

AP* EDITION



Ninth Edition

Since 1300

WESTERN CIVILIZATION

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Chapter 11

The Late Middle Ages: Crisis and Disintegration in the Fourteenth Century

A medieval illustration of Death as a reaper during the Black Death



© AAC/TopFoto/The Image Works




A Time of Troubles: Black Death and Social Crisis

- Famine and Population
 - “Little Ice Age”
 - The Great Famine (1315 – 1317)
 - Population outstripping resources by 1300
- The Black Death: From Asia to Europe
 - Role of the Mongols
 - Eurasian landmass under single rule
 - Spread of plague along trade routes

The Black Death in Europe

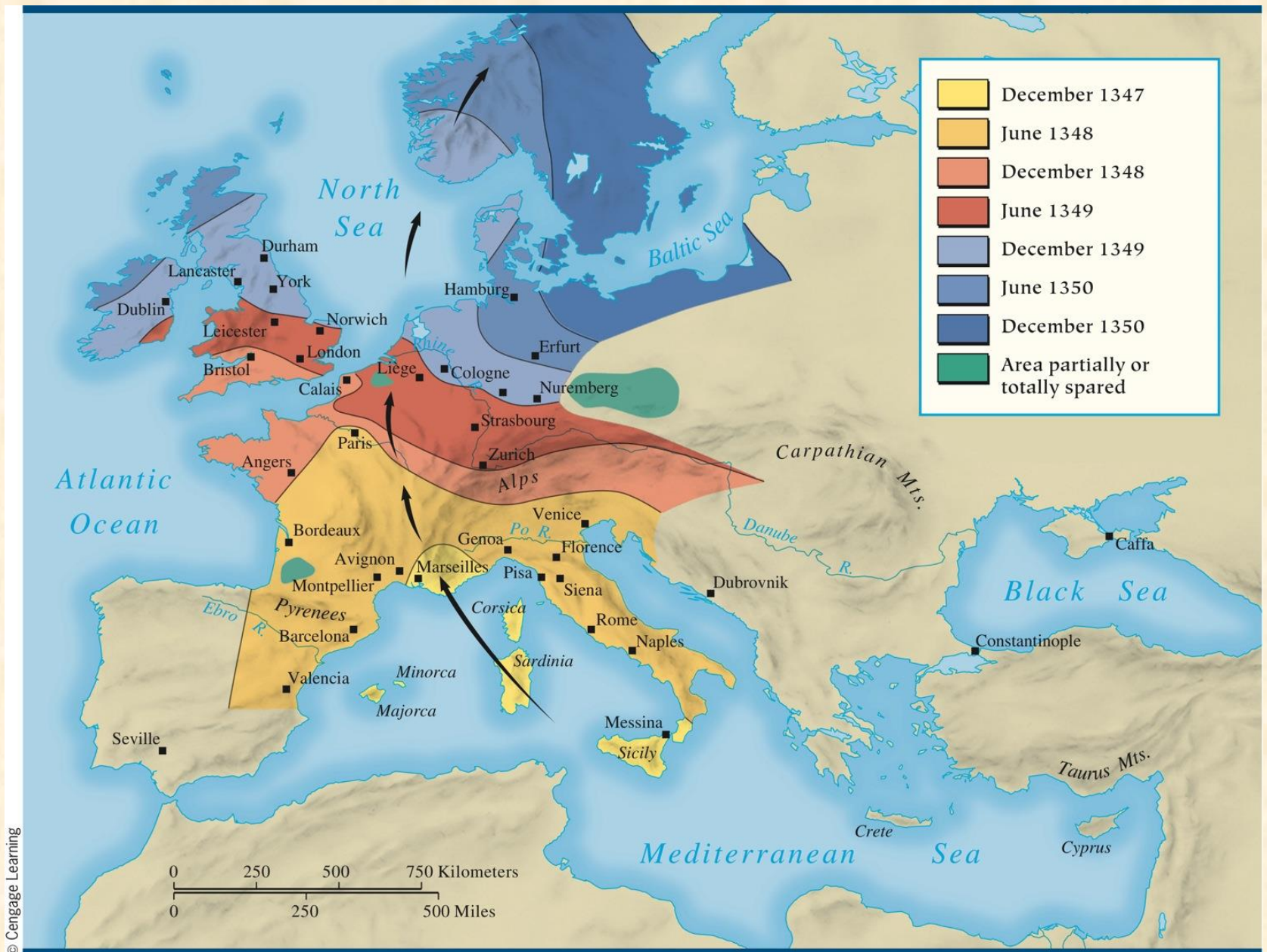
- Impact, Symptoms, and Spread of Plague
 - Most devastating natural disaster in European history
 - Bubonic
 - Rats and fleas
 - Pneumonic
 - Arrived in Europe in 1347
 - Mortality reached 50 – 60 percent in some areas
 - Wiped out between 25 – 50 percent of European population (19 – 38 million dead in four years)
 - Plague returns in 1361 – 1362 and 1369



