A New Civilization Emerges in Western Europe (A.D. 500 – A.D. 1450)
The Rise of Europe

From 500 to 1000, Europe was a fragmented, largely isolated region. Feudalism, the manor economy, and the Roman Catholic Church were dominant forces during the early Middle Ages.
The Early Middle Ages

- Between 400 and 700, Germanic invaders carved Europe up into small kingdoms.

- From about 500 to 1000, Europe was a **frontier** land, a sparsely populated, undeveloped area on the outskirts of civilization.

- During this time, Europe was cut off from advanced civilizations in the Middle East, China, and India.

- Eventually, a new European civilization emerged that blended Greco-Roman, Germanic, and Christian traditions.

- Many classical works of literature were lost.

Romulus Augustus resigns the Crown.
Germanic Kingdoms

After the fall of Rome, Germanic tribes divided Western Europe into many small kingdoms.

The Germanic peoples
- were farmers and herders.
- had no cities or written laws.
- elected kings to lead them in war.
- rewarded warrior nobles who swore loyalty to the king with weapons and loot.

The Franks were the strongest of the Germanic tribes. Clovis, king of the Franks, conquered Gaul and then converted to Christianity, the religion of the people in Gaul. By doing so, he gained a powerful ally in the Christian Church of Rome.
The Age of Charlemagne

In the 800s, Charlemagne loved battle and fought the Muslims in Spain, Saxons in the north, Avars & Slavs in east, and Lombards in Italy.

Charlemagne helped Pope Leo III by crushing a rebellion in Rome.

In gratitude, the pope crowned Charlemagne Emperor of the Romans.

SIGNIFICANCE:
By crowning a Germanic king successor to the Roman emperors, the pope revived the ideal of a united Christian community.

This action laid the ground for struggles between future Roman Catholic popes and German emperors.
The Age of Charlemagne

- Charlemagne tried to exercise control over his empire and create a united Christian Europe. He helped spread Christianity to the conquered people on the fringes of the empire.

- He set up provinces to help govern his empire and sent out officials, called *missi dominici*, to check out roads, listen to grievances, and ensure justice was done.

- Charlemagne revived Latin learning in his empire and strived to create a “second Rome.”

- He founded a school at Aachen, where Alcuin created a *curriculum* that included grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy.
Feudalism in Europe

- In the face of invasions by Vikings, Muslims, and Magyars, kings and emperors were too weak to maintain law and order.

- In response to this need for protection, a new political and social system called feudalism evolved.

- **Feudalism** was a loosely organized system of rule in which powerful local lords divided their landholdings among lesser lords. In exchange, lesser lords, or **vassals**, pledged service and loyalty to the greater lord.
# Peasants and Nobles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>PEASANTS</strong></th>
<th><strong>NOBLES</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Serfs</strong> were bound to the land. They were not slaves, yet they were not free.</td>
<td>Warfare was a way of life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serfs made up the majority of the population in medieval society.</td>
<td>Many trained from boyhood to be <strong>knights</strong>, or mounted warriors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life was very harsh.</td>
<td>Knights adopted the <strong>code of chivalry</strong>, requiring them to be brave, loyal, and true to their word.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Manor Economy

- The **manor**, or lord’s estate, was the heart of the medieval economy.
- Peasants and lords were bound by mutual obligation.
- Most peasants were **serfs**, who worked for the lord.
- In exchange, the peasant received protection and a small amount of land to farm.

Spring planting on a French ducal manor in March *Les Très Riches Heures du Duc de Berry*, 1410s
Feudal Society

- Under the feudal system, everyone had a well-defined place in society.

Roland pledges his fealty to Charlemagne; from a manuscript of a *chanson de geste*
Castles Developed from Wooden Fortresses

Krak des Chevaliers: a concentric castle built with both rectangular and rounded towers.
Spread of Christianity in Europe
Women's Lives Before the Modern Era

Document 6

Document 7
The Church and Medieval Life

The Church’ teachings and practices guided the spiritual lives of Christians and was the most powerful political force in medieval Europe.

