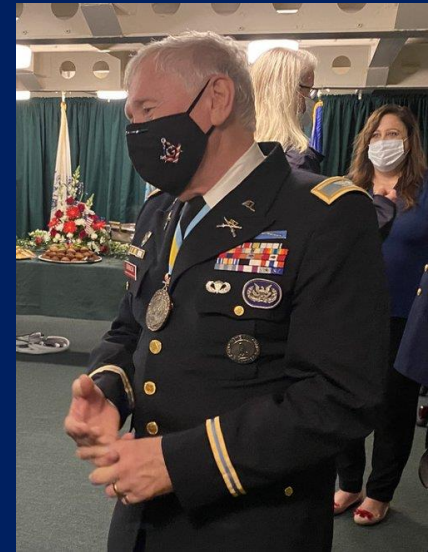




UNIVERSITY  
*of* MOBILE



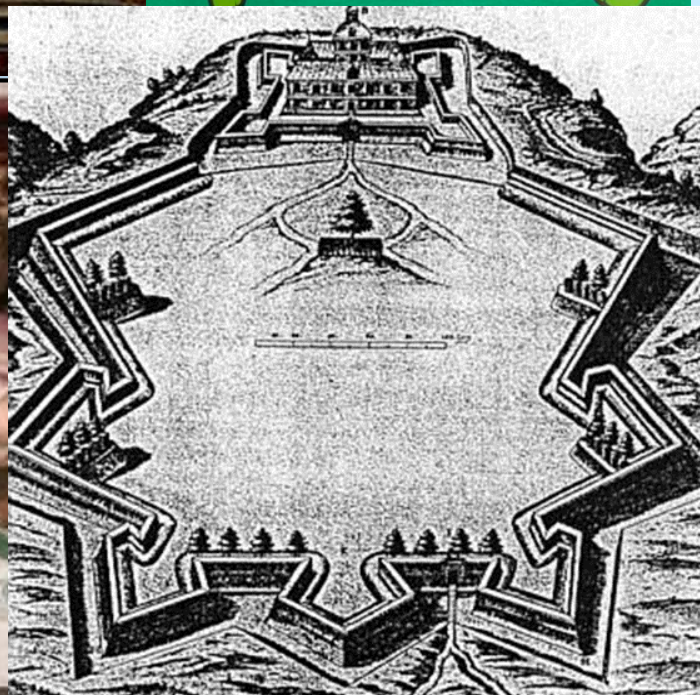
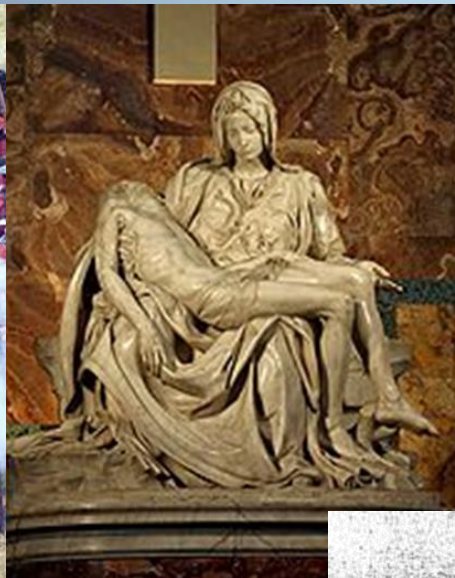
**Wayne E. Sirmon**  
**HI 103 – World History**