Life and Death: Reactions to the Plague

- Attempts at Explanation
 - Plague as a punishment from God
 - The flagellants
- Attacks against Jews
- Violence and Preoccupation with Death
- Art and the Black Death
 - *Ars moriendi*, the art of dying

MAP 11.1 Spread of the Black Death



Mass Burial of Plague Victims

Bibliothèque Royale Albert I, Brussels//Snark/Art Resource, NY



The Flagellants



Economic Dislocation and Social Upheaval

- Noble Landlords and Peasants
 - Labor shortage + falling prices for agricultural products = drop in aristocratic incomes
 - Statute of Laborers (1351) : limit wages
 - Social mobility
- Peasant Revolt in France
 - *Jacquerie* (1358)
- An English Peasant Revolt (1381)
- Revolts in the Cities
 - *Ciompi* revolt in Florence (1378)

Francesco Traini, The Triumph of Death



Peasant Rebellion

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris//© Art Media/HIP/The Image Works



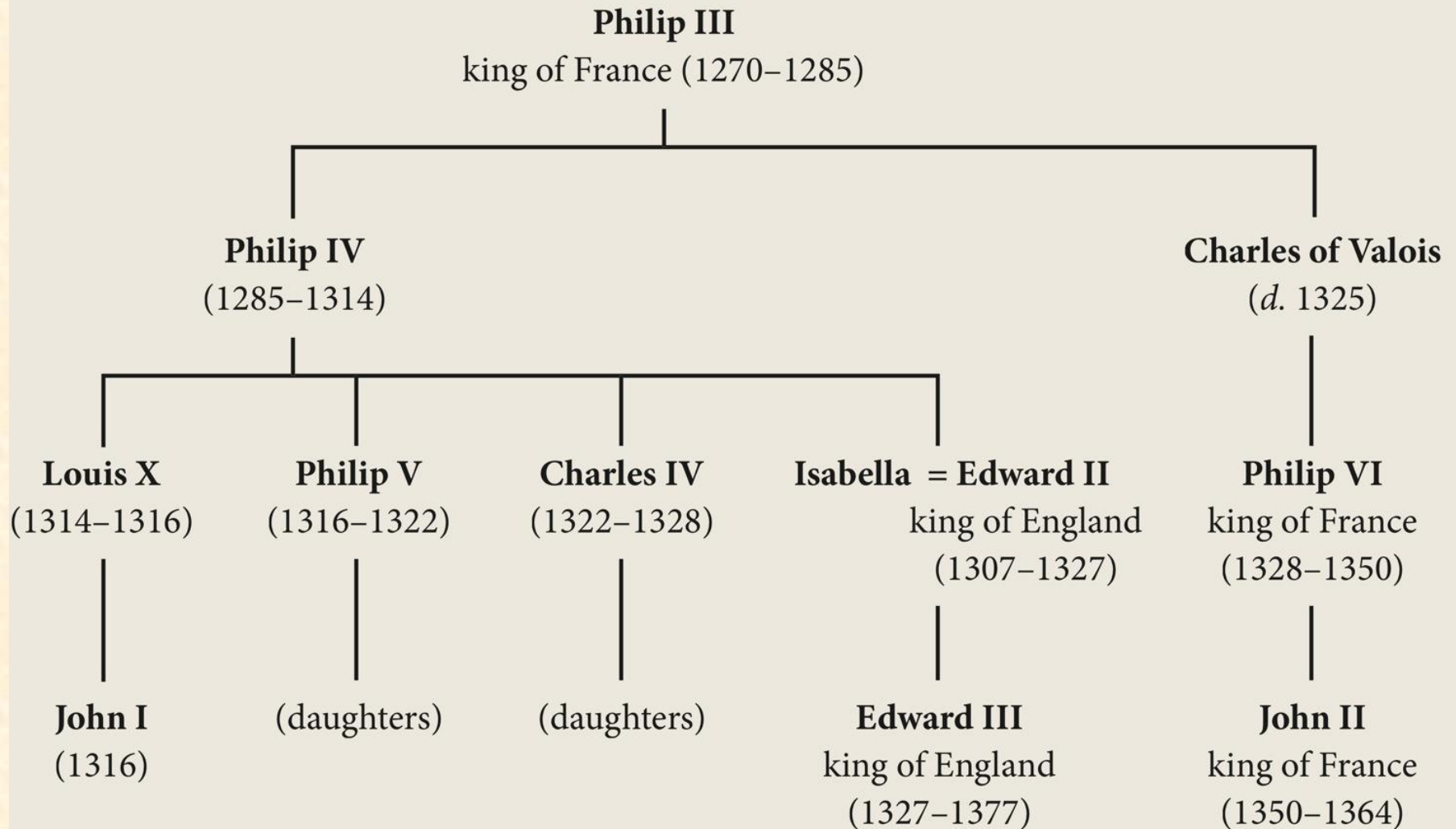


The Hundred Years' War

- Causes of the Hundred Years' War
 - The English king as vassal to the French king
 - Disputed succession to the French crown
 - The claims of Edward III of England
 - Immediate cause: French attack on English Gascony (1337)

