



Wayne E. Sirmon
HI 103 – World History

History 103

World History to 1500

November 18	Article Four Approval Deadline
November 21	Online Quiz Chapter 13
November 23 & 25	Thanksgiving Holiday – No Class
November 28	Online Quiz Chapter 14
November 30	Article Review Four Due
December ??	Review Session for Final Exam
December 9	Final Exam (Chapters 12-14)

Chapter 12 – *The Making of Europe*

Cultural developments

England

Magna Carta

1215

(1216, 1217, 1225, 1297)



Chapter 12 – *The Making of Europe*

England and Parliament (*conversation*)

Meetings with Great Council
(*barons and clergy*)

Edward I

1265 include knights and burgesses
to be summoned on matters of taxes

1341 House of Lords / Commons

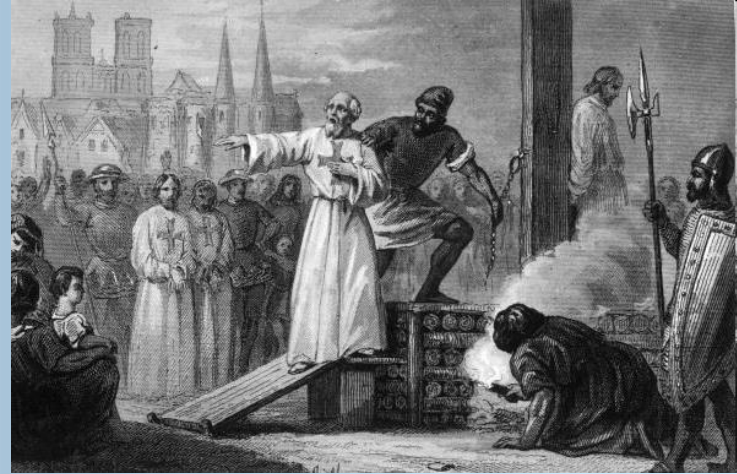
Typo alert: p. 342 1265 NOT 1295



Chapter 12 – *The Making of Europe*

France

King Philip IV (the Fair)



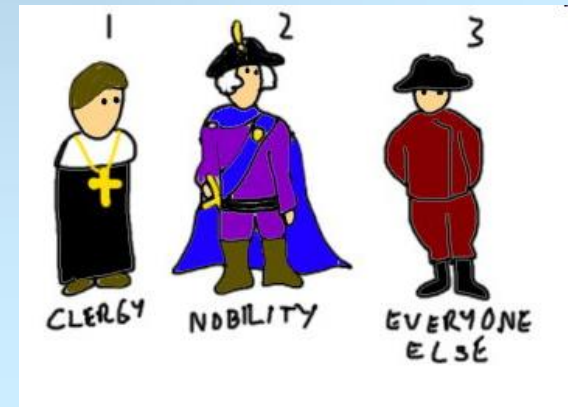
Finance war with England by

1302 - tax the Church (Pope Boniface “not happy”)

1306 – expel Jews and confiscate property

1307 - have Pope Clement declare Knights Templar heretics

1302 Estates General “approve actions of king”



Chapter 12 – *The Making of Europe*

The Avignon Papacy 1309-1377

Pope Clement V
(7 Popes – all French)

Followed by
Great Western Schism
2 anti-Popes (1378-1423)



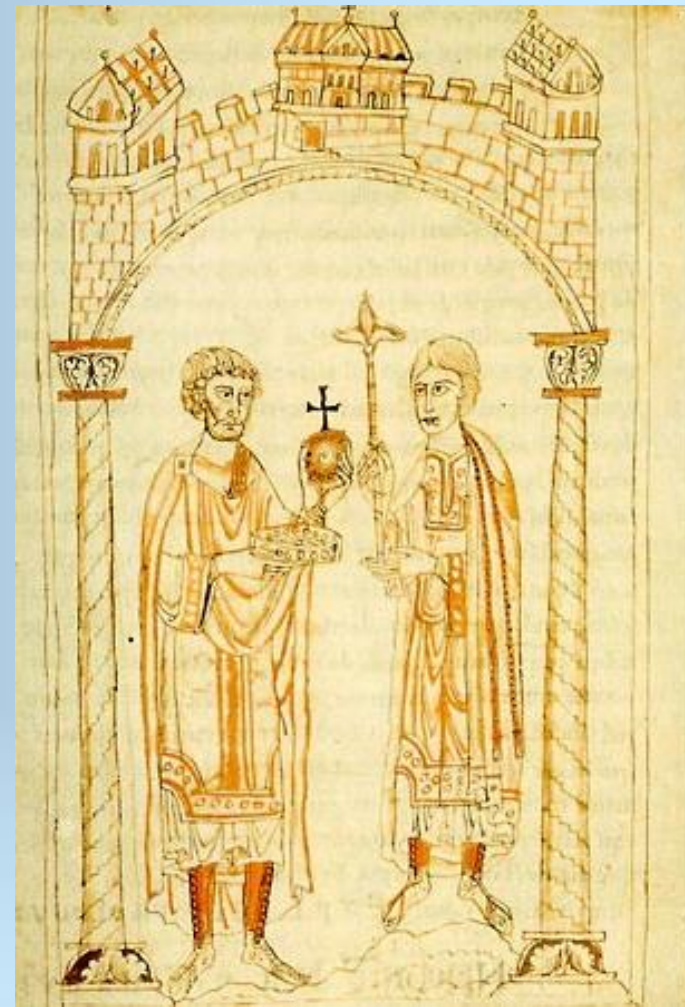
Chapter 12 – The Making of Europe

Investiture Controversy

(1076 -1122)

**Lords select Bishops
or
Popes select Kings**

Compromise weakened concept of
“divine right of kings”



