

Standard(s) of Learning:

**WHI.12** - The student will demonstrate knowledge of social, economic, and political changes and cultural achievements in the late medieval period by

- describing the emergence of nation-states (England, France, Spain, and Russia) and distinctive political developments in each
- explaining conflicts among Eurasian powers, including the Crusades, the Mongol conquests, and the fall of Constantinople
- identifying patterns of crisis and recovery related to the Black Death (Bubonic plague)
- explaining the preservation and transfer to Western Europe of Greek, Roman, and Arabic philosophy, medicine, and science



Locate Europe on the map – Color it RED

WHI.12a – Rise of Nation-States

→ gather, make stronger

- During the late medieval period, European monarchies consolidated their power and began forming nation-states
- Nation-State: an independent geopolitical unit of people having a common culture and identity.

↳ Kings/Queens

a.k.a. a country like the U.S.A.

## England

Date	Leader	Event(s)	Significance
1066	William the Conqueror of Normandy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Defeats King Harold of England at the Battle of Hastings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unites most of England</li> <li>Controls territory in France</li> </ul>
1154-1189	Henry II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Marries Eleanor of Aquitaine</li> <li>Common Law</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expands England's territory in France</li> <li>Unified code of law – includes traveling judges and trial by jury</li> </ul>
1189-1199	Richard I (Richard the Lionheart)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fights in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Crusade</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Defends English properties</li> </ul>
1199-1216	King John	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forced to sign the Magna Carta</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limits the power of the king and guaranteed:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No taxation without representation</li> <li>Right to a jury trial</li> <li>Due process of law</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
1216-1272	Henry III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Long and unhappy reign</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Further land losses to France</li> </ul>
1272-1307	Edward I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creates the Model Parliament</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthens monarchy and nobility</li> <li>Bicameral government: House of Commons and the House of Lords</li> <li>Provides a check on royal power</li> <li>Laws passed by Parliament are applied to entire country</li> </ul>
1337-1453		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hundred Years' War</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fought in France over land and hereditary rights</li> <li>France wins and the British are pushed out of France</li> </ul>

→ who will rule?

1455-1485	Henry Tudor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• War of the Roses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil war fought between the Yorks (white rose) and the Lancasters (red rose) for the English throne</li> <li>• Henry Tudor defeats Richard III and ascends to the throne <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Appoints many of his advisors from the middle class</li> <li>○ Uses local government</li> <li>○ Taxed land and imported goods to gain revenue</li> <li>○ Avoids war and business and trade prosper</li> <li>○ Creates the Court of the Star Chamber – a secret court that gave the King ultimate power</li> <li>○ Peace and stability return to England although torture is used</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
-----------	-------------	--	---

## France

Date	Leader	Event(s)	Significance
987-1180	Hugh Capet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Founds the Capetian Dynasty</b> →</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Establishes the French throne in Paris</b></li> <li>• He and his successors gradually expand their control over most of France</li> </ul>
1180-1226	Philip II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Uses bailiffs – royal officials who collect taxes</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Helps to further strengthen the monarchy</li> </ul>
1226-1270	Louis IX (Louis the Pious)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pious, popular, and just leader</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Creates the Parliament of Paris</b> which acts as a Supreme Court</li> </ul>
1300s	Philip IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Creates the Estates General</b> →</li> <li>◦ First Estate = Clergy</li> <li>◦ Second Estate = Nobility</li> <li>◦ Third Estate = Bourgeoisie</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Helped to limit the power of the nobility</b></li> <li>• Not as powerful as Parliament – kings decide when the Estates General will meet</li> </ul>
1337-1453		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Hundred Years' War</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>War fought between England and France over land and hereditary rights</b> → <i>who will rule</i></li> <li>• France loses many battles – Joan of Arc rallies the French troops at the Battle of Orleans</li> <li>• Joan is later captured by England and burned at the stake as a heretic – later canonized by the Catholic Church</li> <li>• <i>going against the church</i> → <i>made a saint</i></li> </ul>
1429-1461	Charles VII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ascends the throne due to Joan of Arc's military aid</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>First permanent army</b></li> <li>• <b>Creates a Royal Council</b></li> <li>• <b>Taxes land and salt to ensure revenue</b></li> </ul>

1461-1483	Louis XI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Known as "the spider king"</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uses trickery, bribery, and spies</li> <li>Expands Frances to include Burgundy</li> <li>Does not use Estates General</li> </ul>
-----------	----------	--	--

**Spain**

Date	Leader	Event(s)	Significance
1063		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Start of the Reconquista - the reconquest of Spain from the Muslims</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By the 1400s, Muslims only hold Granada</li> </ul>
1469	Ferdinand and Isabella	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unifies Spain</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unifies Castile and Aragon into one Spanish kingdom</li> </ul>
1492		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Granada falls to the Spanish</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Muslims and Jews expelled - Spain becomes a unified country in religion - Christianity</li> <li>Inquisition courts are set up to subdue heretics</li> <li>Expulsion of Jews and Muslims hurts Spain economically as the Jews and Muslims made up a prosperous merchant class (business people, traders)</li> <li>Exploration begins with Columbus discovering the New World. Spain begins an ambitious exploration and colonization program</li> </ul>
	Charles V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expands Spanish Empire</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expands empire in the Western Hemisphere "New world"</li> </ul>