CHART 11.1 Background to the Hundred Years' War: Kings of France and England

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The Hundred Years' War

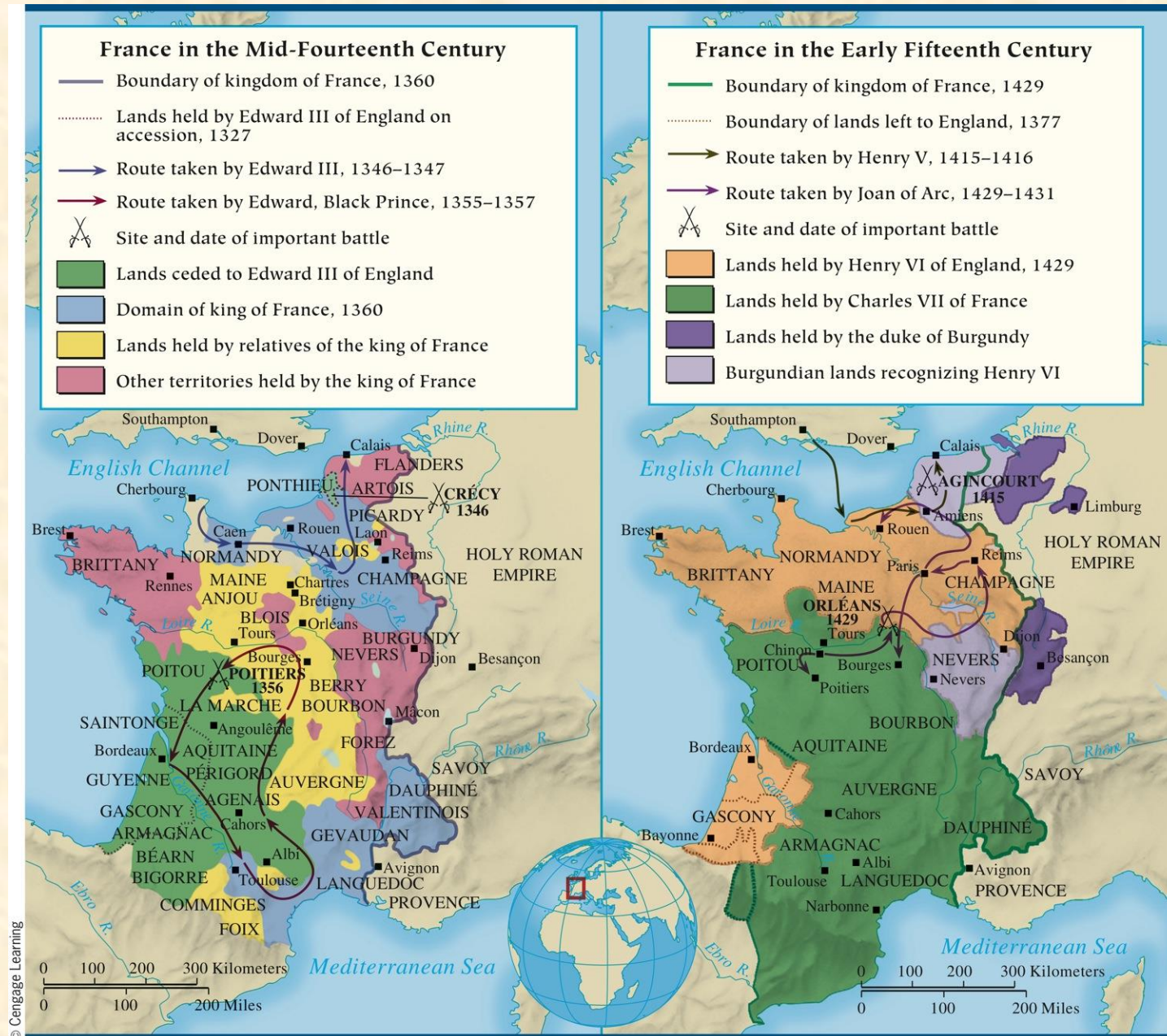
- Conduct and Course of the War
 - Early phases of the war
 - The Battles of Crécy (1346) and Poitiers (1356)
 - Intermittent war and truce
 - Renewal of the war
 - Henry V (1413 – 1422)
 - The Battle of Agincourt (1415)
 - Charles the dauphin (heir to the French throne)
- Joan of Arc (1412 – 1431)
 - Siege of Orléans
 - Captured by allies of the English in 1430
 - Burned at the stake (1431)
- The end of the war: French victory (1453)

Battle of Crecy

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris/The Bridgeman Art Library



MAP 11.2 The Hundred Years' War



Joan of Arc




DEA/G. Dagli Orti/Getty Images



Political Instability

- The Breakdown of Feudal Institutions
 - Scutage
- New Royal Dynasties
- Financial Problems
 - Parliaments gain power



Western Europe: England and France

- The Growth of England's Political Institutions
 - Edward III (1327 – 1377)
 - Parliament
 - House of Lords
 - House of Commons
 - Aristocratic factionalism
- The Problems of the French Kings
 - Basic lack of unity and financial troubles
 - Civil war
 - Burgundy and Orléans

Joan (Ingrid Bergman) prepares for battle



Sierra Pictures/The Kobal Collection at Art Resource, NY

Joan (Milia Jovovich) rides into battle




Gaumont/Jack English/The Kobal Collection at Art Resource, NY



CHRONOLOGY The Hundred Years' War

Outbreak of hostilities	1337
Battle of Crécy	1346
Battle of Poitiers	1356
Peace of Brétigny	1359
Death of Edward III	1377
Twenty-year truce declared	1396
Henry V (1413–1422) renews the war	1415
Battle of Agincourt	1415
Treaty of Troyes	1420
French recovery under Joan of Arc	1429–1431
End of the war	1453



Germany & Italy

- The German Monarchy
 - Breakup of the Holy Roman Empire
 - Hundreds of states
 - Electoral nature of the German monarchy
 - The Golden Bull (1356)
 - Weak kings
- The States of Italy
 - Lack of centralized authority
 - Republicanism to tyranny
 - Duchy of Milan
 - Republic of Florence
 - Republic of Venice