Chapter 12 – The Making of Europe

The Sacraments of the Church

Sacraments of Christian initiation

Baptism
Confirmation
Eucharist

Sacraments of healing

Penance and Reconciliation
Anointing of the Sick/Extreme Unction

Sacraments at the service of communion

Holy Orders
Matrimony



Chapter 12 – The Making of Europe

A Conflict of Traditions

Participation in Rituals gains access to
Grace of God as an antidote to sin

or

Outward and institutional

Salvation by faith and love emphasizing
an inward and personal belief

Inward and personal



**Theologians struggled to define where
orthodoxy ended and heresy began**

Chapter 12 – *The Making of Europe*

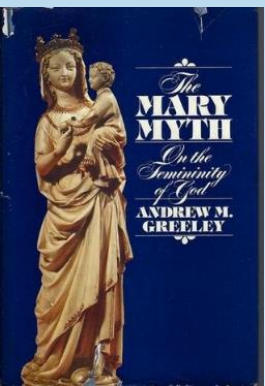
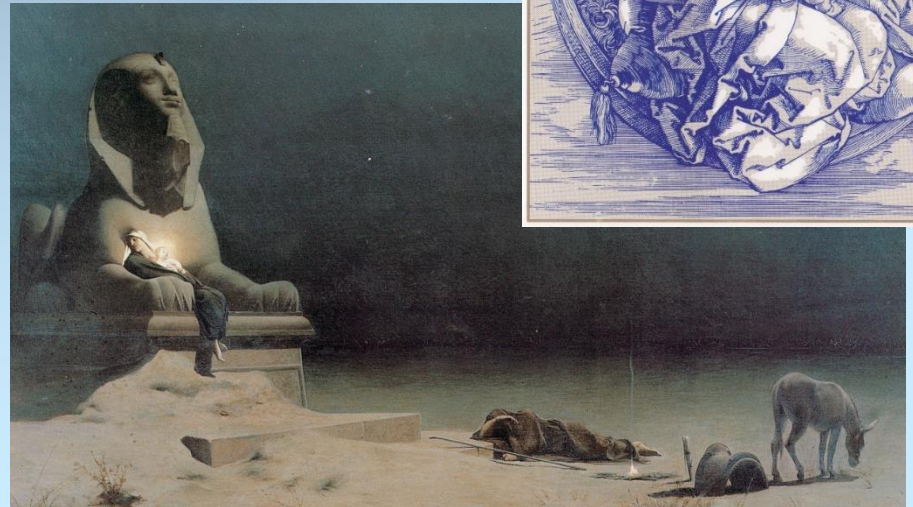
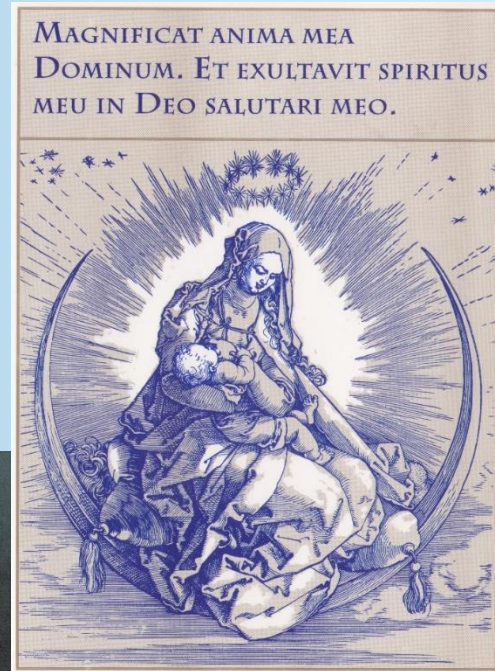
Spiritual Approaches to Knowledge

~~Worship~~ (Veneration) of Mary

The feminine nature of God

Women's Spirituality

Mystical visions



Chapter 12 – The Making of Europe

Monastic and Cathedral Schools



“Masters” lecture

Wandering scholars

(teachers and students)



Chapter 12 – The Making of Europe

University Life

Colleges provided meals, housing and libraries

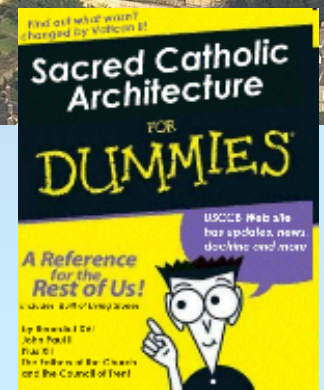
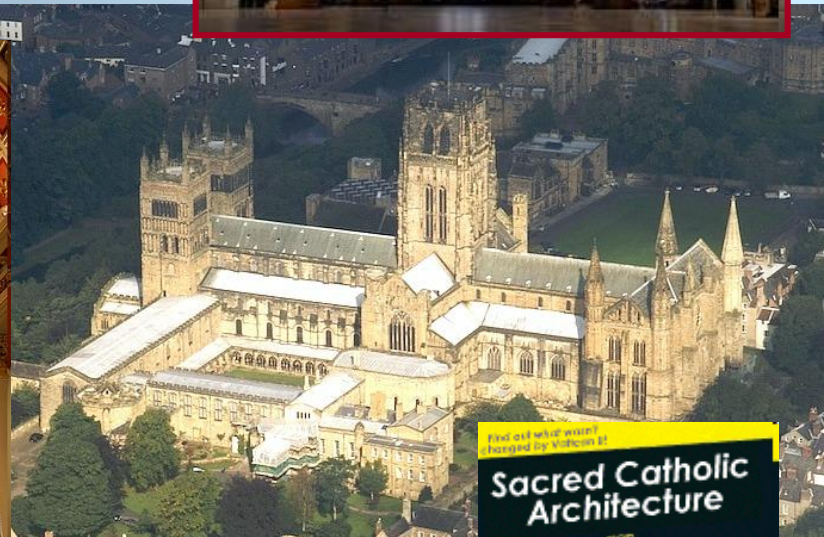
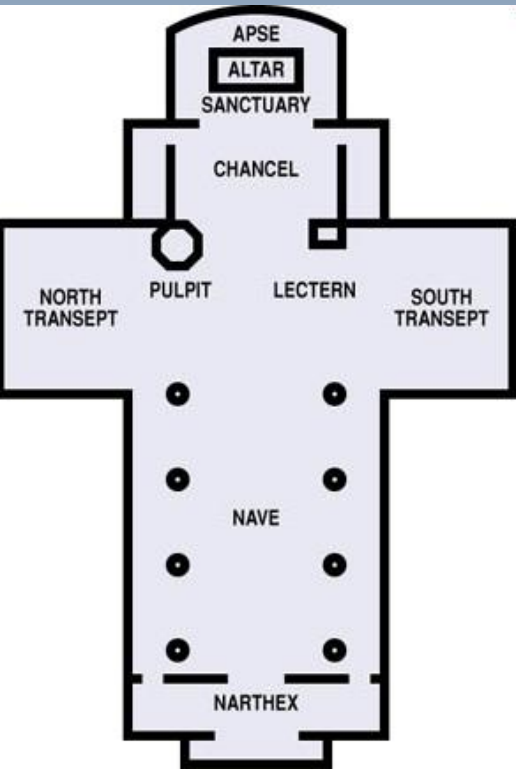
Students – minor church orders

“Town and Gown”