# History 103

## World History to 1500

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

# Chapter 13: Crises & the Renaissance

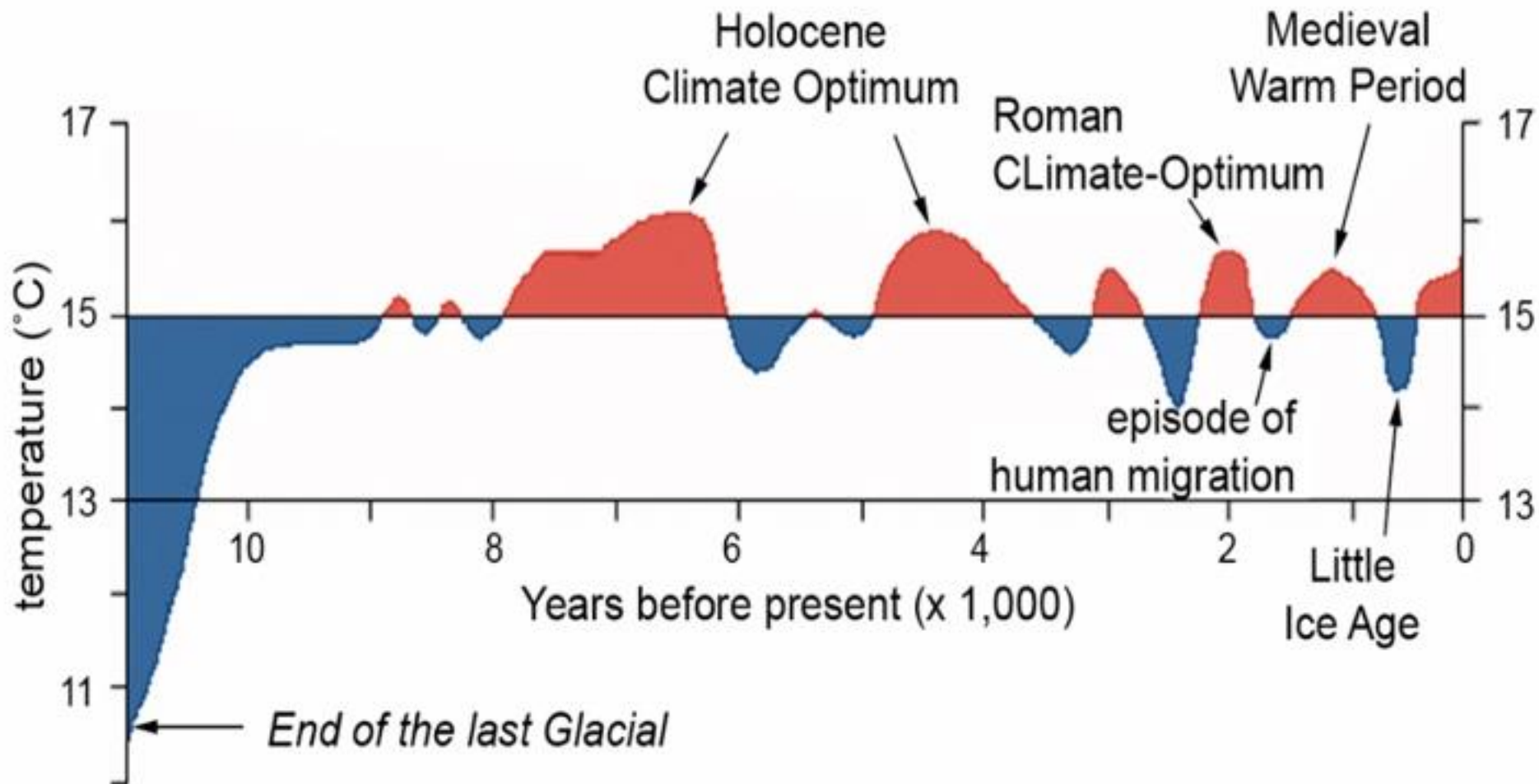




# History 103 — World History to 1550

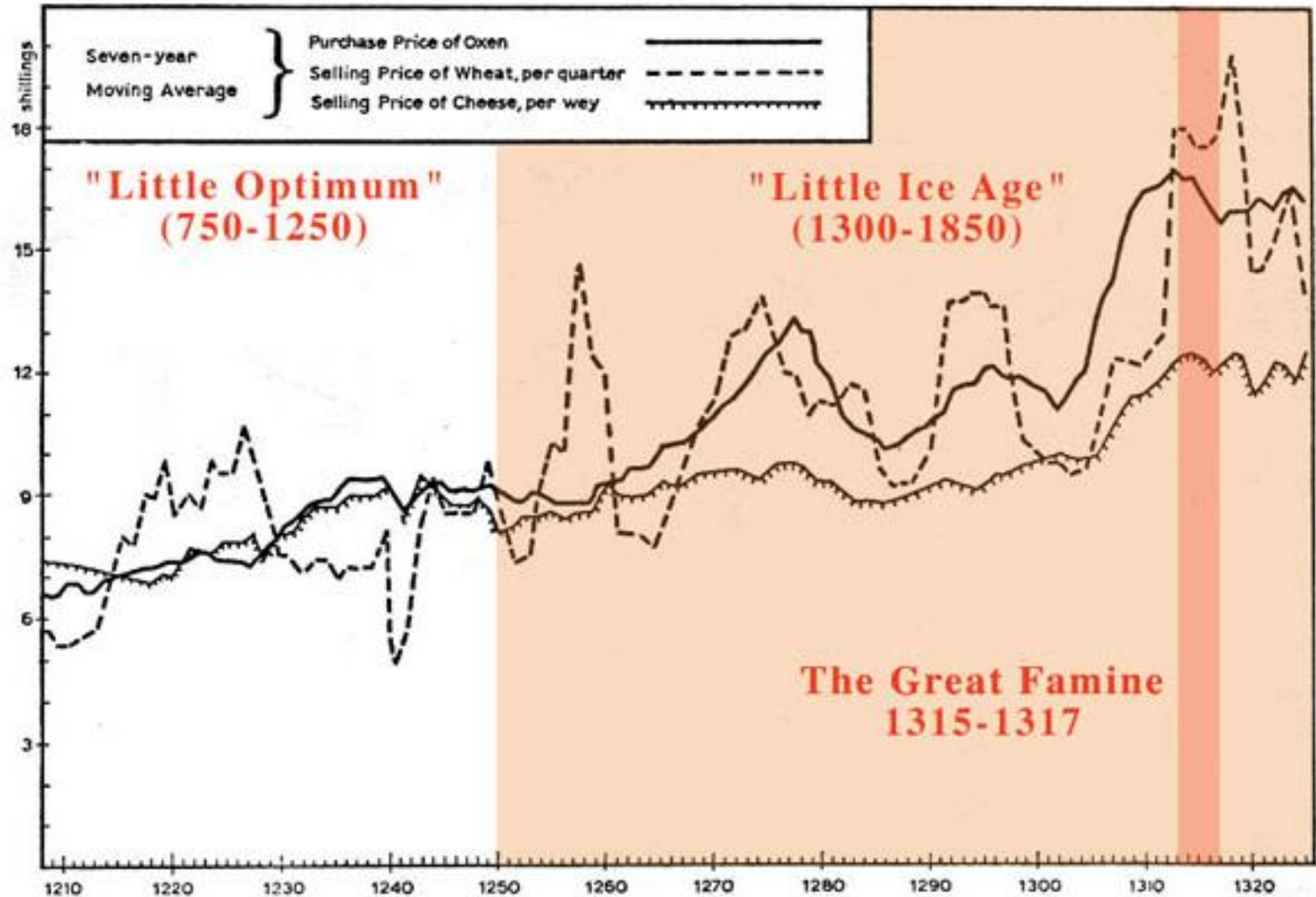
## Chapter 13 – *The Crises of the 14<sup>th</sup> Century*