The Holy Roman Empire in the Fourteenth Century



A Famous Condottiere



DEA/G. Nimatallah/Getty Images

The States of Italy in the Fourteenth Century



CHRONOLOGY The States of Western and Central Europe



CHRONOLOGY

The States of Western and Central Europe

England

Edward III 1327–1377

Richard II 1377–1399

Henry IV 1399–1413

France

Philip VI 1328–1350

John II 1350–1364

Capture at Poitiers 1356

Charles V 1364–1380

Charles VI 1380–1422

German Monarchy

Golden Bull 1356

Italy

Florence

Ordinances of Justice 1293

Venice

Closing of Great Council 1297

Milan

Visconti establish themselves as rulers of Milan 1322

The Decline of the Church

- Boniface VIII (1294 – 1303) and the Conflict with the State
- Conflict with Philip IV of France
 - *Unam Sanctam* (1302)
 - Captured by French at Anagni
- Clement V (1305 – 1314)
- The Papacy at Avignon (1305 – 1377)
- Decline in papal prestige
 - Captives of the French monarchy
- New sources of revenue
- Catherine of Siena (c. 1347 – 1380)

Pope Boniface VIII




Avignon



The Great Schism

- The Papacy's Return to Rome (1378)
 - Rival popes elected
 - Pope Urban VI and Pope Clement VII
- The Great Schism Divides Europe
- Impact
 - Heightened financial abuses
 - Damage to the faith of believers



New Thoughts on Church and State

- Marsiglio of Padua (c. 1270 – 1342)
 - *Defender of the Peace*
 - Questions of authority
- The Conciliar Movement
 - Council of Pisa (1409)
 - Deposed both popes and elected a new pope
 - Popes refuse to step down
 - Results in three popes
 - Council of Constance (1414 – 1418)
 - End of the Schism
 - Pope Martin V (1417 – 1431)

CHRONOLOGY The Decline of the Church



CHRONOLOGY The Decline of the Church

Pope Boniface VIII	1294–1303
<i>Unam Sanctam</i>	1302
Papacy at Avignon	1305–1377
Pope Gregory XI returns to Rome	1377
Great Schism begins	1378
Pope Urban VI	1378–1389
Failure of Council of Pisa to end schism; election of Alexander V	1409
Council of Constance	1414–1418
End of schism; election of Martin V	1417

Religion in an Age of Adversity

- The Variety of Responses to Crisis
 - New trends concerning salvation
 - Good works and charitable bequests
 - Purgatory
- Popular Religion
 - Mysticism and lay piety
 - Meister Eckhart (1260 – 1327)
 - Modern Devotion
 - Founder, Gerard Groote (1340 – 1384)
 - Unique female mystical experiences
- Changes in Theology
 - William of Occam (1285 – 1329)

The Cultural World of the Fourteenth Century

- The Development of Vernacular Literature
 - Dante Alighieri (1265 – 1321)
 - *The Divine Comedy* (1313 – 1321)
 - Francesco Petarca (Petrarch, 1304 – 1374)
 - Sonnets
 - Giovanni Boccaccio (1313 – 1375)
 - *Decameron*
 - Geoffrey Chaucer (c. 1340 – 1400)
 - *The Canterbury Tales*
 - Christine de Pizan (c. 1364 – 1400)
 - *The Book of the City of Ladies* (1404)
- A New Art: Giotto (1266 – 1337)

Christine de Pizan



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Giotto, Lamentation

Scrovegni Chapel, Padua, Italy//Scala/Art Resource, NY





Society in an Age of Adversity

- Changes in Urban Life
 - Family life and gender roles in late medieval cities
 - Medieval children
- New Directions in Medicine
 - Practitioners: medical schools, midwives, barber-surgeons
 - Public health and sanitation
- Inventions and New Patterns
 - The clock: new conception of time
 - Eyeglasses and paper
 - Gunpowder and cannon

Entertainment in the Middle Ages

Palazzo Borromeo, Milan//Scala/Art Resource, NY



Entertainment in the Middle Ages



Bodleian Library (Douce 276folio 124v), Oxford//The ArtArchive at Art Resource, NY

Entertainment in the Middle Ages

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Entertainment in the Middle Ages



Bibliothèque Universitaire de Médecine, Montpellier/Gianni Dagli
Orti//The Art Archive at Art Resource, NY

A Medical Textbook



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Chapter Timeline