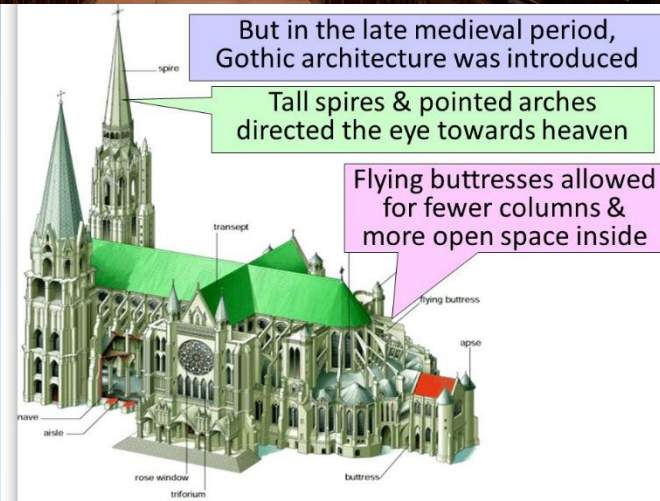


Chapter 12 – *The Making of Europe*

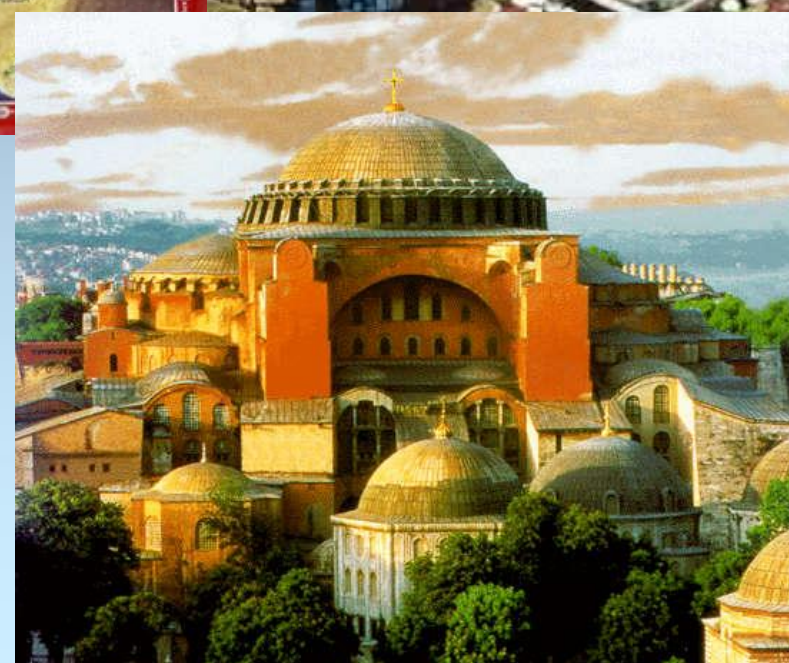
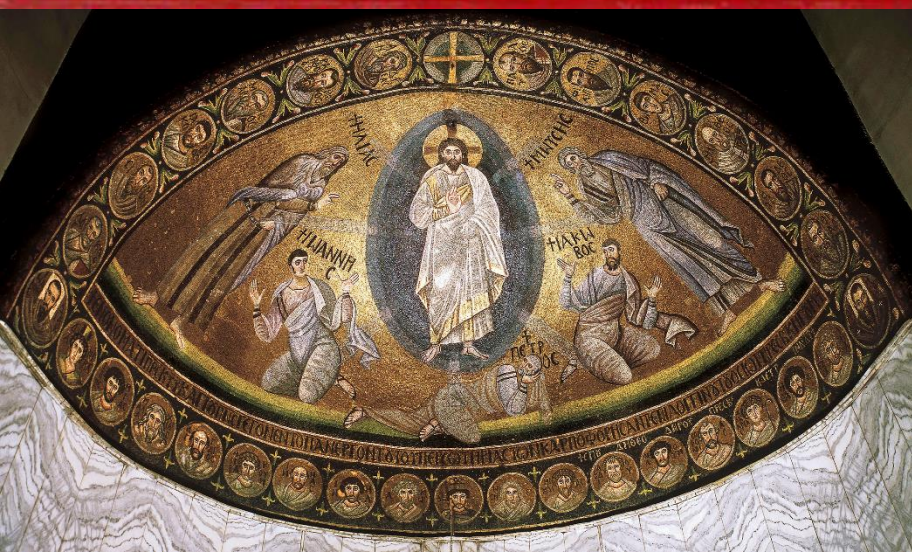
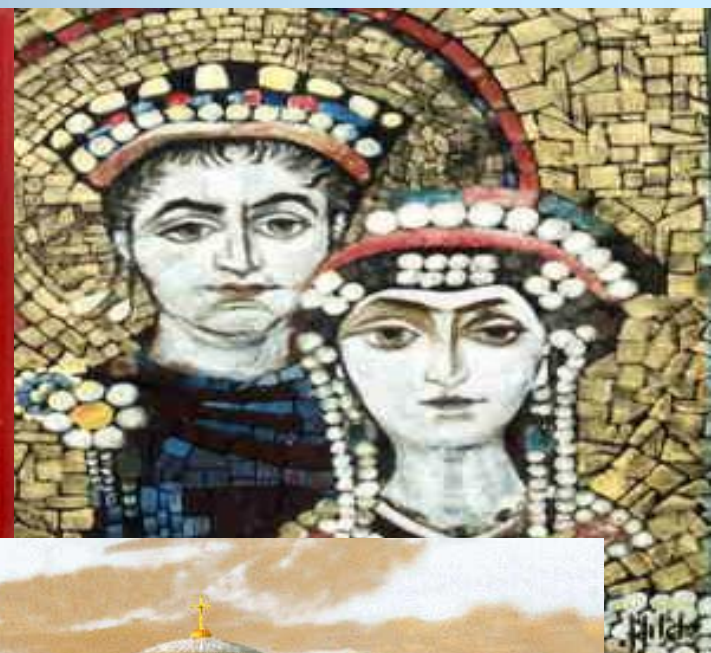
Church Architecture From Romanesque to Gothic



Chapter 12 – *The Making of Europe*



Chapter 13: Byzantine Empire



Justinian the Great

(r. 527 - 565)

Rise to power

Adopted by his uncle Justin (who had risen through the army ranks and became emperor at age 70).

Tutored in wide range of subjects (uncle was illiterate).

Provided much guidance during uncle's 9 year reign.

Married Theodora (20 year his junior - 42 & 22) in 525 (after uncle passed law allowing intermarriage between social classes).

Justinian became emperor in 527 at the age of 44.





jeanne1.jpg

Justinian the Great

(r. 527 - 565)

Corpus Juris Civilis *Body of Civil Law*

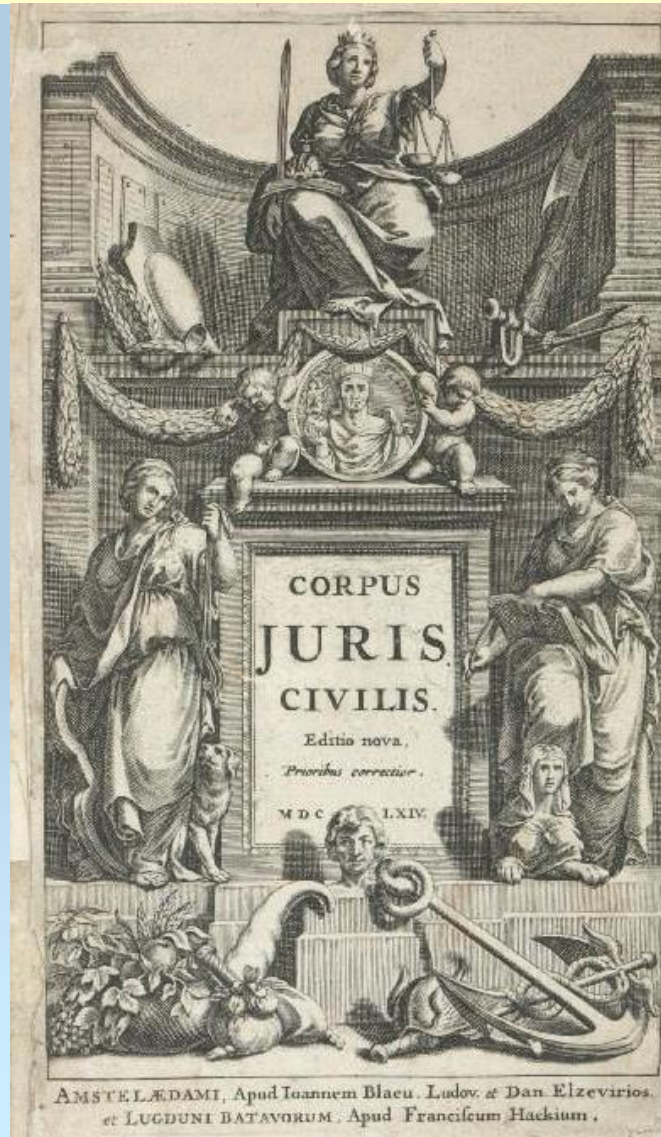
Codex – Imperial pronouncements having force of law