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



# History 103 — World History to 1550

## Chapter 13 – *The Crises of the 14<sup>th</sup> Century*



## Chapter 13 – *The Crises of the 14<sup>th</sup> Century*

### Cycles of Death

#### Famine

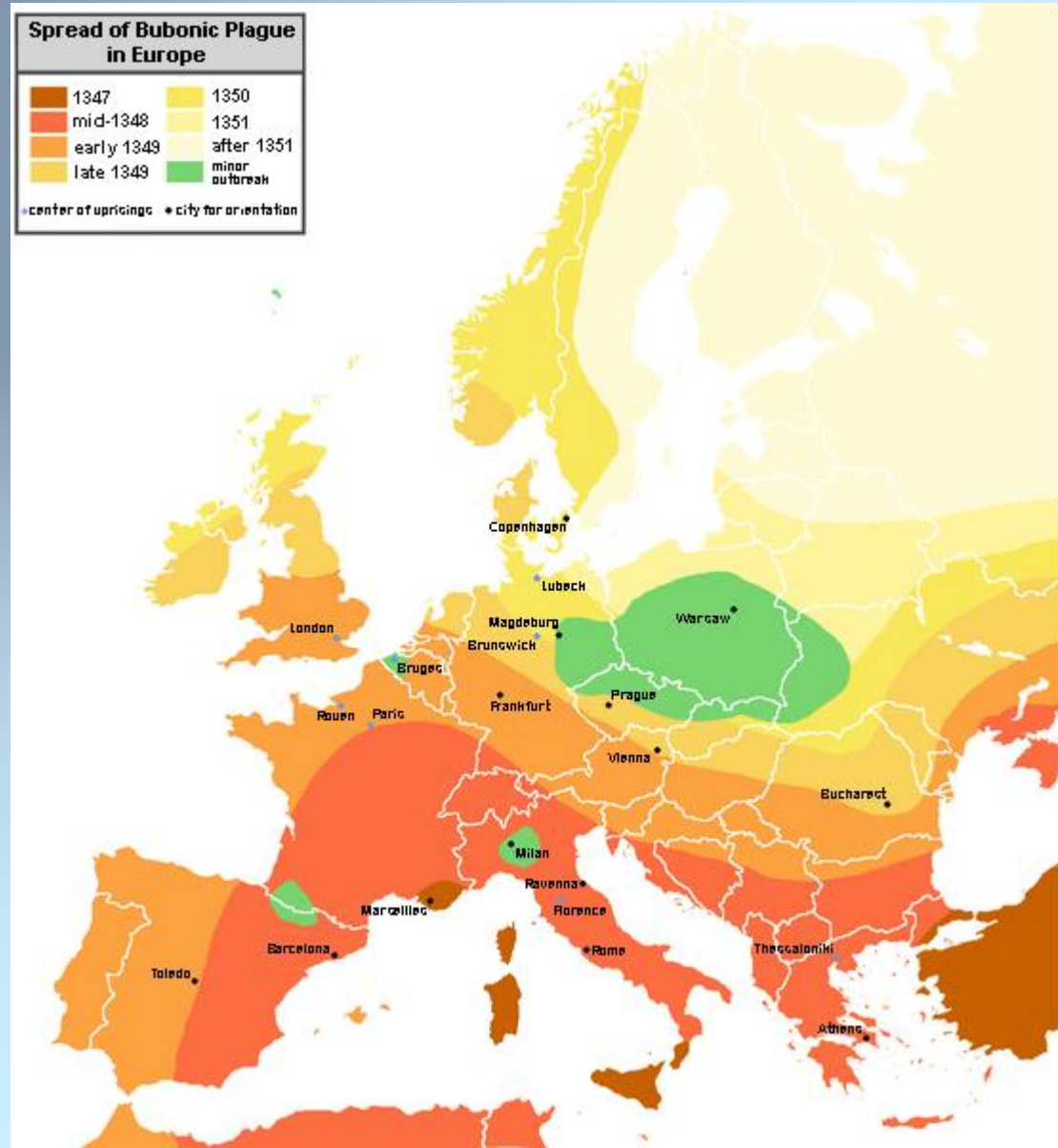
1315, 1316, 1317

1339, 1340

#### Plague

1347-1671

“somewhere in Europe”



