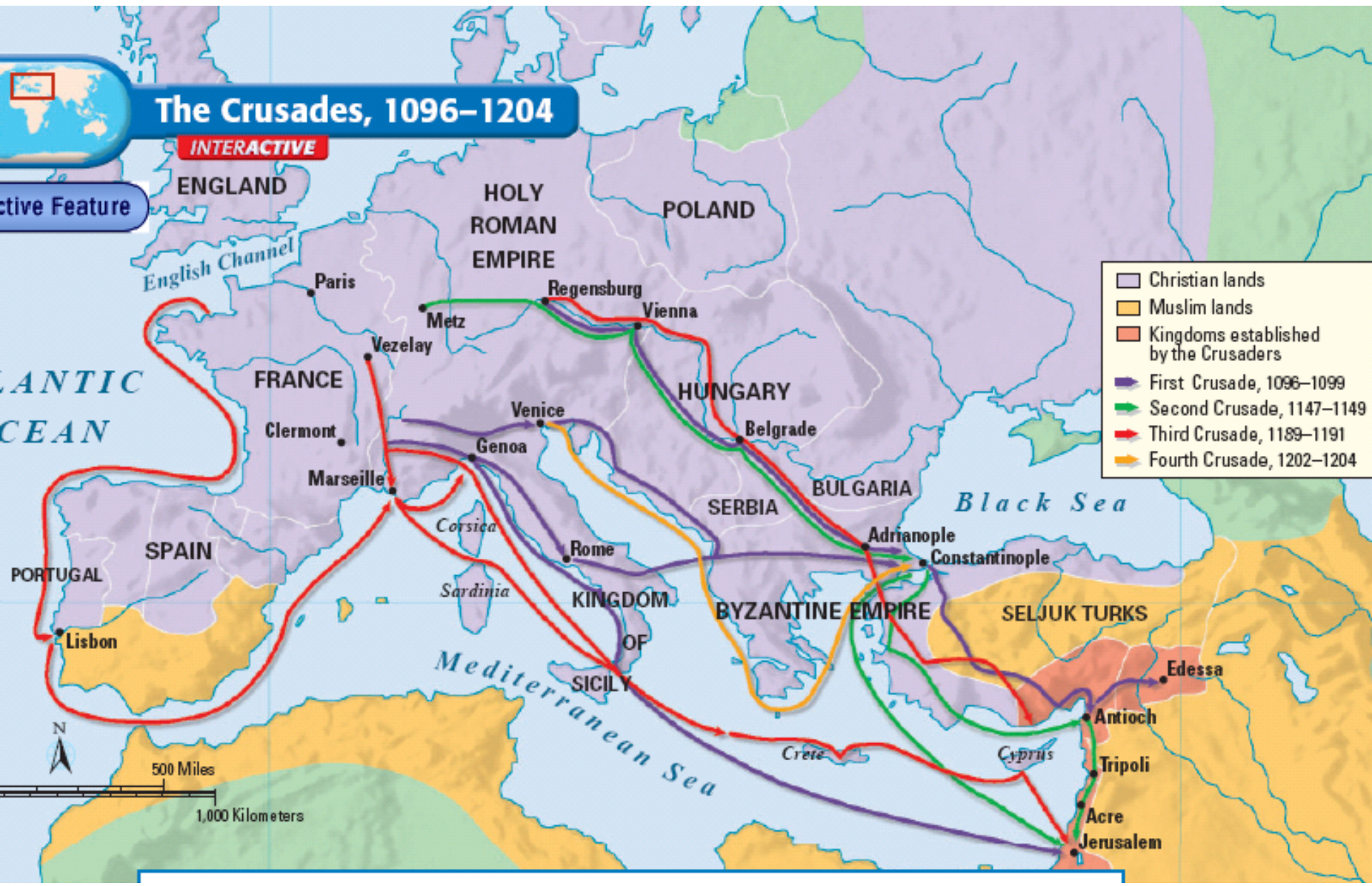


## ■ St. Thomas Aquinas

- Summa Theologica – provided a summary of Christian beliefs
- Showed how the writings of Greek philosophers were compatible with Christian teachings
- We should trust reason as well as faith
- Believed in “natural” or “universal laws”
- Beginning of civil disobedience