Digesta – collection of legal writings

Institutiones – student textbook

Novellae – new laws passed after 534 AD

*became the basis for legal systems of most modern
European countries*



Justinian the Great

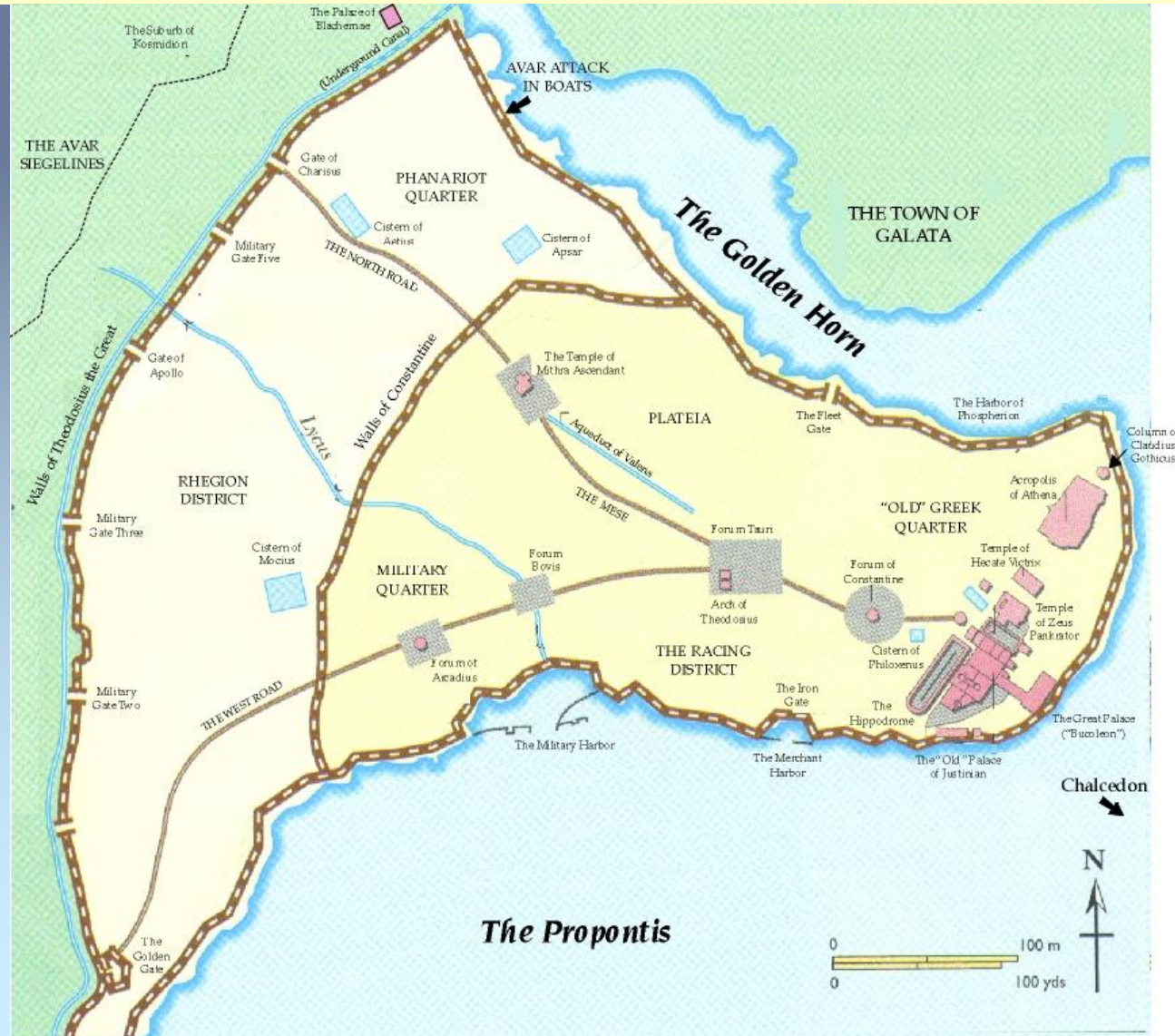
(r. 527 - 565)

Nika Riots

532 AD

Sports fans divided according to colors of uniforms: Blues, Greens, Reds, and Whites. (fans grouped by class, neighborhood, politics)

Earlier some Blues and Greens were hanged for murder after a race. Race day (1/13/532) the Blues and Greens united against Justinian and rioted for 5 days.



Justinian the Great

(r. 527 - 565)

Nika Riots

532 AD

Justinian was about to flee but Theodora insisted that they should stay
“Purple makes a fine winding sheet.”

The rioters were about to crown Hypatius emperor when a eunuch entered the hippodrome carrying a bag of gold and distributed it to the Blues and turned them against the Greens.

Imperial troops stormed in and killed ~30,000 rebels and executed the senators who had encouraged the riot.



Justinian the Great

(r. 527 - 565)

Hagia Sophia

Church of the Holy Wisdom of God

*Largest cathedral in the world
(until 1520)*

*Ransacked by Latin Christians
During Fourth Crusade (1204)*

Converted to mosque in 1453

*Turned into a museum in 1935
By first Turkish President*



Byzantine Empire

(610 - 1071)

Filioque

“and from the Son”

Subject of not less than 12 Church Councils

Holy Communion

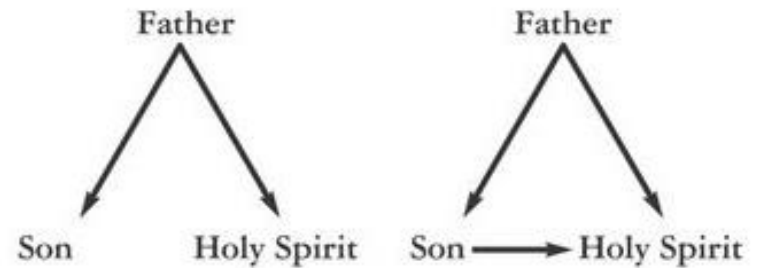
I BELIEVE in one God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth, And of all things visible and invisible: And in one Lord Jesus Christ, the only-begotten Son of God; Begotten of his Father before all worlds, God of God, Light of Light, Very God of very God; Begotten, not made; Being of one substance with the Father; By whom all things were made: Who for us men and for our salvation came down from heaven, And was incarnate by the Holy Ghost of the Virgin Mary, And was made man: And was crucified also for us under Pontius Pilate; He suffered and was buried: And the third day he rose again according to the Scriptures: And ascended into heaven, And sitteth on the right hand of the Father: And he shall come again, with glory, to judge both the quick and the dead; Whose kingdom shall have no end.

And I believe in the Holy Ghost The Lord, and Giver of Life, **Who proceedeth from the Father and the Son;** Who with the Father and the Son together is worshipped and glorified; Who spake by the Prophets: And I believe one Catholic and Apostolic Church: I acknowledge one Baptism for the remission of sins: And I look for the Resurrection of the dead: And the Life of the world to come. Amen.



Eastern Church

Latin Church

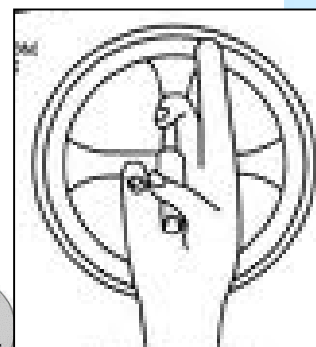
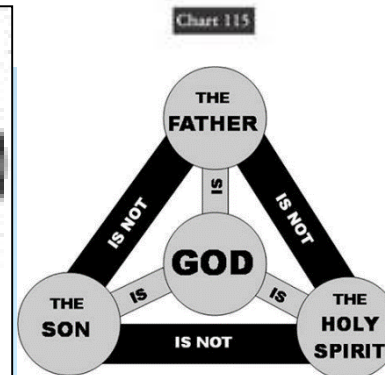


The Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father

The Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father and the Son (*filioque*)



HANDS: LATIN FORM



HANDS: GREEK FORM

Byzantine Empire

(610 - 1071)



Iconoclasm

Image-breaking
think “icon crashing”

Iconoclastic Controversy Notes

Latin Roman Catholic Church Western Roman Empire

- Icons Accepted
- People were illiterate and needed pictures and statues to understand the religion
- Believed praying to God through Icons was not the same as praying to idols
- Pope says icons are OK after council meets