***Chapter 13 – The Crises of the 14<sup>th</sup> Century***

***The Famine***

**Too much rain = crops rotting in the field**

**Too many people to feed**

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



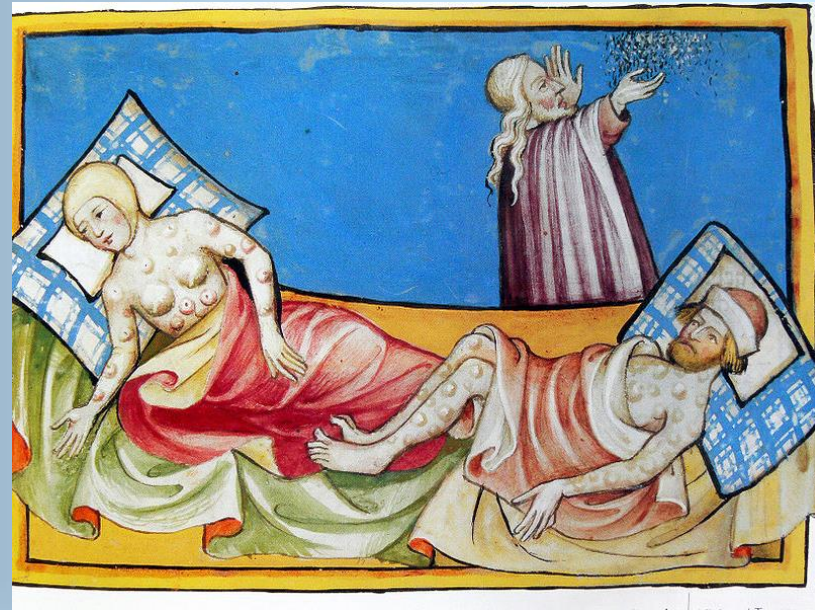


# History 103 — World History to 1550

## Chapter 13 – *The Crises of the 14<sup>th</sup> 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

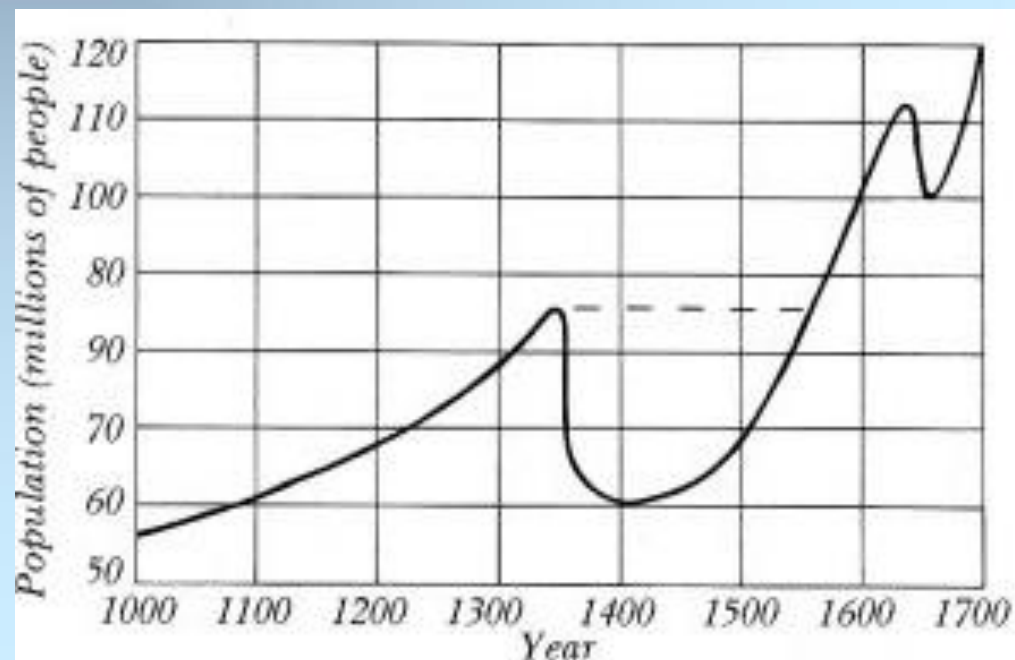
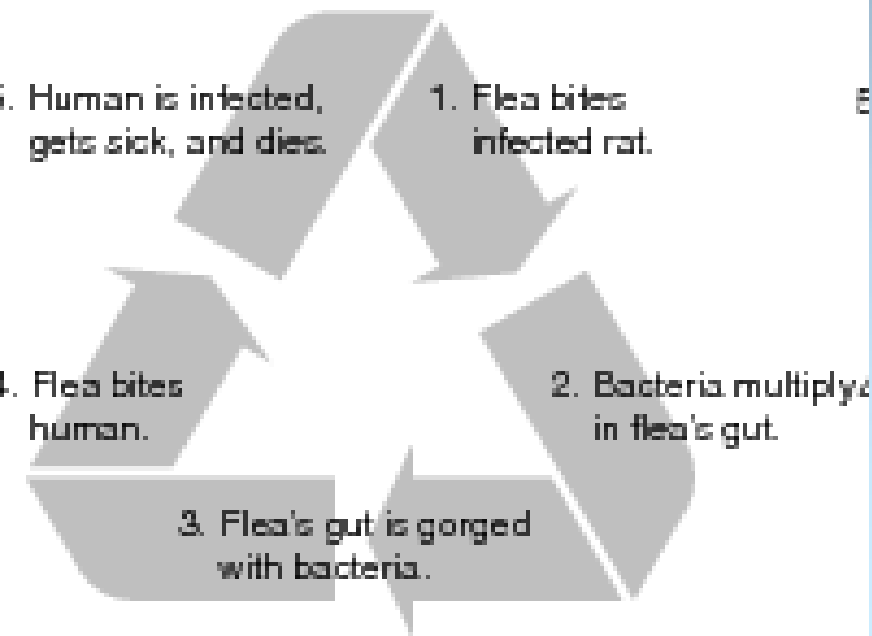


## Chapter 13 – *The Crises of the 14<sup>th</sup> Century*

### *The Plague*



#### The Cycle of the Black Plague



***Chapter 13 – The Crises of the 14<sup>th</sup> 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*

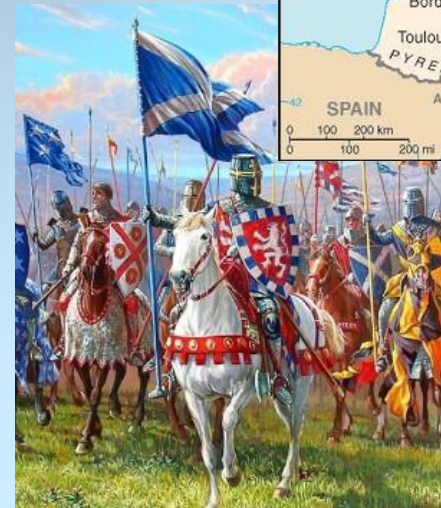
**“Political Instability”**

**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

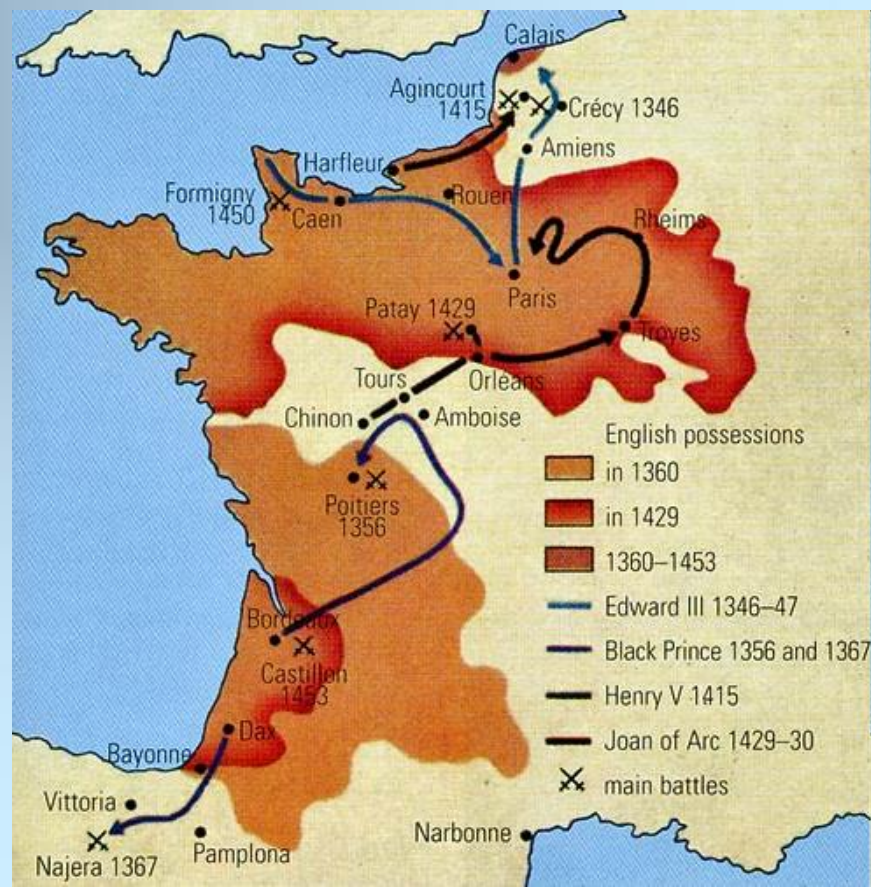
1337–1453 (116 years)