- The church was a social center as well as a place of worship.
- Christian rituals and faith were part of the fabric of everyday life.
- Priests guided people on issues of values and morality.
- Monks and nuns cared for the poor and sick, set up schools for children, and gave food and lodging to travelers.
- Priests celebrated mass and administered the sacraments.
- Monasteries and convents became centers of learning and preserved writings of ancient world.

[Image: Romanesque-style church]
In the centuries after the fall of Rome, the Church became the most powerful secular, or worldly, force in medieval Europe.

- Medieval popes began to claim papal supremacy, or authority over all secular rulers.
- The medieval Church developed its own body of laws, known as canon law, as well as its own courts. Anyone who disobeyed canon law faced a range of penalties, including the penalty of excommunication.
- The Church also had absolute power in religious matters.
Reform Movements

The success of the Church brought problems:

- As Church wealth and power grew, discipline weakened.
- Some clergy ignored their vows and lived in luxury.
- Some priests focused more on family than on Church duties.

A number of reform movements spread across Europe:

- Abbot Berno of Cluny revived the Benedictine Rule, under which monks and nuns took vows of obedience, poverty, and chastity.
- Pope Gregory VII outlawed marriage for priests and prohibited simony, the selling of Church offices.
- Frances of Assisi set up the Franciscan order to teach poverty, humility, and love of God.
- Dominic set up the Dominican order to teach official Roman Catholic beliefs.
Saint Benedict of Nursia (c. 480 – c. 547) developed the *Rule of St. Benedict*, which was the most influential set of monastic regulations in the western Christian world.

These rules are observed by Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Orthodox groups.

Most monasteries during the Middle Ages belonged to this order.

Benedictine monks and nuns publicly profess three vows:

- Stability, or to remain in the monastery
- Conversion of manners
- Obedience

The monastic day was divided into regular periods of communal and private prayer, sleep, spiritual reading, and manual labor.
Franciscan vs. Dominican Orders

Franciscan Order

- Saint Francis of Assisi (Giovanni Francesco di Bernardone; 1181/1182 – 1226) is known as the patron saint of animals, the environment and Italy.
- Clad in a rough garment, barefoot, and without a walking staff, or money, he traveled around preaching repentance.

Dominican Order

- Saint Dominic established this order to preach the Gospel and combat heresy.
- Known for its intellectual tradition, they produced many leading theologians and philosopher, including Thomas Aquinas.
- They became known as the “Hounds of God” for their involvement in the Inquisition.

St. Francis before the Seljuk Sultan, during the Crusades in the “Trial by Fire.”
Trade and the Plague

Document 1

Document 2

The Granger Collection, New York
Agricultural Revolution

New farming technologies:
- iron plow
- harness
- windmill
- three-field system

Increase in food production

Population explosion:
Between 1000 and 1300, the population of Europe doubled.
Trade in Medieval Europe, 1000 - 1300

- Europe’s growing population needed goods that were not available to them.
- As foreign invasions and feudal warfare declined, trade increased.
Economic Expansion and Change

- By the 1000s, advances in agriculture and commerce spurred economic revival.
- Traders formed Merchant companies that traveled in caravans for safety.
- By 1300 most peasants were tenant farmers or hired farm laborers.
A Commercial Revolution

The revival of trade led to a revolution in commerce.

As trade revived, merchants needed capital, or investment money, to buy goods. The reintroduction of money led European merchants to develop new business practices, such as

- setting up banks which charge usury, or interest, for loaning money.
- joining together to set up partnerships
- developing insurance
- adopting the bill of exchange
In medieval towns, merchants and artisans formed associations called **guilds**.

Merchant guilds appeared first. They dominated town life, passing laws, levying taxes, and making other important decisions.

A craft guild was made up of workers in a particular occupation. To prevent competition, only a certain number of people could work in any trade.

Becoming a guild member involved many years of hard work.