Greek Eastern Orthodox Church Byzantine Empire

- Icons NOT accepted
- Believe icons = idols
- 726AD – Emperor Leo III rules icons illegal and must be destroyed
- Iconoclasts believe icons are a heresy and people caught should be excommunicated
- Iconoclasts destroyed icons = Byzantine Art

***CHURCH SPLITS in 1054 AD = Great Schism ***



Chapter 13 – The Byzantine Empire

CHANGE
TO
DOCTRINE



Protestants continuously splinter and split into thousands of groups

Dogmas of Papal Infallibility and Immaculate Conception are added

Martin Luther launches the Reformation

Pope Benedict VIII mandates celibacy for priests

"The Great Schism"

Thousands of Denominations

Protestantism

The Roman Catholic Church

The Anglican Communion

Henry VIII of England severs ties with Rome

THE UNDIVIDED CHURCH

THE UNCHANGED ORTHODOX CHURCH

33

325

787

1054

1139

1517

1529

1854

TODAY

The Seven Great Councils

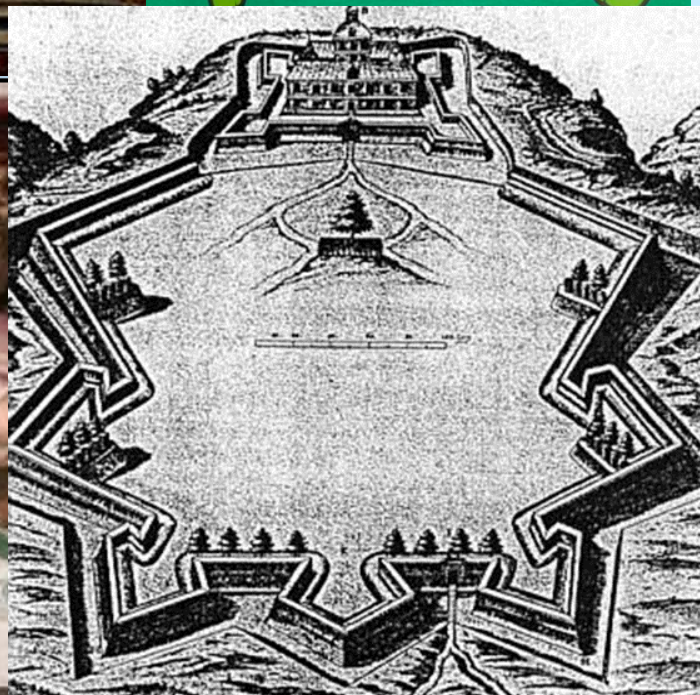
The Crusades

The Reformation

TIME



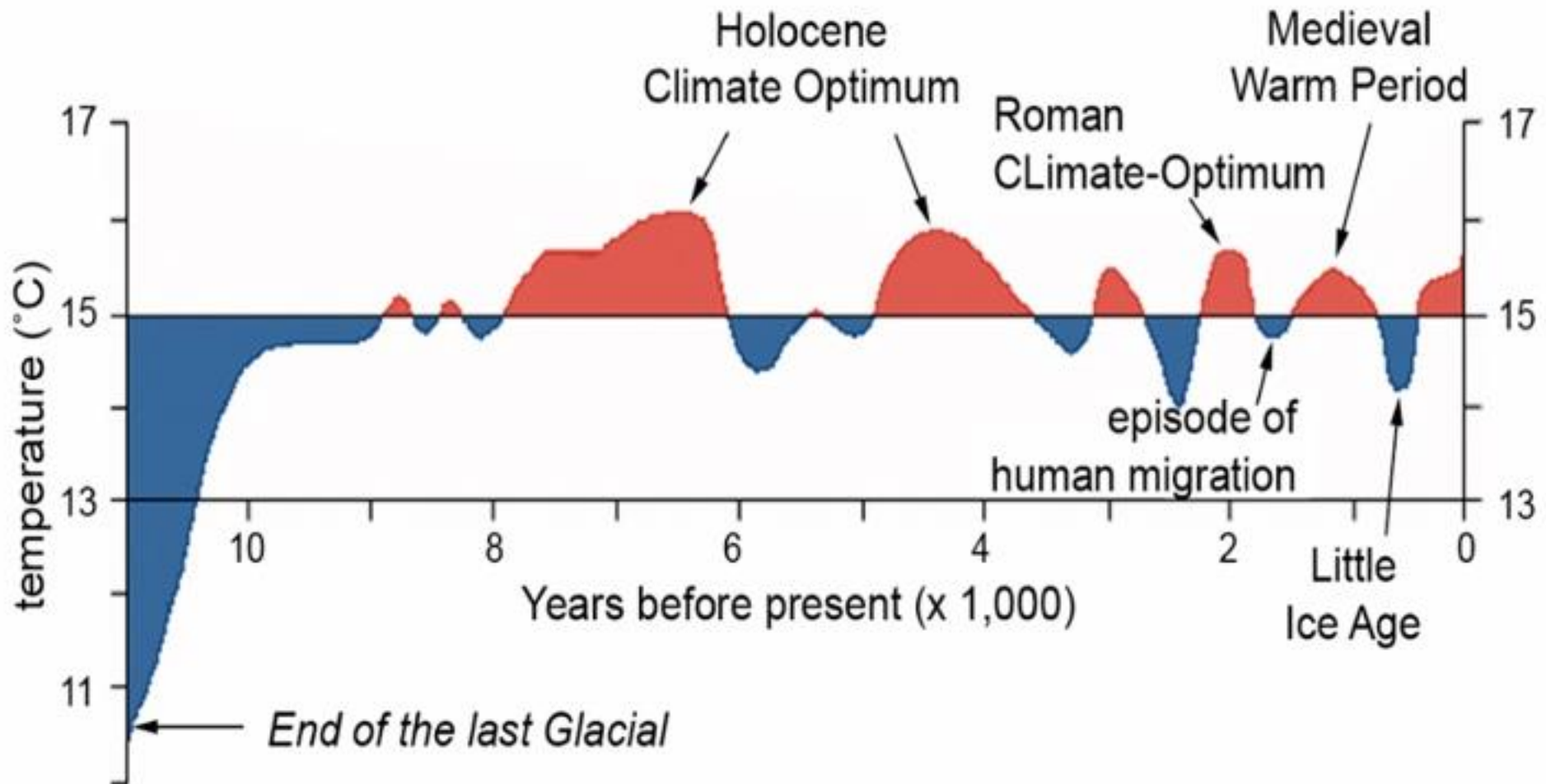
Chapter 13: Crises & the Renaissance



History 103 — World History to 1550

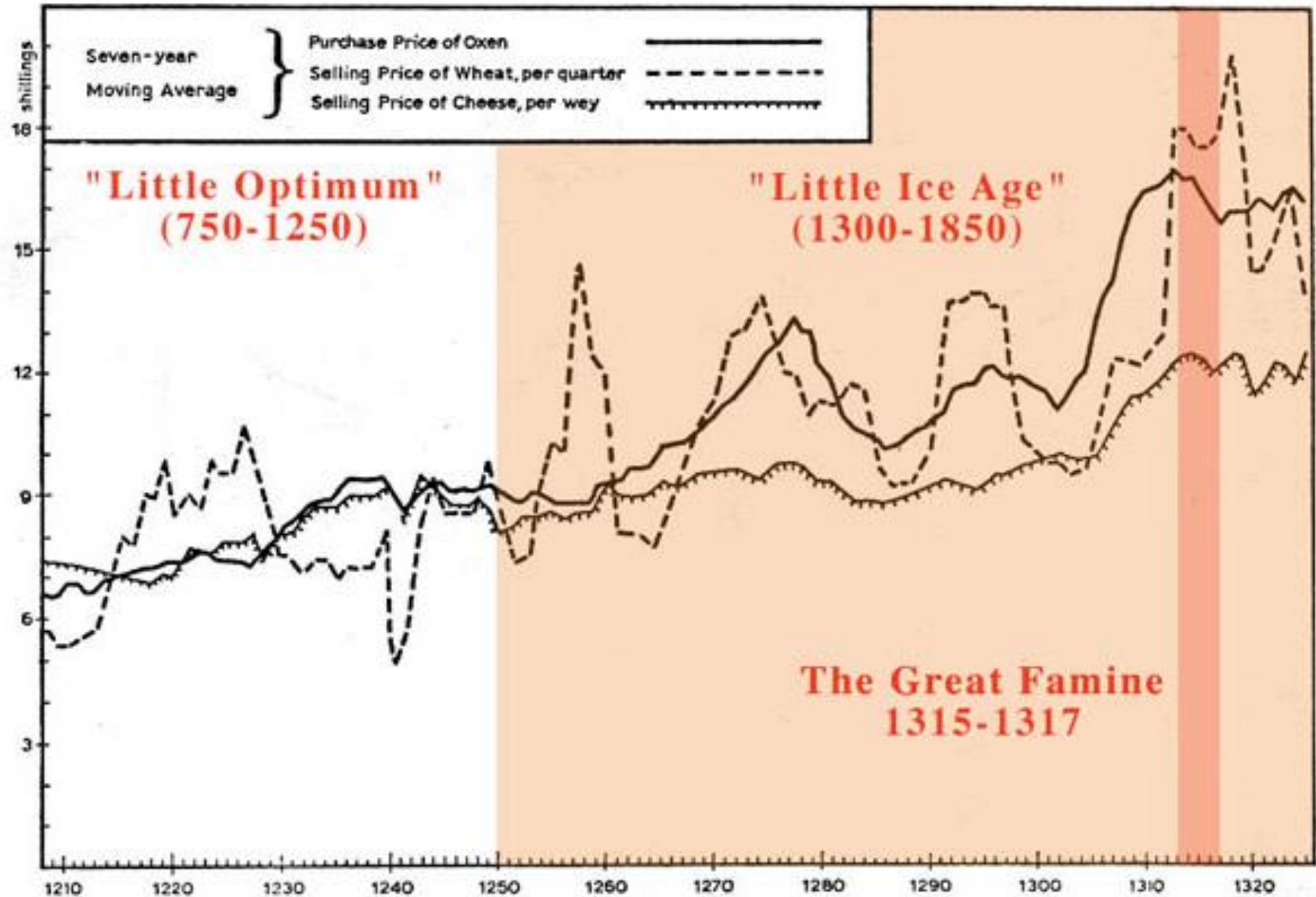
Chapter 13 – *The Crises of the 14th Century*

Northern Hemispheric temperature reconstruction for the past 10,000+ years



History 103 — World History to 1550

Chapter 13 – *The Crises of the 14th Century*



Chapter 13 – *The Crises of the 14th Century*

Cycles of Death

Famine

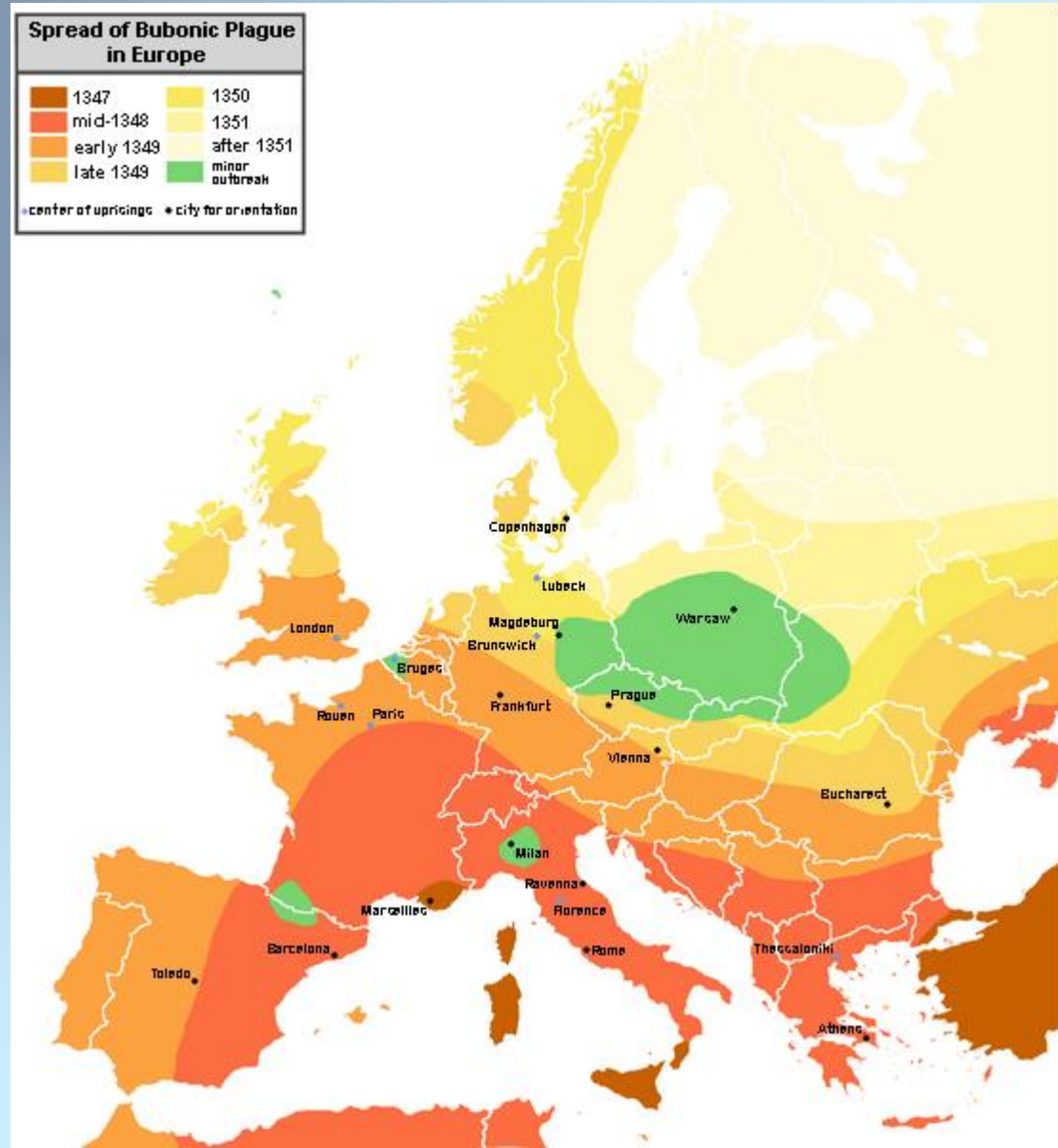
1315, 1316, 1317

1339, 1340

Plague

1347-1671

“somewhere in Europe”