#### 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

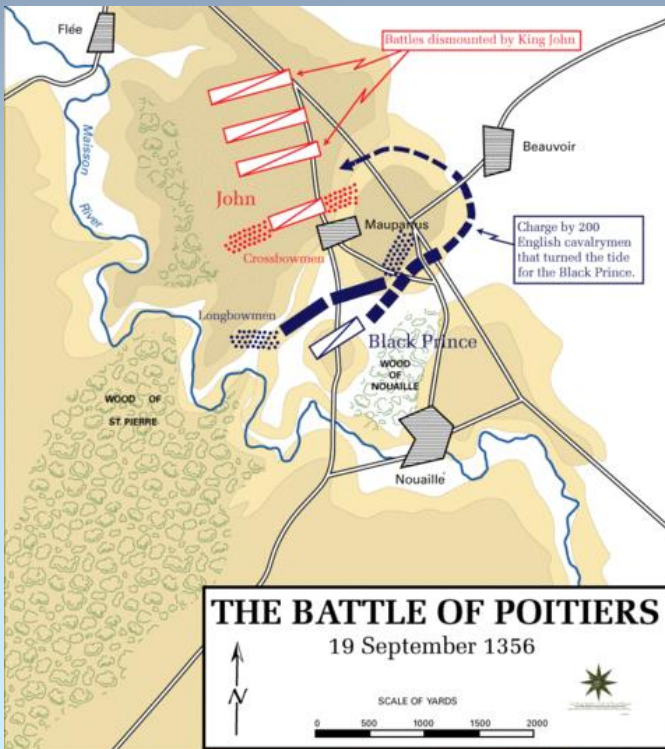


## Chapter 13 – *Crises and the Renaissance*

### 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<sup>[1]</sup>  
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 <sup>[1]</sup> $\frac{5}{8}$ longbow archers, $\frac{1}{8}$ dismounted knights and men-at-arms in heavy armour.	36,000 <sup>[3]</sup> 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 <sup>[2]</sup> (See also <a href="#">Numbers at Agincourt.</a> )	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

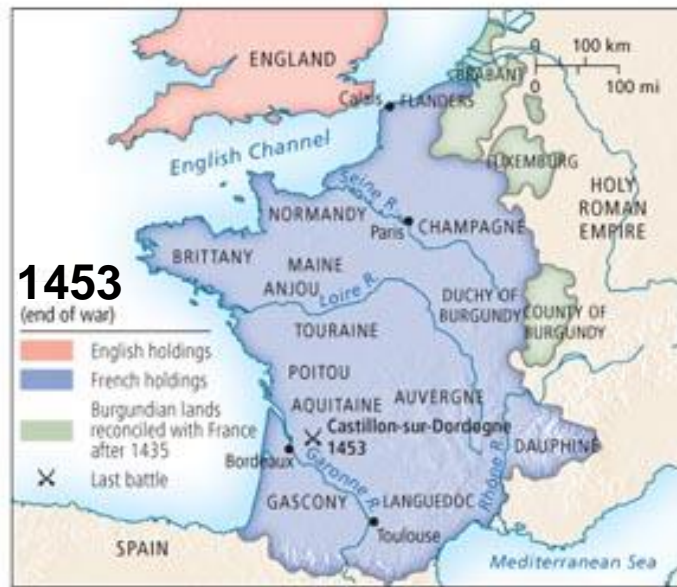
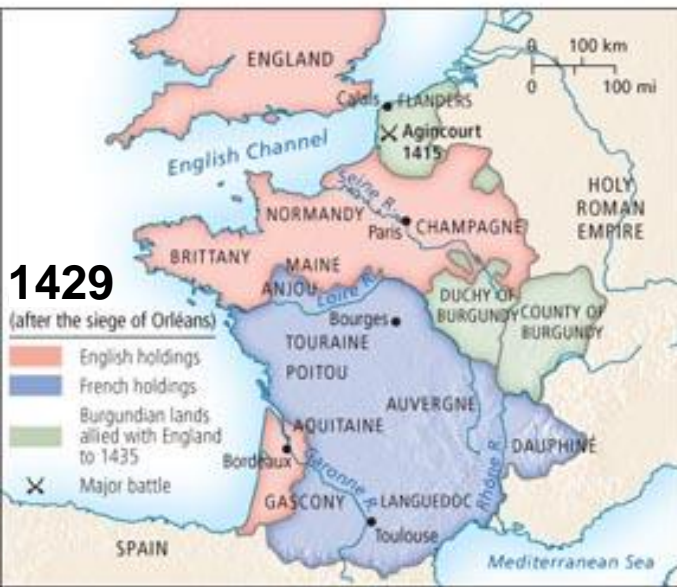
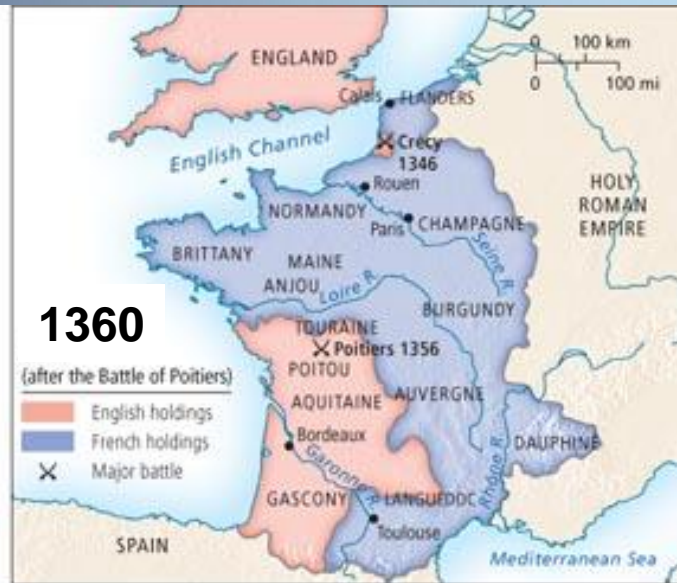
Canonized Saint in 1920.





# History 103 — World History to 1550

## Chapter 13 – *Crises and the Renaissance*





# The Revolution in Military Affairs

## A Revolution in Arms and Organization



# Revolutions in Military Affairs

## 1 — Infantry

weapons and tactic to defeat cavalry

## 2 — Artillery (Gunpowder)

successful siege warfare

## 3 — Military Organization

organization, size, drill, uniforms, rank

## 4 — Artillery Fortress

*trace italienne* – reinstate defensive



# The Infantry Revolution

## 1066-1346 – The Age of the Horse

Infantry provided defense for cavalry prior to the attack

Knights had: money for horses, armor, etc  
(40 times the cost of a crossbowman)

time to train

time to “go to war”

mobility (for attack or withdrawal)

protection from fatal injury



# The Infantry Revolution

1302 -1400 – The return of the Infantry

Defeat of cavalry attacks by:

archers

obstacles (holes)

