

High Middle Ages

Europe from 1000 to 1300

AP World History: Chapter 10 Notes

Change in Western Europe

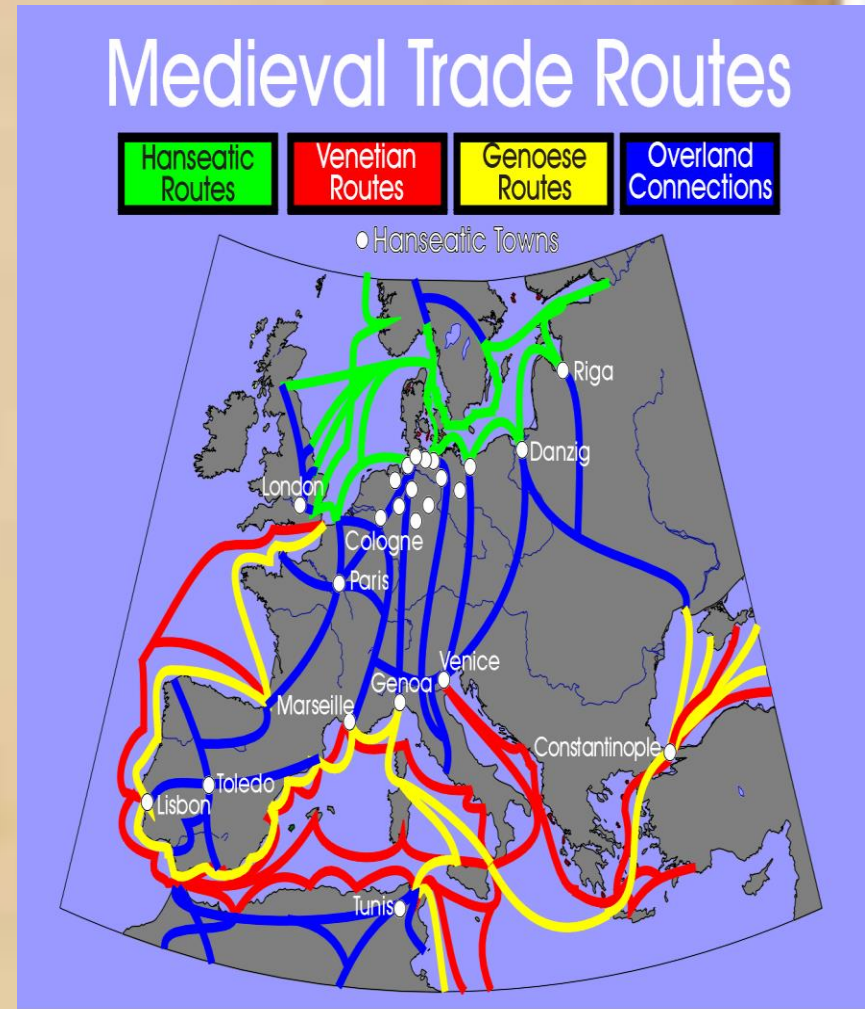


Map 10.3 Europe in the High Middle Ages
Chapter 10, *Ways of the World: A Brief Global History with Sources*, First Edition
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- By the year 1000 = invasions from outsiders (Vikings, Muslims, Magyars) had stopped
 - Either stopped or were absorbed into western European society
- Result = peace and stability = things took a positive turn in Western Europe
- At the same time = general climate change → warmer conditions = better agriculture

Change in Western Europe

- Population of Europe more than doubled
- Increased agriculture
- More agriculture = more trade
- Major European centers of trade:
 - Northern Europe from England to the Baltic coast
 - Italian towns such as Florence, Genoa, and Venice



Change in Western Europe



Medieval Trade Fair

- Large European trading fairs held → merchants from Northern and Southern Europe met to trade products from their respective areas

