

The Later Middle Ages, 1300 – 1450

McKay Chapter 11

I. Prelude to Disaster

a. Climate Change and Famine

How did the climate change?	Famine
1000 – 1300:	What factors contributed to the Great Famine?
1300 – 1450:	Why did people struggle even in non-famine years?

b. Social Consequences

What were the social consequences of the climate and famine issues?
Abandonment of homesteads:
Delayed marriage:
Anger towards rich:
Anger towards Jews and lepers:
Ripple effects of international trade:
“Unemployment encouraged people to turn to _____.”
Ineffective governmental responses:

II. The Black Death

Why was Europe particularly susceptible to disease during this time?

“The most frightful of these diseases, carried on _____ ships, first emerged in western Europe in _____.”

a. Pathology

<p><i>Yersinia pestis</i></p> <p>How is it ultimately transmitted to humans?</p> <p>When else in history is it believed to have appeared?</p> <p>How did it spread from person to person?</p> <p>Summarize the physical effects of the Plague.</p> <p>Just for fun, google “most recent case of Bubonic plague in America” and tell me when and where it was.</p>

b. Spread of the Disease

Trace the spread of the plague from China in 1331 through its appearance in Poland.	Summarize why the plague spread so readily.	Mortality rates: Write them.	How did the plague finally cycle itself out?
	<p>Why were some areas largely spared?</p>	<p>England:</p> <p>Florence:</p> <p>Western Europe/Mediterranean:</p> <p>Vienna:</p> <p>Where did residents of the Holy Roman Empire flee?</p>	

c. Care of the Sick

<p>A common theme throughout AP Euro will be (or should be!) a sense of gratitude that you live in this country in this time. With that in mind, describe the various methods used to treat the Plague.</p>	<p>Some groups stayed and helped; some fled. Who were they?</p>
	<p>Stayed and helped:</p> <p>Fled:</p> <p>Our instinct is to judge those who fled or who walled up plague houses. Is this fair? Why?</p> <p>*</p> <p>*</p>

d. Economic, Religious, and Cultural Effects

Discuss the impact of the plague on the following aspects of European society:

The Economy	Religion	Jews	Art	Intellectual Life
<p>Positive (believe me, I feel weird typing "positive effects of the plague") *</p> <p>Negative (that's more like it!):</p>	<p>Does the increase in piety surprise you?</p> <p>What are flagellants?</p>			

Complete the following quotation from the book and start thinking how this will help lead to the Renaissance: As is often true with devastating events, the plague highlighted central qualities of medieval society:

III. The Hundred Years' War

What two countries fought the Hundred Years' War? _____

What years was the war actually fought? _____ (Clearly, the Hundred and Sixteen Years' War isn't as catchy.)

a. Causes

Background Causes	Immediate Causes	Propaganda	Economic Factors
What's the deal with Aquitaine?	<p>Who were some of the key players in this dispute (Name & Country)?</p> <p>One reason the war lasted so long was that it became a:</p>		<p>Wool and Flanders:</p> <p>Wealth and advancement:</p>

b. English Successes

What weapons and tactics accounted for England's early successes?	Discuss the role of King Henry V.
	<p><i>If you are so inclined, you should watch Kenneth Branagh as King Henry V deliver the famous "Band of Brothers" speech. It's on YouTube. Look it up.</i></p>

c. Joan of Arc and France's Victory

Who was Joan of Arc?	Describe her early efforts and successes.	What happened to her?	How do the French continue to win without her?

d. Aftermath

Describe the aftermath of the Hundred Years' War in the following areas.

Economics	Society	Politics
		<p>Military:</p> <p>Representative Assemblies:</p>

How do France and England develop differently after the War?

France	England	Both did develop a strong sense of:

IV. Challenges to the Church

a. The Babylonian Captivity and Great Schism

What was the Babylonian Captivity?	What does this name reference?	How did the Babylonian Captivity damage the prestige of the Church? This loss of prestige becomes very important in about 200 years...

<p>Explain the events leading up to the Great Schism.</p> <p>What does "schism" mean?</p>	<p>How did the Great Schism lead to regional tensions throughout Europe?</p>	<p>What damage did the Schism cause in addition to inflaming regional tensions?</p>
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b. Critiques, Divisions, and Councils

For each of the following men, groups, or councils, explain what they believed/argued for/did.

William Occam	Marsiglio of Padua	Conciliarists	John Wycliffe	Jan Hus	Church Councils
		<p>Look up and summarize the Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges:</p>	<p>Who were the Lollards?</p>	<p>Were his followers successful?</p> <p>What ultimately happened to Hus?</p>	<p>Pisa:</p> <p>Constance:</p>

c. Lay Piety and Mysticism

<p>In the context of this section, what does “lay” mean?</p> <p>Give some examples throughout this section of specific groups of laypeople (where they’re from; what they did).</p>	<p>What are confraternities?</p> <p>What did they do?</p>
<p>Mysticism: What is it?</p> <p>What was its significance?</p>	<p>Read p. 342 and answer the 2 questions.</p> <p>1.)</p> <p>2.)</p>

V. Social Unrest in a Changing Society

a. Peasant Revolts

Describe the revolts in the following regions:

Flanders, 1320s-30s	France, 1358	English Peasants’ Revolt, 1381
<p>Causes:</p>	<p>Causes: Include and underline the word <u>Jacquerie</u>.</p>	<p>Causes:</p>
<p>What did they do?</p>	<p>What did they do?</p>	<p>What did they do?</p>

Outcome:	Outcome:	Outcome:
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b. Urban Conflicts

How did work and production change in the 14 th century?	How did guilds respond?	There are a couple of reasons these rebellions and uprisings break out. What are they?	What role did women play in all of this?
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c. Sex in the City (such a cringe-worthy title)

Discuss the changing marriage patterns.

d. Fur-Collar Crime

What was it?	What folk legend emerges in response?
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e. Ethnic Tensions and Restrictions

Summarize 12 th and 13 th century migration.	To which laws were newcomers subject? (I found this interesting!)
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How was Ireland an exception to what the rest of Europe was doing?	Discuss the attempts to keep bloodlines and ethnicities pure.
Statute of Kilkenny:	What was the significance of the concepts of <i>gens, natio</i> , or blood?

f. Literacy and Vernacular Literature

Vernacular	Dante's <i>Divine Comedy</i>	Chaucer's <i>Canterbury Tales</i>	Increasing literacy of laypeople
Definition: Significance (not in your reading):	Summary: Significance:	Summary: Significance:	Examples: Significance:

An all too common theme in history is the idea that "Human nature never changes." From your reading in this chapter, and your knowledge of history, choose three topics/events/ideas/etc. and explain how we will see them again throughout our studies of European history.

Topic 1	Topic 2	Topic 3
<p data-bbox="191 505 762 618">How will this be a recurring theme or occurrence throughout European history? Be specific.</p>	<p data-bbox="762 505 1333 618">How will this be a recurring theme or occurrence throughout European history? Be specific.</p>	<p data-bbox="1333 505 1906 618">How will this be a recurring theme or occurrence throughout European history? Be specific.</p>