An **apprentice** learned a trade from a guild master, later becoming **journeymen**, or salaried workers.

The **Hanseatic League**, a cooperative venture begun by German city-states, grew into one of medieval and Renaissance Europe’s great trade networks. It was dominant in the North and Baltic Seas.

One of the legacies of the guilds, the elevated Guildhall, Windsor was originally a meeting place for guilds, as well as magistrates’ seat and town hall.
The High Middle Ages

During the High Middle Ages, economic conditions improved, and learning and the arts flourished. At the same time, feudal monarchs moved to centralized their power, building a framework for the modern nation-state.
Monarchs, Nobles, and the Church

During feudal times, monarchs in Europe stood at the head of society but had limited power. Nobles and the Church had as much—or more—power than the monarchs.

In order to expand their power, monarchs

- set up royal courts
- organized government bureaucracies
- developed systems of taxation
- built standing armies
- strengthened ties with the middle class

In this way, little by little over many centuries, these monarchs built the framework for modern-day nation states.
### Successful Monarchs in France

Monarchs in France did not rule over a unified kingdom. However, under strong Capetian kings, such as Philip II and Louis IX, they slowly increased royal power.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Philip II</th>
<th>Capetians</th>
<th>Louis IX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Granted charters to new towns</td>
<td>Made the throne hereditary</td>
<td>Checked up on local officials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduced a standing army</td>
<td>Added to their lands by playing rival nobles against each other</td>
<td>Expanded royal courts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filled government positions with loyal middle-class officials</td>
<td>Won the support of the Church</td>
<td>Outlawed private wars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduced new national tax</td>
<td>Built an effective bureaucracy</td>
<td>Ended serfdom in his lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quadrupled land holdings</td>
<td></td>
<td>Left France an efficient, centralized monarchy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Successful Monarchs in France

- **Philip II Augustus** put middle-classed officials, who would owe him allegiance, in places of power, expanded French lands, and took Normandy back from England.

- Louis IX, declared a saint after his death, persecuted heretics and Jews and led French Knights in two wars against Muslims.

- Under **Philip IV** the administration grew to its largest extent and in he became so powerful he control led the papacy. He clashed with Pope by trying to collect taxes from clergy.

- The **Estates General** created by Philip IV, set up representatives from 3 estates or classes: clergy, nobles, townspeople. It never had the power of the purse or served as a balance to royal power as Parliament did.
Philip went on the Third Crusade (1189 – 1192) with Richard I of England and the Holy Roman Emperor.

Philip (right) and Richard accepting the keys to Acre; from the *Grandes Chroniques de France*.

Ptolemais (Acre) given to Philip Augustus 1191.
Trade and the Plague

The Granger Collection, New York
Norman Conquest of England

- At the Battle of Hastings, William and his Norman knights triumphed over the English king Harold, on Christmas Day in 1066 and assumed the English throne.

- William the Conqueror then completed a census called *The Domesday Book*, that listed every castle, field, and pigpen in England.

- His successors created the royal *exchequer*, or treasury, to collect taxes.

Death of Harold Godwinson in the Battle of Hastings, as shown on the Bayeux Tapestry.
Growth of Royal Power in England

- In England and France, long-lasting traditions of royal government evolved.
- Henry II of England laid the foundation for English **common law** and the **jury** system.
- Henry II’s son, John, angered his nobles with oppressive taxes and abuses of power and they revolted.
- The **Magna Carta** established rights to noblemen and ensured that kings obey the law.
The Holy Roman Empire

With secular and religious rulers advancing rival claims to power, explosive conflicts erupted between monarchs and the Church.

- After the death of Charlemagne, the Holy Roman Empire dissolved into a number of separate states.
- German emperors claimed authority over much of central and eastern Europe and parts of France and Italy.
- The hundreds of nobles and Church officials, who were the emperor’s vassals, held the real power.
The Struggle Over Investiture

The Holy Roman emperors and other monarchs often appointed the Church officials within their realm. This practice was known as **lay investiture**.