## Russia

Date	Leader	Event(s)	Significance
700s		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kiev established</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Russian empire is established with many Byzantine influences including Eastern Orthodox Church and architecture ("onion domes")</li> </ul>
1200-1480	Mongols	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mongols invade and conquer Russia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Destroys Kiev</li> <li>Uses Russian princes to rule kingdoms</li> <li>Collects "tribute" from Russians</li> <li>Maintains loose control over Russians</li> </ul>
1328-1341	Ivan I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Serves Mongols</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Serves Mongols as tax collector</li> <li>Gradually enlarged the Kingdom of Moscow</li> </ul>
1462-1505	Ivan III "The Great"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Throws off the Mongol Yoke ↳ Kicks the Mongols out</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Known as the Great – considered 1<sup>st</sup> czar</li> <li>Centralized power in Moscow</li> <li>Expanded Russian nation</li> </ul>
1547-1584	Ivan IV "The Terrible"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Struggles for power among Russia's nobility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Marries into the Romanov family</li> <li>Codifies laws</li> <li>Uses secret police force called oprichniki</li> <li>Kills thousands to boyars and even his eldest son</li> </ul>

## WHI.12b – The Crusades & European Conflicts



- Crusades were carried out by Christian political and religious leaders to take control of the Holy Land from the Muslims

↓  
Jerusalem

### First Crusade

- Dates: 1096-1099
- In 1095, Pope Urban makes a speech calling for a crusade ("holy war") to recapture Jerusalem from the Muslims
- Christian crusaders captured Jerusalem and established four crusader states including: Edessa, Antioch, Tripoli, and Arce
- Uneasy peace between Christians and Muslims

### Second Crusade

- Date: 1147-1149
- Muslim crusaders led by Saladin launch a counter attack and capture the crusader state of Edessa
- Muslim armies continue to attack crusader states

### Third Crusade

- Dates: 1189-1191
- In 1187 Saladin captures Jerusalem
- Philip II of France, Frederick I (Barbarossa) of Germany, and Richard I (Richard the Lion Hearted) of England send troops to recapture Jerusalem, but only Richard makes it to the holy land
- In 1192 Saladin and Richard reach a truce –
  - Jerusalem remained under Muslim control, but Christians were allowed to visit the city's holy places
  - European crusaders also maintained control of the crusader states along the Palestinian coast

## Fourth Crusade

- Dates: 1202 – 1204
- In 1204, the European Crusaders made one last attempt to conquer Jerusalem, but failed
- Instead they captured and looted the city of Constantinople – the Christian capital of the Byzantine Empire – controlled by Europeans for the next 60 years

## Effects of the Crusades

- Weakened the Pope and nobles – strengthened monarchs → Kings/Queens
- Stimulated trade throughout the Mediterranean area and the Middle East → increased
- Left a legacy of bitterness among Christians, Jews, and Muslims → angry, dislike
- Weakened the Byzantine Empire

## Other European Conflicts

- In 1453 the Ottoman Turks conquer Constantinople, ending the Byzantine Empire
- Ottoman Turks establish the Ottoman Empire with Istanbul as their capital (renamed Constantinople)
- The Hagia Sophia is converted from a Christian Church to a Muslim mosque
- Mongol armies invade Russia, Southwest Asia, and China, creating an empire and destroying cities and countryside



## WHI.12c – The Black Death



↑ decreased,  
destroyed

- In the fourteenth century (1300s), the Bubonic plague (Black Death) decimated the population of much of Asia and then the population of Europe.

### Spread of the Bubonic Plague

- Caused by a bacteria in infected fleas carried by rats
- Began in Asia and spread to Europe via trade routes
- Spread quickly due to unsanitary conditions

↳ unclean, dirty

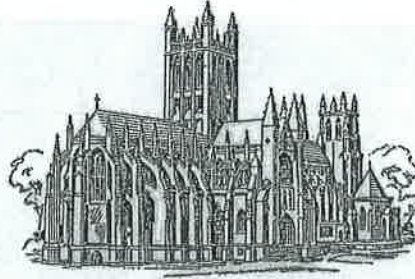
### Symptoms of Bubonic Plague

- Painful swellings in the lymph nodes
- Purplish or blackish spots on the skin
- Extremely high fever, chills, and delirium (hallucinations)

### Impact of the Plague

- Decline in population – 25 million died in Europe
- Scarcity of labor – serfs demanded higher wages – helped to end feudalism in Europe
- Disruption of trade
- Decline of church influence

## WHI.12d – Preservation & Transfer of Greek, Roman, and Arabic Knowledge



- Increased trade and awareness of the Middle East occurred after the Crusades
- Muslim and Byzantine scholars preserved Greek, Roman, and Arabic texts, including writings on philosophy, medicine, science, government, and law

### Church Scholars

- Education was largely confined to the clergy – were among the few who could read and write
- Working in monasteries, church scholars translated documents from Greek and Arabic into Latin, thereby further preserving and transferring Greek, Roman, and Arabic culture to Western Europe
- Laid the foundations for the rise of universities in Europe and ensured that Renaissance thinkers would have access to this knowledge
- The Church began to accept the idea of using reason as the guide to truth and morality (Scholasticism), an idea that stemmed from Aristotle

↓  
came from