

The decline of feudalism assignment

[History](#)



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FEUDALISM The decline of feudalism had many impacts like political development in England, The bubonic plague and the Hundred Years war. King Henry II made a legal reform a central concern of his reign. The bubonic plague killed thousands of people. The hundred years war between the French and the Spanish. I will explain how these three topics led or impacted the decline of feudalism. King Henry's II legal reforms. Henry made a legal reform a central concern of his reign.

Henry's effort to strengthen led to a serious conflict In the year 1164, Henry issued the Constitutions of Clarendon, a document that he said spelled out the king's traditional rights. Among them was the right to try clergy accused of serious crimes in royal courts, rather than in Church courts. Henry's action led to a long, bitter quarrel with his friend, Thomas Becket, the archbishop of Canterbury. In 1170, four knights, perhaps seeking the king's favor, killed Becket in front of the main altar of Canterbury Cathedral.

The cathedral and Becket's tomb soon became a popular destination for pilgrimages. In 1173, the Catholic Church proclaimed him a saint. Still, most of the Constitutions of Clarendon remained in force. The bubonic plague killed thousands of people. People think the plague began in Central Asia, possibly in China, and spread throughout China, India, the Middle East, and then Europe. Symptoms, or signs, of the plague included fever, vomiting, fierce coughing and sneezing fits, and egg-sized swellings or bumps, called buboes.

The term “Black Death” probably came from these black-and-blue swellings that appeared on the skin of victims. The dirty conditions in which people lived contributed significantly to the spread of the bubonic plague. The bacteria that cause the disease are carried by fleas that feed on the blood of infected rodents, such as rats. When the rats die, the fleas jump to other animals and people. City to city, the terrible toll on the populations of Asia and Europe.

China’s population was reduced by nearly half between 1200 and 1393, probably because of the plague and famine. Travelers reported that dead bodies covered the ground in Central Asia and India. Some historians estimate that 24 million Europeans died from the plague about a third of the population. The deaths of so many people speeded changes in Europe’s economic and social structure, which contributed to the decline of feudalism. The hundred years war between the French and the Spanish. His long conflict contributed to the erosion of feudalism in England and in France. English monarchs had long claimed lands in France. This was because earlier English kings had actually been feudal lords over these French fiefs. French kings now disputed these claims. When Philip VI of France declared that the French fiefs of England’s King Edward III were part of Philip’s own realm, war broke out in France. The French slowly chipped away at the territory the English had won in the early years of the war.

In 1415, after a long truce, English King Henry V again invaded France. This time, the English met with stronger resistance. One reason was that the French were now using more modern tactics. The French king was recruiting his army from commoners, paying them with money collected by

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axes, just as the English did. Another reason for increased French resistance was a new sense of national identity and unity. In part, the French were inspired by a 17-year-old peasant girl, known today as Joan of Arc.

Joan claimed that she heard the voices of saints urging her to save France. Putting on a suit of armor, she went to fight. IN CONCLUSION, these three events impacted the decline of feudalism because King Henry II was reformed and he made the rules he wanted. The bubonic plague occurred and left only a little bit of people because it killed thousands of people. Last but not least the hundred years war between the Spanish and the French leaving the French to win.