pikes

disciplined formations



# The Infantry Arsenal



**Pole Weapons**

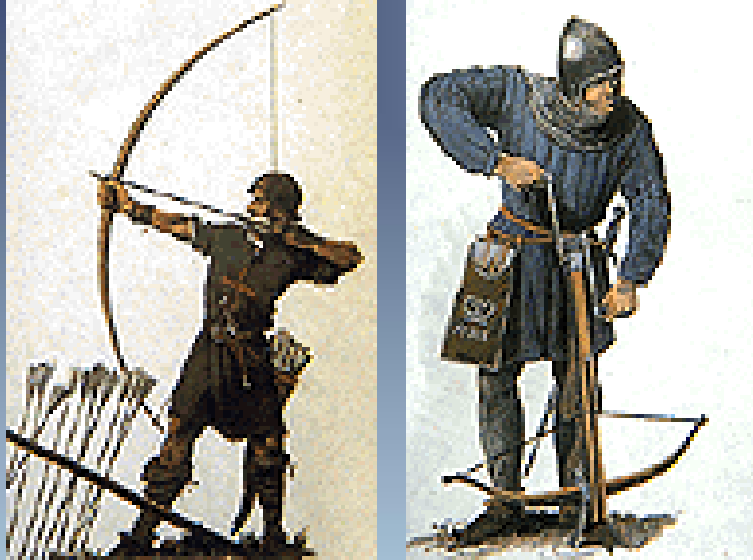
**Missile Weapons**

**Edged and Blunt Weapons**





# The Infantry Arsenal



## Missile Weapons

**Crossbow**  
(banned by Church in 1139)

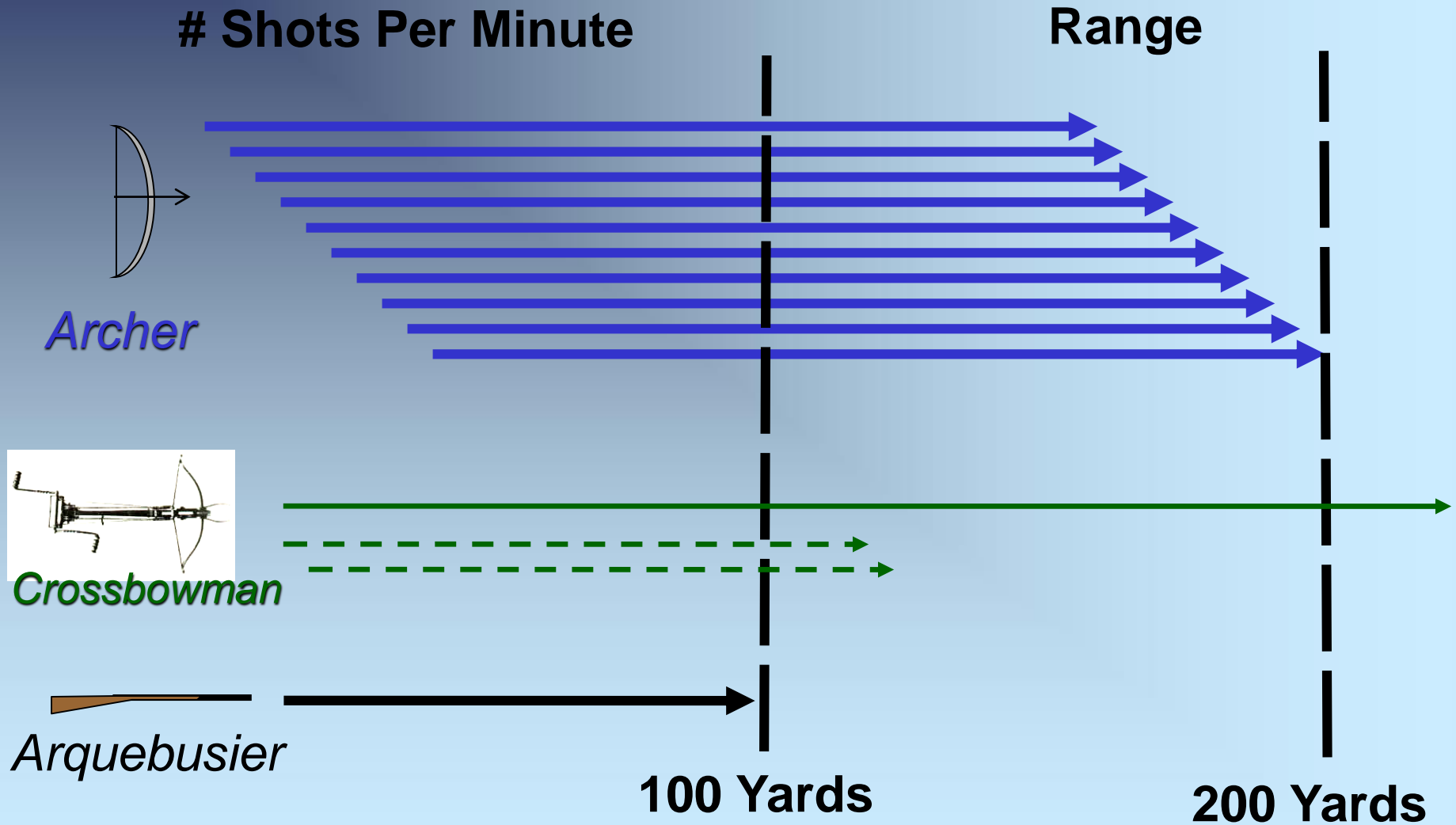
**Longbow**

**Firearms**

**Arquebus, Matchlock**



# Revolution in Firepower?



# The Infantry Revolution

## Political & Societal Impact

Common infantry over Noble Cavalry

Increased size of armies

Governments' need for financial support (TAXES)