Medieval Trade Fairs

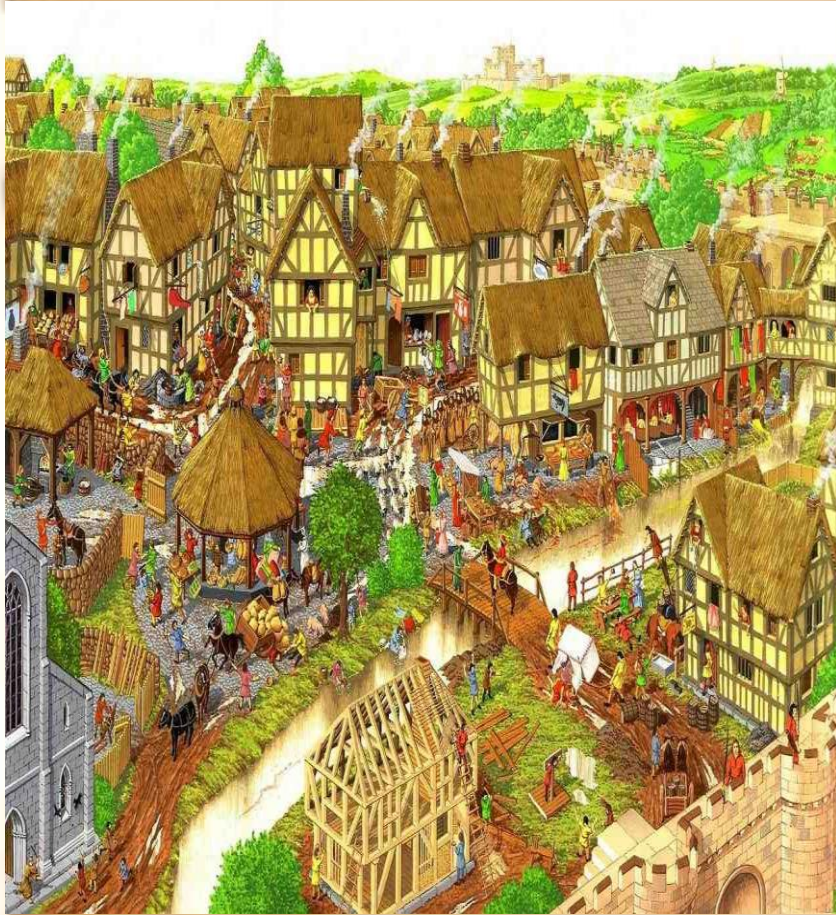


Change in Western Europe

- This led to the growth of banking
 - Moneychangers exchanged one currency for another
 - Also took deposits and arranged loans
 - Set up ways to transfer money from one place to another



Change in Western Europe



- Increased population = increased urbanization
- Growth of cities/towns and different groups within them
 - Merchants
 - Bankers
 - Artisans
 - Lawyers, doctors, and scholars

Change in Western Europe

~ Merchants Row ~



- **Guilds** = business associations organized by merchants and artisans in the same line of work
- Created rules concerning foreign trading, pricing of goods, wages, etc.

Guilds



- Guilds were controlled by masters = artisans who owned their own shops and tools

Guilds



- **Apprentices** worked for masters to learn the craft --> were not paid
- Apprentices became **journeymen** and received pay
- To become a master, had to submit a sample of his work to the guild for approval

Growth of Towns

- A number of towns in western Europe grew tremendously
- Townspeople built walls around towns for protection
- Buildings were mostly made of wood, making fire a constant hazard



Growth of Towns



- Cities were dirty, smelled terribly, and had almost no sanitation
 - Garbage and sewage tossed into the streets
 - Caused the rapid spread of diseases such as typhoid, influenza, and malaria
 - Could become epidemics

Black Death

- Worst = Bubonic Plague (1348-1350) --> killed 1/3 of the population = called the Black Death