# Why did Christians go to Jerusalem during the Middle Ages?





Pope Urban II issued a call to Christians for a Crusade (a holy war) to regain control of the Holy Land

sades

In 1095, the Islamic Empire invaded & took the holy city of Jerusalem



Over the next 300 years, Christians fought Muslim armies in 9 different Crusades



# Why did Christians go on the Crusades?



Merchants wanted access to trade routes

The Pope wanted to unite Roman Catholic & Eastern Orthodox Christians & regain holy lands from Muslims

Knights wanted to support the Church; Many hoped to gain land & wealth



Christian soldiers took back Jerusalem during the First Crusade

But, Muslims took back Jerusalem & kept it during the Second & Third Crusades

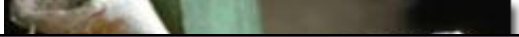
More Crusades were fought, but Christians never regained the Holy Lands






# Effects of the Crusades


The Crusades brought cultural diffusion & introduced new ideas into Western Europe



Increased desires for luxury goods like silk, cotton, sugar, & spices



Introduced technologies like compass, astrolabe, ship designs, & gunpowder



Introduced ideas like Arabic numbers, chemistry, algebra, telescope



A detailed illustration of a medieval manuscript room. Several scholars in period clothing are seated at wooden desks, focused on their work. One scholar in the foreground is writing with a quill on a large sheet of parchment. Another is reading an open book. A third scholar is writing on a scroll. The room has stone walls and a tiled floor. The desks are cluttered with books, quills, and other writing tools. The overall atmosphere is one of quiet study and intellectual pursuit.

