Early Middle Ages
Medieval Art & Architecture
Stained Glass Windows Notre Dame
Illuminated manuscript Ireland’s *Book of Kells*
Map Medieval Chertsey
Architecture Medieval Church Notre Dame
Early Church Aestheticism

- is a religious way of life in which one renounces the worldly pursuits to completely devote oneself fully to perfecting the spirit

- Limits oneself of bodily needs to the bare necessity
  - limited food, sleep, conversation, human interaction
  - to promote spiritual reflection
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Why become monks or a nun?</th>
<th>Monks and Nuns</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td>• First Christian monastery (500 ad.)</td>
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<td>• No inheritance</td>
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<td>• Academic pursuits</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Avoid sickness, corruption, and sin all to serve God</td>
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<td>• Duties- work, study and pray</td>
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<td>• 3 vows (chastity, poverty, obedience)</td>
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Daily routine
• 4 hr. praying together
• 4 hrs. praying apart
• 8 hrs. working
• Ate together

Work
• Copying books, farming
  cooking, sewing, building, etc.
• Charitable tasks- educate, care
  for sick, feed the poor, shelter for
  travelers and homeless, give the
  sacraments
Other Orders

- **Franciscan** (1200s) renounced wealth and traveled around to care for the sick and poor (California Missions)

- **Dominicans** (1200s) promoted education and founded schools and Universities (Latin, rhetoric, logic, geometry, arithmetic, astronomy, music)
# Foundations of the Medieval Church

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Jesus of Nazareth</th>
<th>Bible</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Parables (love and Morality)</td>
<td>• Old testament (Jewish Torah) + New testament (4 gospels)</td>
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<td>• Miracles (curing the blind – raising the dead)</td>
<td>• Roman Emperor Constantine ordered = Council of Nicaea purpose was to define the nature of God for all Christianity and eliminate confusion within the church</td>
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<td>• Crucifixion</td>
<td>• Peter was chosen by Jesus to continue his teachings.</td>
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Clergy

**Pope:** Head of the church, he is based at the Vatican. The pope is infallible in defining matters of faith and morals.

**Cardinal:** Appointed by the pope,

**Archbishop:** An archbishop is a bishop of a main or metropolitan diocese.

**Bishop:** A bishop, like a priest, is ordained to this station.

**Priest:** An ordained minister who can administer most of the sacraments.
The 7 Sacraments
Custom that brings grace (special blessing) to those who participate

1. Baptism- admittance to the church
2. Reconciliation- forgiveness for wrongs (confession of sins)
Sacraments (cont.)

3. Eucharist- Communion
4. Confirmation- becoming an adult
5. Marriage
6. Ordination- becoming a priest
7. Last rites- blessing for those who are dying
7 Deadly Sins that are fatal to spiritual progress

1. **Pride/Vanity**: a feeling that you are better than others

2. **Envy**: the feeling of wanting what someone else has

3. **Gluttony**: the act/habit of eating or drinking too much

4. **Lust**: a strong desire for something

5. **Anger/Wrath**: extreme uncontrolled anger

6. **Greed/Avarice/Covetousness**: a selfish desire to always have more

7. **Sloth**: the state of always being lazy
**Salvation**
- Saving the soul (the way to heaven)
  1. Following the beliefs of the church
  2. Good deeds
  3. Living a moral life

**Damnation**
- Banishment to hell
- Life of sin (turning away from God)
- Souls tortured by fire, frost and demons
Purgatory

- Souls not worthy for heaven
- But still have a chance for heaven through...
  - Prayers
  - Purification of fire

Limbo

- A region on the border of Heaven and Hell
- For the unbaptized or people born before the coming of Jesus
China - Han Dynasty c. 220 AD perfect the art of making paper
China - T'ang dynasty, 618-906, the first printer
Collapse of the Maya civilization 900 AD
Muhammad 610 - 632 AD Islam begins
Age of the Samurai 9th - 12th c.
Genghis Khan 1162 - 1227 AD
Sundiata Keita 1190 - 1255 AD
Mansa Musa 1280 - 1337 AD
Inca Civilization 1438 - 1572 AD
Carolingians

- Carolingians are a Frankish family
- During the early 700’s **Charles Martel** is able to...
- Unify the numerous Germanic kingdoms through war & conquest
- His grandson **Charlemagne (768 – 814)** is able to...
- Stabilize these conquests by establishing a highly self-sufficient and organized **Christian** Empire (back to centralized government)
- Created new laws to be enforced by **Counts** (local leaders)
- Encouraged education
- Charlemagne is crowned Holy Roman Emperor in 800A.D.
Conflict

– When Pope Leo crowned Charlemagne, it made him appear lesser than the pope.
– Being Crowned Holy Roman Emperor also cause conflict with the Byzantine Emperor.
After Charlemagne dies
– There is a 3 year civil war ending with the Treaty of Verdun
– His 3 grandsons divide the empire which...
– This weakens it!
– Forming another power vacuum!
Viking Raids

Who were the Vikings?

– Lifestyle based on sea: Viking = pirate; a-viking meant to go on an oversea adventure

– Gov’t.- tribal units ruled by jarl (sword)

– Values- culture of war; blood feuds common

– Education: not important (most illiterate)

– Religion: polytheism, used crop and animal sacrifices
Where did they raid and why?

- Raided coastal villages throughout Europe, plundering, killing, burning, and taking prisoners
- Europe was weak after Charlemagne’s empire fell apart
- Viking long-ships and weaponry intimidated people of Europe
What was their impact?

– Viking power of intimidation kept many Europeans in a state of terror
– European looked to local lords for protection

We could stop the Vikings if we had a strong central government.
Development of Feudalism

Get out your Blue Notebook
Feudalism Hierarchy

Monarchs

- Became weaker after Charlemagne
- Remained the highest authority


Lord = Landowner- (King, noble, bishop, knight)

Vassal = A person (Nobles, Knights and Peasants) who receives land and/or protection from a feudal lord in return for loyalty to the lord
Lord’s duty to his vassal
• Must protect his vassals
• Right wrongs done to his vassals

Vassal duty to his lord
• Loyalty
• Give advice concerning other Lords
• Feudal aids- Payment for the Lord’s son’s knight ing, daughter’s wedding, ransom
• Lodging
• Fief tax (land tax)
• Serve as a Knight
• Provide soldiers
Lords and Nobles
• Lived on manors in castles
• Hunted, defended manor, oversaw serfs, and settled legal disputes

Knights
• Trained warriors who studied warfare
• Followed code of chivalry
• Exchanged military service for a fief (Land)
Peasants

• Serfs worked land for the lord
• Serfs were poor and were prisoners of the manor but they could not be kicked off the land
Knights

Who were they?
• Horseback soldiers were called knights
• Owned land

Responsibilities
• Uphold a code of chivalry (defend Christianity, women, poor, weak)
How do you become a knight?

• 7 yrs old - Page (riding, religion, manners, hunting, dancing, sometimes literacy)

• 12 yrs old - Squire (assistant to a knight)
  – Cooked meals
  – Fetched weapons
  – Followed into battle

Night before

• Confess sins, bathe, fast, pray all night

• Ceremony- blessed by priest, given armor and knighted
Why did the feudal system work for this time period?

It was an exchange!

Feudalism was a major part of the social and economic life of Europe. Feudalism developed as a way to ensure rulers would have the ability to quickly raise an army (of knights) when needed. In return rulers promised to protect the vassals from invasion and war. Vassals promised to protect their peasants. In return for peasant labor. Vassals returned a certain percentage of their income to the lords, who in turn passed a portion of their income on to the king.