War becomes a deadly business

Infantry weapons defeat armor

tactics/weapons reduce options to surrender

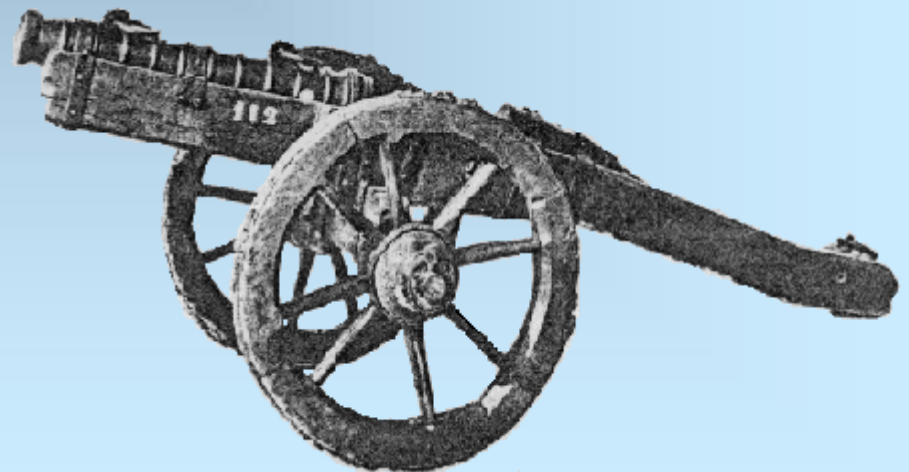
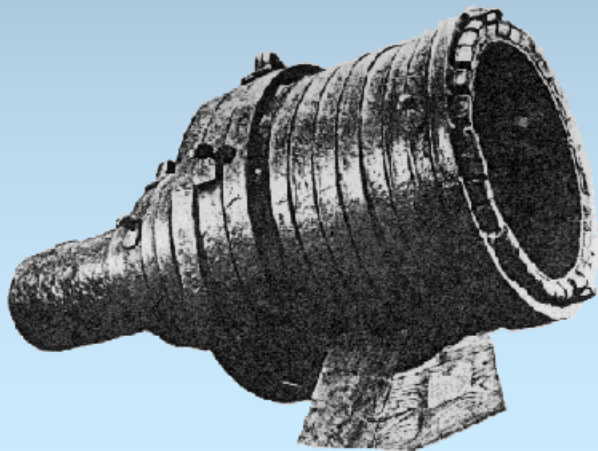
decline of ransom



# The Artillery Revolution

1350-1440 - Gunpowder

Siege Bombard - Field Artillery



# The Organizational Revolution

Increase in training cost/time lead to “fulltime soldiers”

Tax base to pay salaries/purchase equipment

Complex tactics require trained leaders

Creation of rank structure (Colonel, Captain, Lieutenant)

