

Mckay ap euro cornell notes essay



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Starving people turned against rich people and Jews. 2. English kings tried to regulate the food supply, but failed. II. The Black Death A. Genomes ships brought the bubonic plague—the Black Death—to Europe In 1347.

1. The bacillus lived in fleas that infested black rats. 2. Some claim that it came from the east by way of the Crimea. B. Pathology and care 1 .

The bubonic form of the disease was transmitted by rats; the pneumonia form transmitted by people. A. Unsanitary and overcrowded cities were ideal breeding grounds for the black 2. Most people had no rational explanation for the disease, and out of ignorance and fear 3.

The disease, which killed millions, recurred often and as late as 1700. Many blamed it on Jews, causing thousands of Jews to be murdered. A. It spread to central Europe and eastward—although its toll was less in Poland. B. In Hungary, type-D blood people may have been immune.

C. Its last occurrence was in France in 1721. D. A vaccine was not developed until 1947. C. The social and cultural consequences of the Black Death 1 .

Priests, monks, and nuns cared for the sick, and as the clergy were killed off even women performed the services of priests. 2.

In the towns the plague meant population decline, labor shortage, and high inflation. Wages increased and labor productivity increased as did per-capita wealth. 3. The demand for slaves increased.

4. The psychological consequences of the plague were enormous:

pessimism, gross sensuality, religious fervor, and flagellants. A. Society became divided and full of fear.

B. Artists and writers became obsessed with death. The Hundred years' war (ca. 1337-1453) III. A.

The causes of the war 1 . Edward III of England, the grandson of the French king Philip the Fair, claimed the crown by seizing the duchy of Aquitaine in 1337. French barons backed Edwards claim as a way to thwart the centralizing goals of their king. 3.

Flemish wool merchants supported the English claim to the crown. 4. Both the French and the English saw military adventure as an excuse to avoid domestic problems. B. The popular response to the war 1.

Royal propaganda for war and plunder was strong on both sides. 2. The war meant opportunity for economic or social mobility for poor knights, criminals, and great nobles. C. The decline of medieval chivalry 1 . Chivalry, a code of conduct for the knightly class, enjoyed its final days of glory during the war.

. Chivalry and feudal society glorified war. D. The course of the war to 1419 1

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The battles took place in France and the Low Countries. 2. At the Battle of Crécy (1346), the English disregarded the chivalric code and used military tactics: the longbow and the cannon. 3. The English won major battles at Poitiers (1356) and Agincourt (1415) and had advanced E.

Joan of Arc and France's victory 1 . Joan of Arc participated in the lifting of the English siege of Orléans in 1429. 2. She was turned over to the English and burned as a heretic in 1431.

F. Costs and consequences 1 .

The war meant economic and population decline for both France and England. 2. Taxes on wool to finance the war caused a slump in the English wool trade. 3.

In England, returning soldiers caused social problems. 4. The war encouraged the growth of parliamentary government, particularly in England. A. The " Commons" (knights and burgesses) acquired the right to approve all taxes b.

In France, neither the king nor the provincial assemblies wanted a national and developed its own organization. Assembly. 5. The war generated feelings of nationalism in England and France. IV.

The decline of the church's prestige

A. The Babylonian captivity (1309-1377) 1 . The pope had lived at Avignon since the reign of King Philip the Fair of France and thus was subject to French control. A. The Babylonian Captivity badly damaged papal prestige.

B. It left Rome poverty stricken. 2. Pope Gregory XSL brought the papacy back to Rome in 1377, but then Urban VI alienated 3. A new pope, Clement VI', was elected, and the two popes both claimed to be legitimate. B.

The Great schism (1378-1417) 1 . England and Germany recognized Pope Urban VI, while France and others recognized the antipope, Clement VII. 2.

The schism brought the church into disrepute and weakened the religious faith of many.

C. The conciliar movement 1 . Conciliarists believed that church authority rested in councils representing the people—not the authority of the pope. 2.