Chapter 13 – The Crises of the 14th Century

The Famine

Too much rain = crops rotting in the field

Too many people to feed

**Too little summer
(Little Ice Age)**

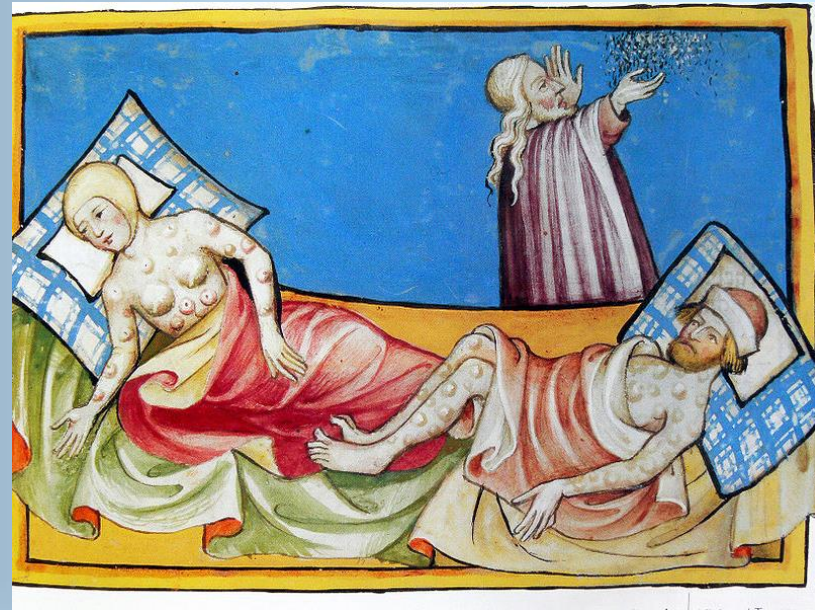


History 103 — World History to 1550

Chapter 13 – *The Crises of the 14th Century*

The Plague

Cycles of Death



Rank	Event	Location	Death toll (estimate)	Date
1.	Black Death	Asia, Europe, Africa	100,000,000 approx.	1300s–1720s
2.	Spanish Flu	Worldwide	50,000,000–100,000,000	1918–1920
3.	Plague of Justinian	Asia, Europe, Africa	40,000,000–100,000,000	540–590
4.	Third Pandemic of Bubonic Plague	Worldwide	12,000,000 ?	1850s–1950s
5.	Antonine Plague	Roman Empire	5,000,000	165–180
6.	Asian Flu	Worldwide	4,000,000	1956–1958

SARS-CoV-2

Worldwide

1,250,000 +

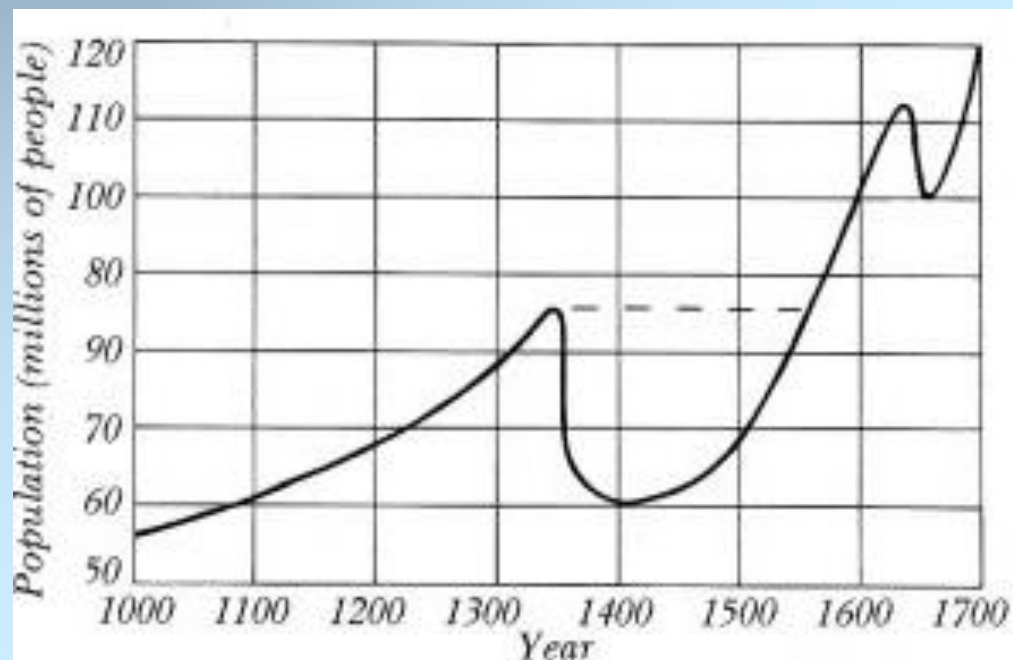
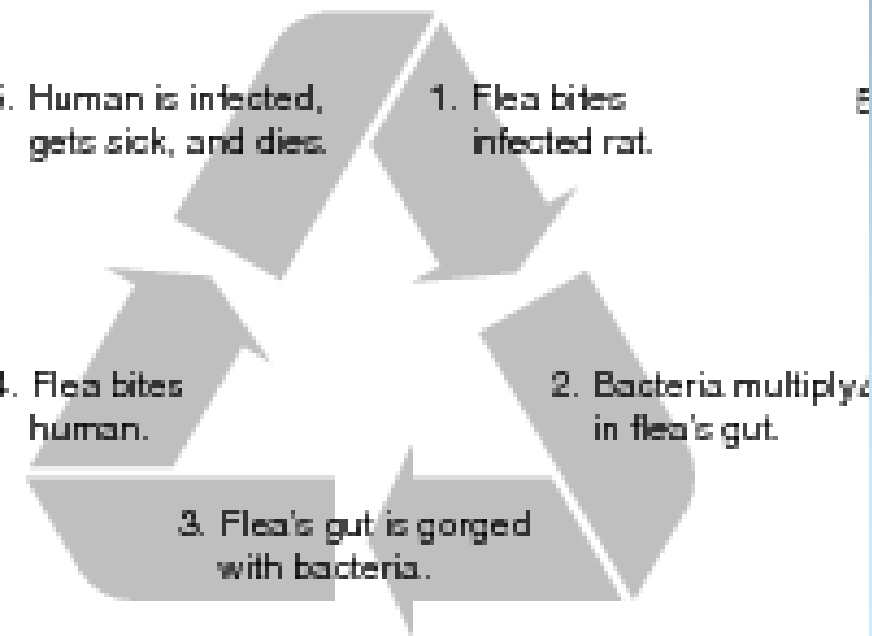
2020

Chapter 13 – *The Crises of the 14th Century*

The Plague



The Cycle of the Black Plague



Chapter 13 – The Crises of the 14th Century

The Plague

Combating death

burning incense

dipping handkerchiefs in aromatic oils

ringing church bells and firing cannons

wearing talismans

bathing in human urine

placing "stinks" (dead animals) in their dwellings

bleeding via leeches and bloodletting

drinking the pus extracted from a suppurated bubo

joining groups of flagellants

Run away to the country

And ... killing Jews



Chapter 13 – Crises and the Renaissance

“Political Instability”

What a nice way to say...

Hundred Years’ War

1337–1453 (116 years)

**On again, off again war between
England and France**

**Taking breaks for the Black Death
And putting down local revolts**



Chapter 13 – Crises and the Renaissance

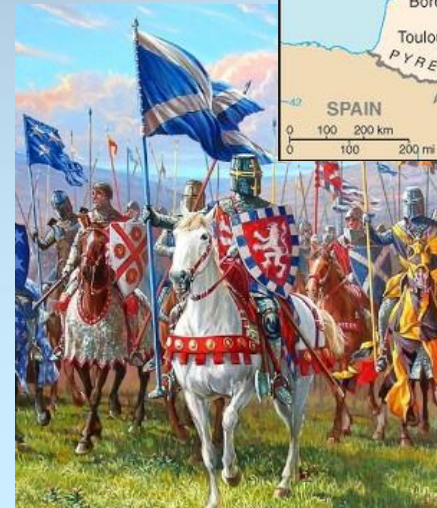
“Political Instability”

What a nice way to say...

Hundred Years' War

1337–1453 (116 years)

1. Feudal relationship between kings of France and England
2. Growing English commercial dominance in Flanders
3. French influence in Scotland and support to the Scots



History 103 — World History to 1550

Chapter 13 – *Crises and the Renaissance*

What a nice way to say...

