High Middle Ages
Europe from 1000 to 1300

AP World History: Chapter 10 Notes
Change in Western Europe

- 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 $\rightarrow$ 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

• 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
• **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

- 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

[Map of the Crusades, showing routes from Europe to the Middle East from 1096 to 1192]
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