Soldiers of Fortune

Free Companies and Mercenaries

Artillery expenses beyond reach of small states

Development of Uniforms, Flags

British - Red

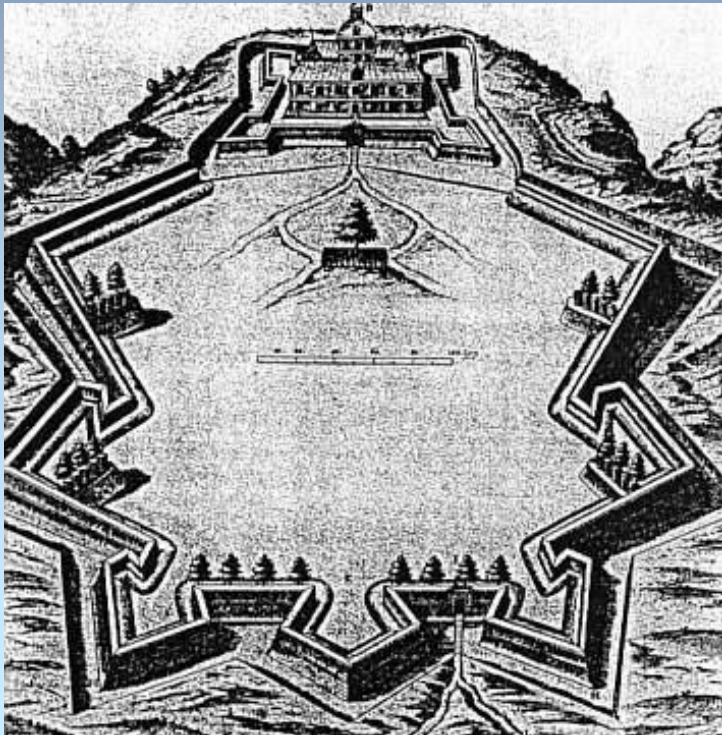
French – White

Austria - Green

# The Fortress Revolution

## *trace italienne*

Sunken-profile earthworks — Sharp angles – crossfire





# History 103 — World History to 1550

## The Renaissance – really takes an entire semester

**THE GREAT COURSES**

**48 lectures – 26 hrs**

Topic: History      Subtopic: Modern History

### Renaissance

#### The Transformation of the West

Professor Jennifer McNabb  
Western Illinois University

**THE GREAT COURSES**

Topic: History      Subtopic: Renaissance & Early Modern History

### The Renaissance, the Reformation, and the Rise of Nations

Professor Andrew C. Fix  
Lafayette College

**THE GREAT COURSES**

Topic: Religion & Theology      Subtopic: Christianity

### Luther: Gospel, Law, and Reformation

Professor Philip Cary  
Eastern University

**THE GREAT COURSES**

Topic: History      Subtopic: Renaissance & Early Modern History

### The Italian Renaissance

Professor Kenneth Bartlett  
University of Toronto

**THE GREAT COURSES**

Topic: Fine Arts & Music      Subtopic: Visual Arts

### Leonardo da Vinci and the Italian High Renaissance

Professor George R. Bird  
Washington and Lee University

**THE GREAT COURSES**

Topic: Fine Arts & Music      Subtopic: Visual Arts

### The Art of the Northern Renaissance

Professor Catherine B. Scallan  
Case Western Reserve University

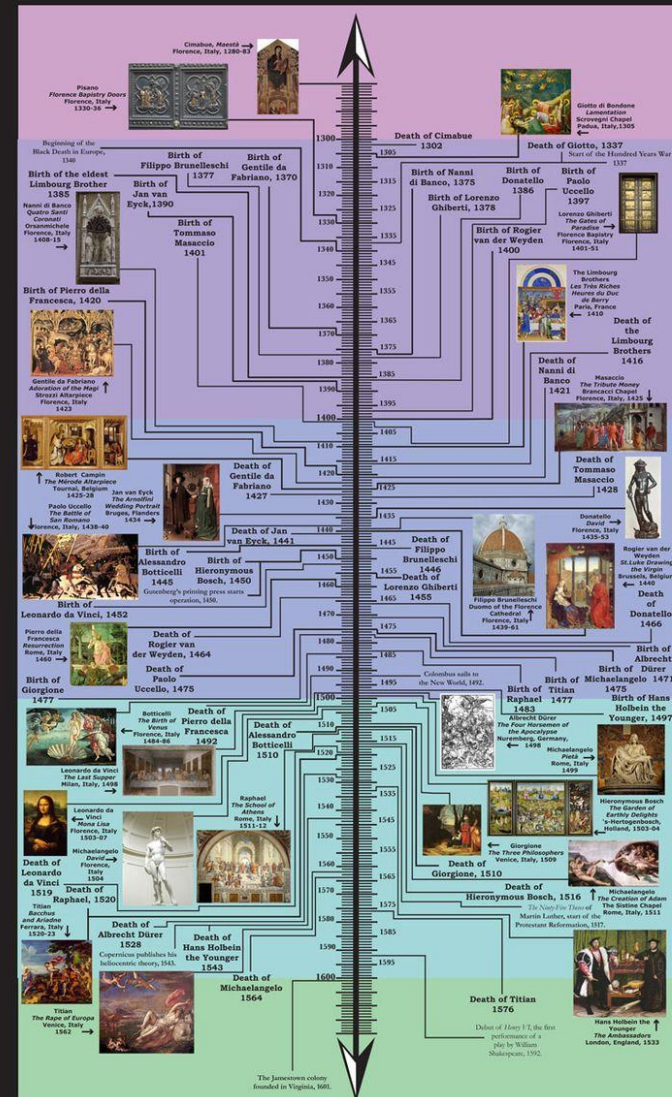
**THE GREAT COURSES**

Topic: Fine Arts & Music      Subtopic: Visual Arts

### Great Artists of the Italian Renaissance

Professor William Kloss  
The Smithsonian Associates, Smithsonian Institution

# 1300-1600 THE RENAISSANCE



To watch the rest will take another 66 hours.

# History 103 — World History to 1550

## Chapter 13 – *Crises and the Renaissance*



### ***Civic Humanism***

**combination of abstract entities of classical culture and Christian philosophy**

**Christian piety & dedication to civic responsibilities**





## Chapter 13 – *Crises and the Renaissance*

### ***Education***



“The ability to quote Virgil... was a badge of superiority. ...the new curriculum ... endless memorizations and repetitions of Latin texts.”



### ***New Standards of Behavior***

... no longer easy to claim that physical bravery was the supreme quality of noblemen. Set themselves apart ... by patronizing artists and writers.



*Chapter 13 – Crises and the Renaissance*



**Who are these guys, and what are their names?**

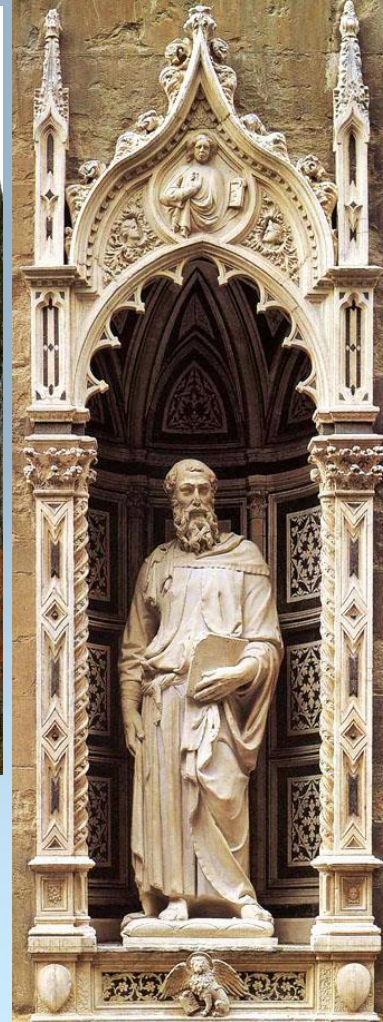
*Chapter 13 – Crises and the Renaissance*





# History 103 — World History to 1550

## Chapter 13 – *Crises and the Renaissance*





# History 103 — World History to 1550

## Chapter 13 – *Crises and the Renaissance*

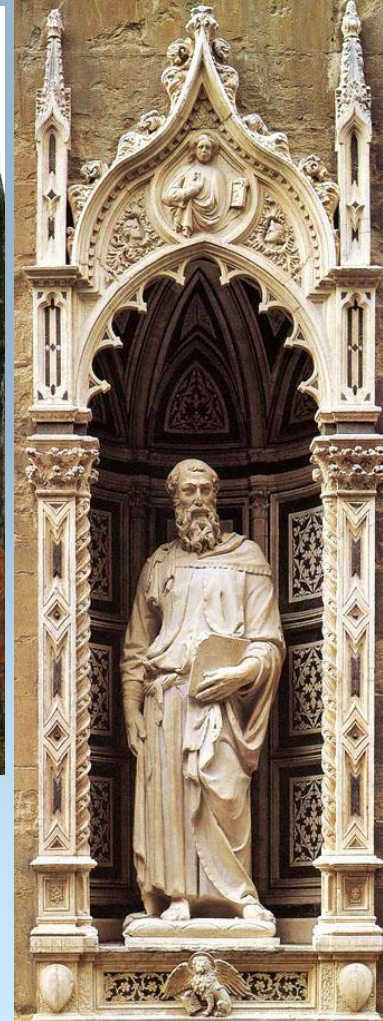
**Leonardo**



**Raphael**



**Michelangelo**



**Donatello**



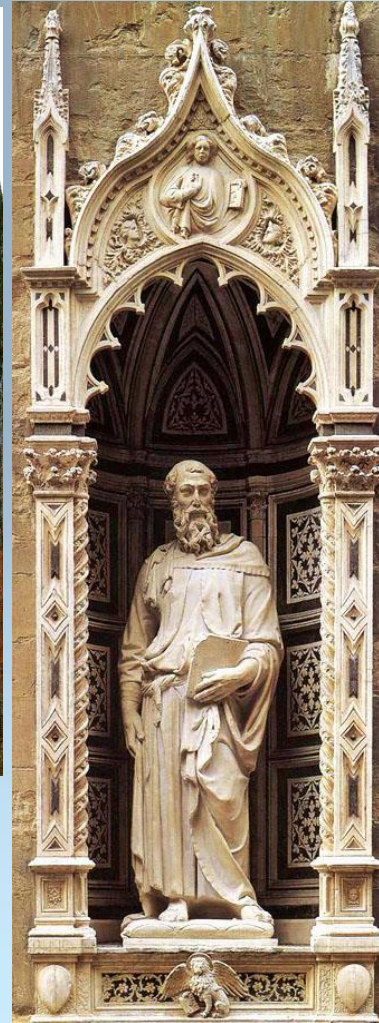
*Chapter 13 – Crises and the Renaissance*

**Leonardo**



**Virgin of the Rocks**

**St. Mark**



**Donatello**

**Raphael**



**Transfiguration**

**Pietà**



**Michelangelo**



## Next Up... Chapter 14