Popes, such as Gregory VII, tried to end lay investiture, which they saw as outside interference from secular rulers.

The struggle over investiture dragged on for almost 50 years.

Finally, in 1122, both sides accepted a treaty known as the **Concordat of Worms**. It stated that only the Church could appoint bishops, but that the emperor had the right to invest them with fiefs.
In the Holy Roman Empire, conflicts erupted between popes and secular rulers.

The *Concordat of Worms* determined that only the Church could appoint bishops and the king could invest them with fiefs.
German Emperors in Italy

- During the 1100s and 1200s, ambitious German emperors struggled with powerful popes as they tried to gain control of Italy.

- While the emperors were involved in Italy, German nobles grew more independent. As a result, Germany did not achieve unity for another 600 years.

- In Italy, the popes asked the French to help them overthrow the German emperors. Power struggles in Italy and Sicily led to 200 years of chaos in that region.
The Height of Church Power

“The pope stands between God and man, lower than God, but higher than men, who judges all and is judged by no one.”

—Pope Innocent III

- Pope Innocent III claimed supremacy over all other rulers. He used the tools of excommunication and interdict, or the withholding of Christian Sacraments and a Christian burial, to punish monarchs who challenged his power.

- After Innocent’s death, popes continued to press their claims for supremacy. However, English and French monarchies were becoming stronger. The papacy soon entered a period of decline.
The World in 1050

As Western Europe was just emerging from a period of isolation, civilizations were thriving elsewhere.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISLAMIC EMPIRE</th>
<th>INDIA</th>
<th>CHINA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▪ Islamic civilization spread from Spain to India.</td>
<td>▪ Cities thrived, despite political division.</td>
<td>▪ Culture flourished under Tang and Song dynasties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Islamic traders went as far as West Africa.</td>
<td>▪ Hinduism and Buddhism flourished.</td>
<td>▪ Chinese made advances in technology.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WEST AFRICA</th>
<th>AMERICAS</th>
<th>BYZANTINE EMPIRE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▪ The Sonike people built the great trading empire of Ghana.</td>
<td>▪ Mayas cleared rain forests to build cities.</td>
<td>▪ Scholars studied Greek and Roman writings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Merchants traded gold all over the world.</td>
<td>▪ Native Americans in Peru built empires.</td>
<td>▪ Merchants mingled with traders from the Italian states.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Europeans Look Outward

- European contacts with the Middle East during the Crusades revived interest in trade and exploration.

- Pope Urban II sent knights to regain the Holy Land & to heal the schism with the Byzantine Church in the 1st Crusade.

- The First Crusade was successful in winning back Jerusalem.

- The Second and Third Crusades were unsuccessful.

- In the Fourth Crusade Byzantium was sacked.

- Improving economic and political conditions led to a revival of learning.

Capture of Jerusalem During First Crusade
# Causes and Effects of the Crusades

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAUSES</th>
<th>EFFECTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turks invade Palestine and attack Christian pilgrims.</td>
<td>Religious hatred grows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crusaders were motivated by religious zeal and the desire to win wealth and land.</td>
<td>Trade increases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pope Urban hopes to heal the <strong>schism</strong>, or split, between Roman and Byzantine churches and increase papal power.</td>
<td>Europe develops a money economy, which helps undermine serfdom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Power of feudal monarchs increases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Europeans become curious about the world.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Blood Libel - The blood libel is a false accusation that Jews sacrifice Christian children either to use the blood for various "medicinal" purposes or to prepare Passover Matzoth (unleavened bread) or for vengeance and mock crucifixions. It is one of the central fables of Anti-Semitism of the older (middle ages) type. The blood libel is a phenomenon of medieval and modern Christian anti-Semitism, but spread to the Middle East as early as 1775, when there was a blood libel in Hebron. A second blood libel occurred in Damascus in 1840 and one occurred in Cyprus in the same year. As the blood libel was the subject of folk ballads and literature, it was not simply a religious superstition in Europe, but a staple of popular culture, like most anti-Semitic prejudices. Blood libels in the both the West and the East were generally occasions for large-scale persecution and judicial murders of Jews, as well as the basis for expulsions and pogroms.
The Reconquista

The campaign to drive the Muslims from Spain became known as the **Reconquista**, or “reconquest.”