Greek ideas

After the Crusades, learning increased & more people were educated

Roman ideas

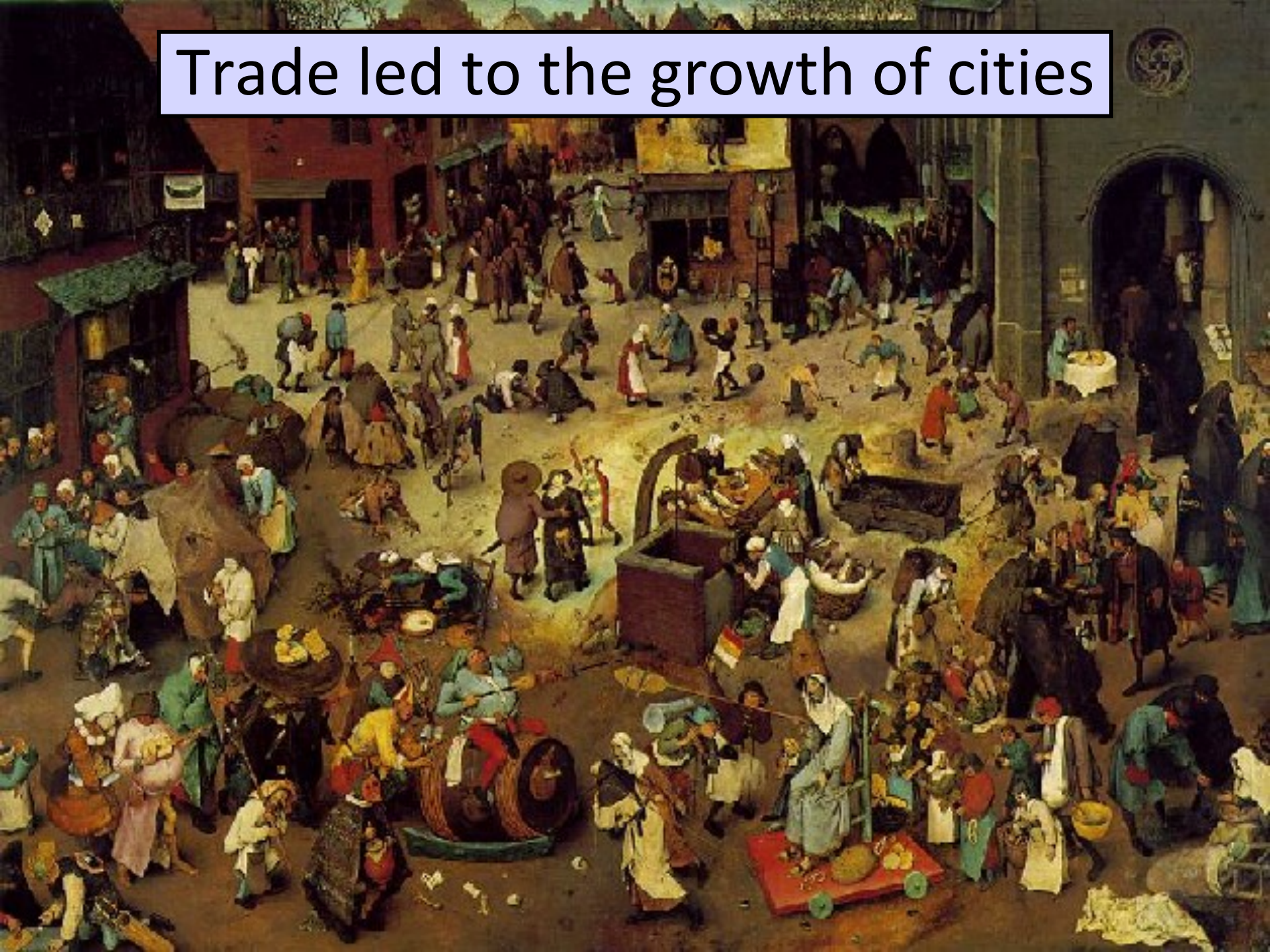
Islamic ideas

Ideas about the Bible

Chinese ideas



Trade led to the growth of cities



# *The Black Death*



1347 - 1351





***Bring out your dead!***



One reason for the decline of the manorial system was the plague, known as the Black Death

## Route of the Plague



In 1347, a trade ship arrived in Italy carrying plague-infested rodents

The plague swept quickly throughout Europe along trade routes



# The Black Death







## Symptoms of Bubonic plague

### **Systemic:**

-Fever

### **Central:**

-Headache

-Malaise

### **Lymph nodes:**

-Swelling (buboes)