Hundred Years' War

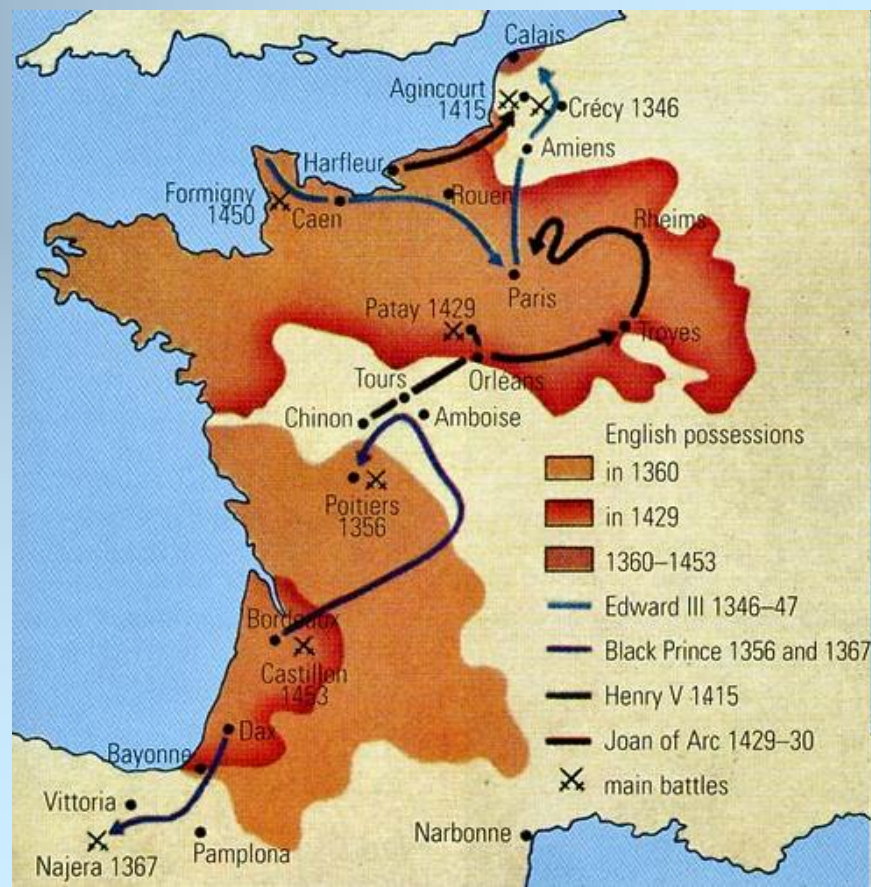
1337–1453 (116 years)

Key Battles

Crecy – 1346

Poitiers – 1356

Agincourt - 1415



Chapter 13 – *Crises and the Renaissance*

Key Battles

Crecy

26 August 1346

“Robinhood” wins



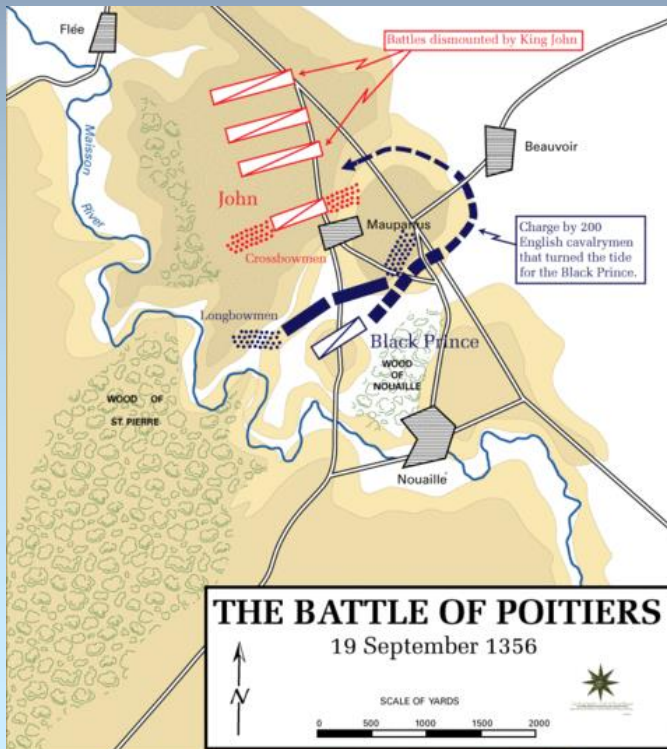
Belligerents	
 Kingdom of England	 Kingdom of France
 Allied knights from the Holy Roman Empire and	 Genoese Mercenaries
 Denmark	 Kingdom of Navarre
	 Kingdom of Bohemia
	 Kingdom of Majorca
Commanders and leaders	
Edward III of England	Philip VI of France +
Edward, the Black Prince	King John of Bohemia †
Strength	
4,000 knights/men at arms	6,000 crossbowmen
7,000 longbowmen	29,000 knights/men at arms + <i>[citation needed]</i>
5,000 spearmen	
5 cannons	
Casualties and losses	
2 knights killed	11 Noblemen killed
Several hundred killed	1,542 Knights killed
	2,300 Genoese
	Crossbowmen killed
	Several thousand infantry killed

Chapter 13 – *Crises and the Renaissance*

Key Battles

Poitiers

19 September 1356



English capture French King John II. He was a prisoner for 4 years, ransomed for 3 million francs, and 83 hostages

Date 19 September 1356
Location Near Nouaillé-Maupertuis, south of Poitiers, France
Result Decisive English Victory

Belligerents

 Kingdom of England
Duchy of Gascony

 Kingdom of France

Commanders and leaders

Edward, the Black Prince
Jean III de Grailly, captal de Buch

John II of France (P.O.W.)
Dauphin Charles
Prince Philip

Strength

1,000 archers
6,000 foot soldiers
[1]

3,000 crossbowmen
500 knights
17,000 foot soldiers
[1]

Casualties and losses

Minimal, a few hundred

2,500 killed or wounded^[1]
2,000 captured
Including:
John II
17 lords
13 counts
5 viscounts
100 + knights

Chapter 13 – *Crises and the Renaissance*

Key Battles



Agincourt
25 October 1415

St. Crispin's Day



English defeats larger French army. This allowed English to escape to coast.

The large number of French nobles killed forced France to delay further military operations for 2 years.

Belligerents	
 England	 France
Commanders and leaders	
Henry V of England	Charles d'Albret †
Strength	
6,000 ^[1] $\frac{5}{8}$ longbow archers, $\frac{1}{8}$ dismounted knights and men-at-arms in heavy armour.	36,000 ^[3] Approximately 10,000 knights and men-at-arms (of which approximately 1,200 were mounted), unknown thousands of other infantry, crossbowmen and archers.
Or approximately 1,500 men-at-arms, 7,000 archers for a total of approximately 8,500. Approximately 1,500 military servants ^[2] (See also Numbers at Agincourt.)	Or approximately 10,000 knights and men-at-arms (of which approximately 1,400 were mounted), unknown thousands of other infantry, crossbowmen and archers, for a total of between 12,000–15,000.

Chapter 13 – Crises and the Renaissance

100 years of French Kings defeated

**1 year of victory by an
Illiterate, teenage girl**

Visions at age 12

Led army at 17 (April, 1429 - March 1430)

Burned at stake at 19 (May 30, 1431)

Retried in 1455.

Found innocent – 25 years too late

Canonized Saint in 1920.



History 103 — World History to 1550

Chapter 13 – *Crises and the Renaissance*