700s – Muslims conquered most of Spain. Christians began efforts to drive the Muslims out.

1085 – Christians recaptured the city of Toledo.

1300 – Christians gained control of the entire Iberian peninsula, with the exception of Grenada.

1469 – **Isabella of Castile** married **Ferdinand of Aragon**, uniting two powerful kingdoms.

1492 – Christians, under Isabella and Ferdinand, recaptured Grenada. The Reconquista was complete.

After 1492 – Isabella ended the tradition of **religious toleration** established by the Muslims and launched a brutal crusade against Jews and Muslims.
The Spanish Inquisition

- They instituted the **Spanish Inquisition**, or Church court, to stamp out heresy.
- The Dominicans were instrumental in the trials.

An image frequently misinterpreted as the Spanish Inquisition burning prohibited books. This is actually Pedro Berruguete's *La Prueba del Fuego* (1400s). It depicts a legend of St Dominic's dispute with the Cathars: they both consign their writings into the flames, and while the Cathars' text burns, St Dominic's miraculously leaps from the flames.
Medieval Universities

As economic and political conditions improved, the need for education expanded.

- By the 1100s, schools to train the clergy had sprung up around the great cathedrals. Some of these cathedral schools evolved into the first universities.

- The first universities were in Salerno and Bologna in Italy, and then in Oxford and Paris.

- The curriculum covered the seven liberal arts: arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, music, grammar, rhetoric, and logic.

- Women were not allowed to attend the universities.
“New Learning” and Medieval Thought

- An explosion of knowledge reached Europe in the High Middle Ages. Many of the new ideas were based on logic and reason, and posed a challenge to Christian thought, which was based on faith.

- Christian scholars, known as scholastics, tried to resolve the conflict between faith and reason. **Scholasticism** used logic to support Christian beliefs.

- The scholastic **Thomas Aquinas** concluded that faith and reason existed in harmony. Both led to the same truth, that God ruled over an orderly universe.

- Science made little progress in the Middle Ages because most scholars still believed that all true knowledge must fit with Church teachings.
Medieval Literature

- As economic and political conditions improved, Europeans made notable achievements in literature and the arts.

- New writings in the vernacular, or language of everyday people, captured the spirit of the times.

- Epics included:
  - Dante Alighieri’s *Divine Comedy* (Italy)
  - *Song of Roland* (France)
  - Geoffrey Chaucer’s *Canterbury Tales* (England)

Illumination of Charlemagne
The Arts

- Sculptors portrayed religious themes.
- Stained-glass windows added to the splendor of Gothic churches.
- The Gothic style was applied to painting and illumination, the artistic decoration of books.
- The most important subject is portrayed as larger than the others.
- Images are flat.
- There is not perception of depth.
- Saints are shown with halos.

Mary Magdalen announcing the Resurrection to the Apostles, St Albans Psalter, English, 1120-1145.
The central panel of Duccio's huge Maestà altarpiece for Siena Cathedral.
Medieval Architecture

- Towering stone cathedrals symbolized wealth and religious devotion.
- The **Romanesque** style reflected Roman influences with thick walls and towers, few windows, and vaulted ceilings.
- The **Gothic Style** was characterized by **flying buttresses**, or stone supports that stood outside the church.
- Gothic also incorporated stained-glass windows and soaring ceilings.

← Use of vaulted ceilings and arches perfected by the Romans.