Wycliffe of Padua had claimed in 1324, in *De Civitate Dei*, that authority within the church should rest with a church council and not the pope and that the church was subordinate to the state. 3. John Wycliffe attacked papal authority and called for even more radical reform of church. A. He believed that Christians should read the Bible for themselves, prompting the .

His followers, called Lollards, disseminated his ideas widely.

4. Wycliffe's ideas were spread to Bohemia by John Hus. 5. An attempt in 1409 to depose both popes and select another led to a threefold schism. 6. Finally, the council at Constance (1414-1418) ended the schism with the election of Martin V.

First English translation of the Bible. V. The life of the people in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries A. Marriage and the family 1.

Marriage usually came at 16 to 18 years for women and later for men. 2.

Legalized prostitution existed in urban areas and was the source of wealth for many 3.

Economic factors, rather than romantic love, usually governed the decision to marry.

4. Divorce did not exist. 5. Many people did not observe church regulations and married without a church ceremony.

B. Life in the parish women. 1. The land and the parish were the centers of life. 2. Opportunities to Join guilds declined in the fourteenth century.

A. Strikes and riots became frequent. B. Women were increasingly excluded from guilds. 3.

Cruel sports, such as bull-baiting and bear-baiting, and drunkenness reflected the violence and frustrations of the age. A.

The execution of William Wallace illustrated the violence in society. 4.

Because of the crisis within the church, lay people increasingly took over church management from the clergy.

1 . Fur-collar crime was crime committed by nobility—a phenomenon on the increase in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. A. In England, nobles returning from war had little to do and were in need of income; thus they resorted to crime. B. Kidnapping, extortion, and terrorism by the upper classes were widespread.

2. Because governments were not able to stop abuses, outlaws such as Robin Hood sought to protect the people. The popularity of the Robin Hood legends symbolized the deep resentment of aristocratic corruption and abuse. D. Peasant revolts 1.

Major peasant revolts against the nobility occurred in France in 1358 (the Acquired), 1363-1484, 1380, and 1420, and England 1381. A. French peasants were angry about taxes, food shortages, fur-collar crime, and other circumstances. B. One cause of the Revolt of 1381 was the lords' attempt to freeze wages.

C. In general, peasants were better off; the revolts were due to rising expectations. D. The 1381 revolt in England was due to economic grievances, anti-aristocratic sentiment, and protest against taxes. . King Richard II and his nobles tricked the peasants into ending the revolt.

2. Workers in Italy (the comic), Germany, and Spain also revolted. A. Earlier (twelfth and thirteenth century) migrations led to peoples of different ethnic-racial background living side by side. 1.

" Race" meant language, custom, and law-not biological anthropological classification. 2. In the early period, newcomers were given separate but equal rights (legal pluralism). A.

The great exception to this was Ireland, where the English practiced extreme racial discrimination. B. The Irish had no access to law courts and were considered unfree. . In the later Middle Ages legal pluralism disappeared and emphasis on legal homogeneity, language, and blood descent led to ethnic tension.

A. Language differences between clergy and people led to tension in Poland, Ireland, and elsewhere. B. The arrival of new monastic groups led to conflicts between language groups.

C. Towns were dominated by immigrants while the countryside was dominated by natives. D. Famine and the Black Death led to categorization and racial savagery. E. Intermarriage was often forbidden and discriminatory laws were applied to retain language groups.

4.

This discrimination had its basis in the effort of privileged groups to protect their economic VI'. Vernacular literature A. The emergence of national consciousness is seen in the rise of literature written in national languages—the vernacular. B. Many literary masterpieces manifest this new national pride.

1 . Dent's Divine Comedy, a symbolic pilgrimage through Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise to 2. Chaucer, in the Canterbury Tales, depicted the materialistic, worldly interests of a variety 3. Violin used the language of the lower classes to portray the reality, beauty, and hardships .