-Pus exudation

-Bleeding

### **Gastric:**

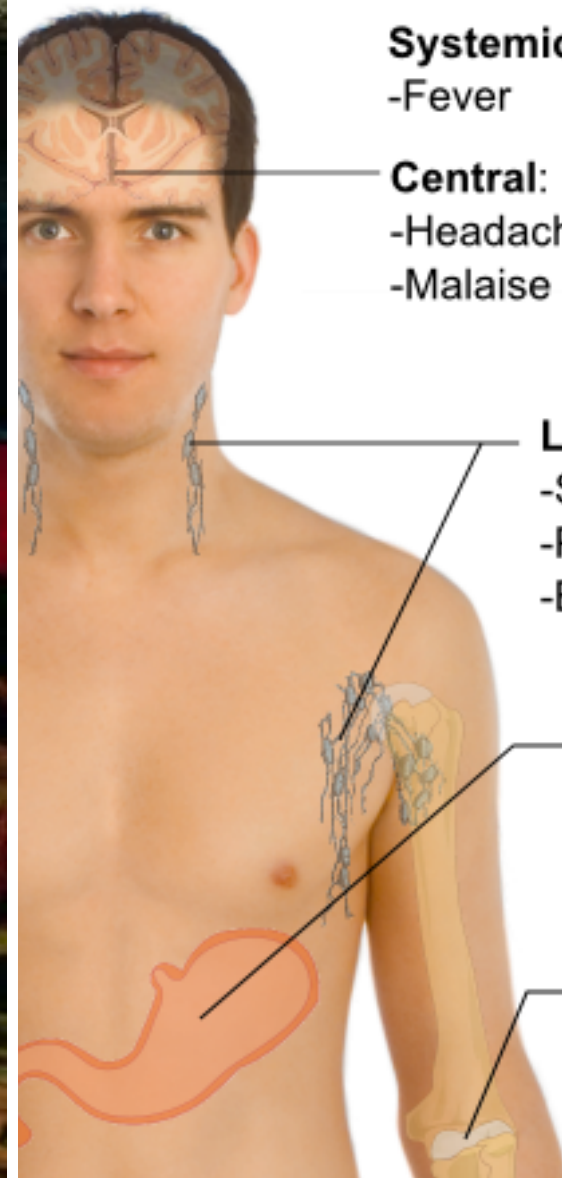
-Nausea

-Vomiting

### **Joints:**

-Pain

-Ache





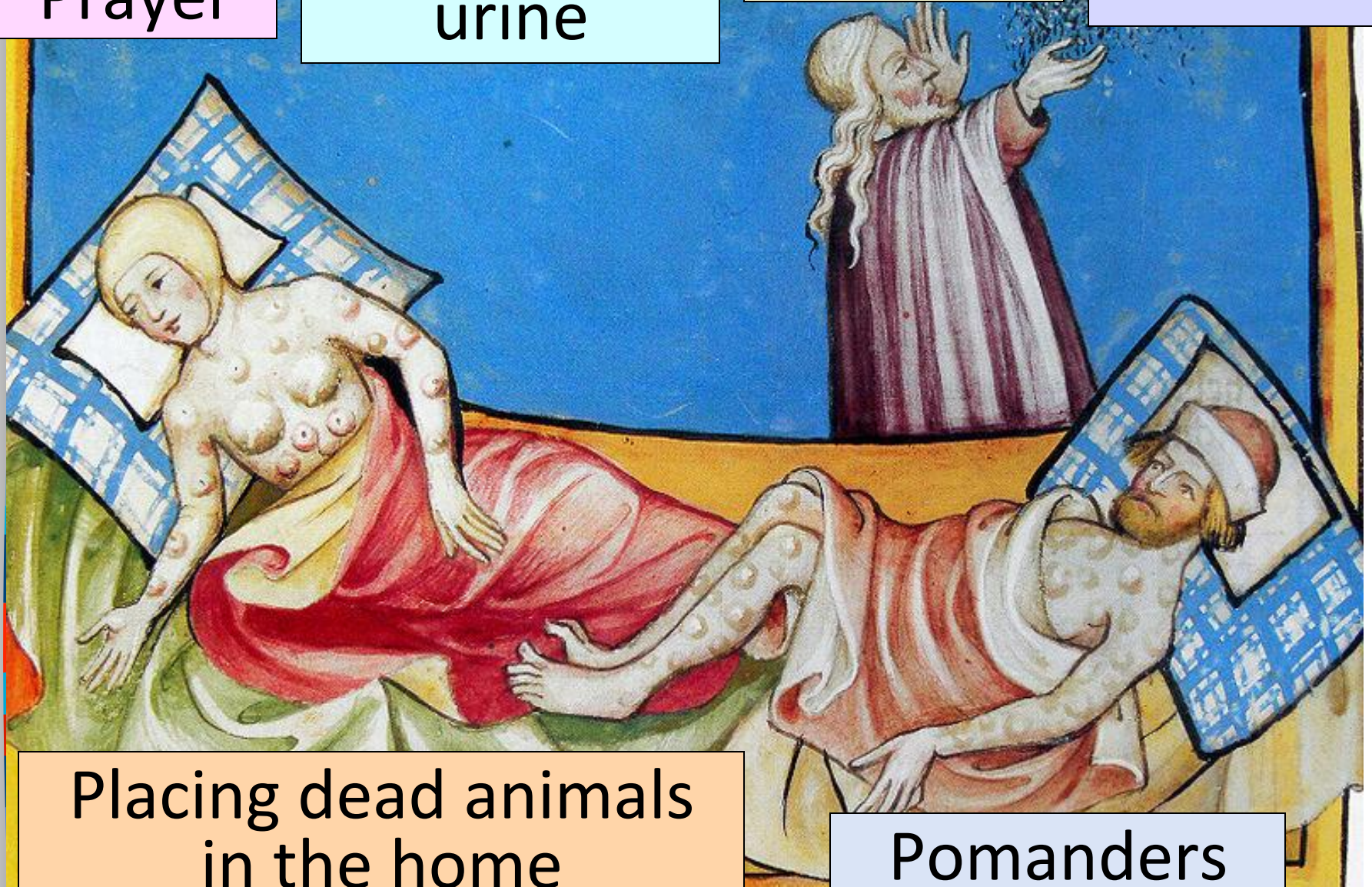
# Attempted "cures" for the plague

Prayer

Bathing in urine

Isolation

Leaches



Placing dead animals in the home

Pomanders



The plague killed 25 million people in 5 years



The plague caused a labor shortage; those that survived could demand higher wages & more rights



# Conclusions

- The role of religion in the Middle Ages:
  - The Roman Catholic Church played an important role in the lives of Europeans both before & after the Middle Ages
  - The Crusades failed to secure Jerusalem from the Islamic Empire, but these holy wars increased cultural diffusion & helped bring an end to the Middle Ages