Ring Around the Rosie

Ring around the Rosie

A pocketful of posies

Ashes, ashes

We all fall down



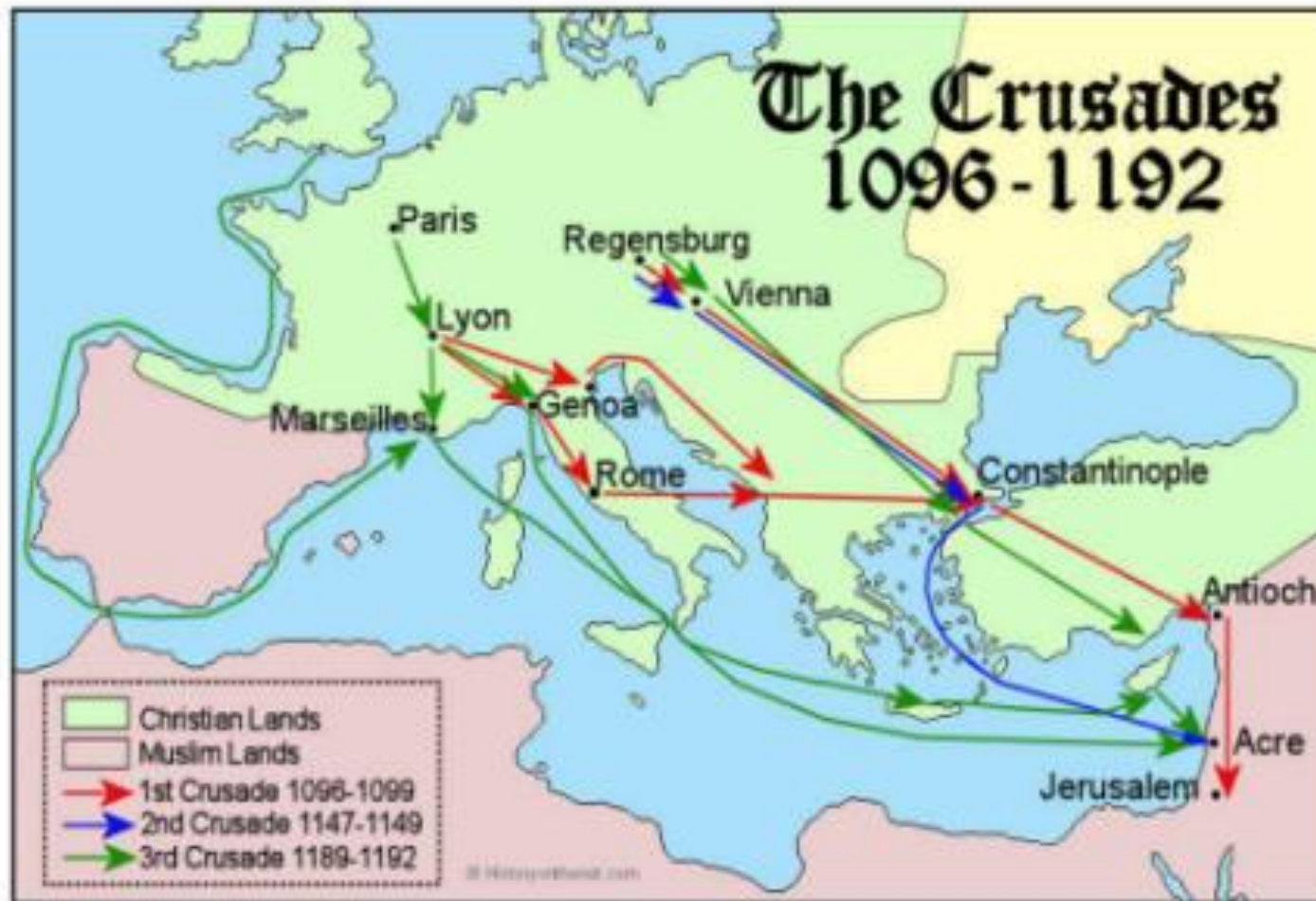
The Crusades



Pope Urban II calling for the
Crusades

- The Crusades = a series of 9 “holy wars” led by European Christians to recapture the holy lands and spread Christianity
 - Lasted several centuries
 - Authorized by the Pope
 - Belief that it was “God’s command”

The Crusades



The Crusades

- Participants = knights, peasants, middle-class, nobles, kings, church authorities → all walks of life!
- Participants received:
 - Indulgences = removed any penalties for their confessed sins
 - Immunity from lawsuits
 - Cancellation of debts
 - Honor and glory



The Crusades

- Most famous Crusades = those aimed at reclaiming Jerusalem and other holy places in the Middle East from the Muslims
- Crusaders = very violent
 - 1099 = seizure of Jerusalem → thousands of Muslims and Jewish people slaughtered



The Crusades



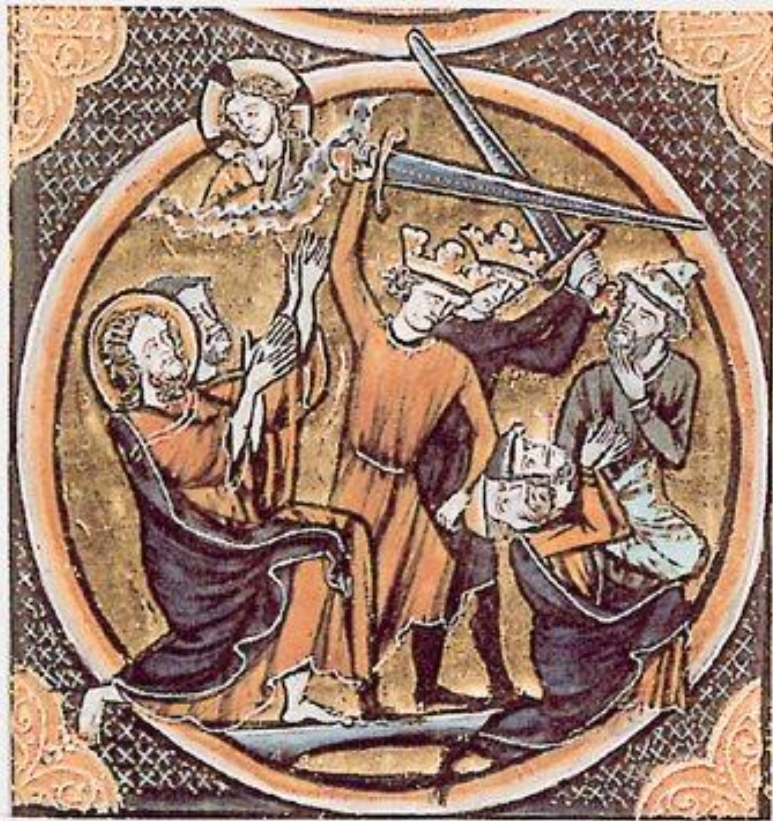
- Other targets of the Crusaders:
 - Muslims on the Iberian Peninsula (Spain)
 - Lands along the Baltic Sea
 - The Byzantine Empire and Russia
 - Enemies of the Popes
 - Opponents of the Catholic Church

The Crusades: Results

- Relatively unsuccessful
- Little lasting impact
- Increased power of the popes
- As a result of contact with the Islamic world, Europeans gained:
 - A demand for Asian goods
 - Muslim scholarship
 - Techniques for producing sugar on large-scale plantations



The Crusades: Results



- Greater rift between Eastern Orthodoxy and Roman Catholicism
- Growth of anti-Semitism
- Solidified cultural barriers