Stained-glass → in intricate designs
Comparing Gothic to Romanesque

**Notre Dame Cathedral, France**

**Gothic style**
- Large stained-glass windows
- Flying buttresses to support walls

**Angoulême Cathedral, France**

**Romanesque style**
- Thick walls and towers
- Few windows
- Vaulted ceilings
Moorish Architecture

- Use of classical elements, as in columns and arches
- Brightly colored tiles
- Use of floral patterns, geometrics, and Arabic writing from the Qur’an.
A Time of Crisis

- Beginning in the 1300s, famine, plague, and war marked the decline of medieval Europe.

- The war between England and France, known as the Hundred Years’ War, gave Parliament the “power of the purse” and changed the way battles were fought.

- Joan of Arc and her martyrdom inspired French soldiers to win the war.
By 1347, the bubonic plague had spread to Europe. Before it had finished taking its toll, one in three Europeans had died.
The Black Death Caused Social and Economic Decline.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Effects</th>
<th>Economic Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▪ Some people turned to magic and witchcraft for cures.</td>
<td>▪ As workers died, production declined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Others believed they were being punished by God.</td>
<td>▪ Surviving workers demanded higher wages. As the cost of labor soared, <strong>inflation</strong>, or rising prices, broke out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Some people turned to wild pleasure, believing the end was inevitable.</td>
<td>▪ Landowners abandoned farming, forcing villagers to look for work in the towns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Normal life broke down.</td>
<td>▪ Unable to find work, peasants revolted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Individuals turned away from neighbors and relatives to avoid contagion.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Christians blamed and persecuted Jews.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Upheaval in the Church

The late Middle Ages brought spiritual crisis, scandal, and division to the Roman Catholic Church.

- Many priests and monks died during the plague.
- Plague survivors questioned why God had spared some and killed others.
- The Church could not provide strong leadership in desperate times.
- The papal court was moved to Avignon, during a period known as the Babylonian Captivity.
- Popes lived in luxury.
- Popular preachers challenged the power of the Church.
The Hundred Year’s War (1337-1453)

- When Edward III claimed the French throne as the grandson of Philip the Fair, the French nobles would not accept it.
- Edward III, his ministers, and his nobility were more concerned with English interests that with French.
- The Estates General met to propose the idea that succession could not pass through the female line. They then offered the crown to Philip of Valois from a branch of the Capetians.
- Edward then invaded France and seized the port of Calais and beat the French in several encounters.
- The French far outnumbered the resources and manpower of the English.
- But the English had superior military tactics and technology: the longbow.
- After a major defeat at Poitiers in 1356 and the English capture of the French king, the French signed the Treaty of Bretigny with the English, which gave the English a huge ransom for the French king and made Edward III the king of over one-third of French territory.
Hundred Years’ War, 1337–1453
French Gains

- Charles V (1364-1380) created a permanent professional army, which could repel foreign invasions and break the power of the French nobility previously responsible for maintaining a military.

- The king also appointed a professional general, rather than leading the military himself.

- By 1380, the French regained most of the territory lost to the English – the English only occupied parts of Aquitaine and the city of Calais.

- After the death of Charles, the French state fell into a period of confusion and disunity. The heir to the throne, Charles VI, was only a boy, resulting in rival nobles competing for power.

- England was also fractured internally first when Richard II ascended the throne as a boy, and then under Henry IV, who usurped the throne in the War of the Roses and then had to deal with its consequent disorders.
Under Henry V (1413-1422) the English concentrated their energies entirely on France, benefiting from the disunity in France by allying with Burgundy, the most powerful duchy in France, and gained almost all of northern France.

In addition, Henry V forced the aging Charles to turn over the French throne to the English (infant king Henry VI) upon his death.

The French nobles opposed this, but the son of Charles, Charles VII (called “Charles the Well-Served”), could not decide on pressing his claim to the throne.

Then in 1419 a young teenage girl, daughter of a farmer, Joan of Arc, claimed to have heard the voice of God that proclaimed Charles the rightful king and obligated her to dress as a warrior to inspire the French to take up arms against the English.

She convinced some French nobles to join her, and in an audience with the king, inspired him with zeal against the English.

She was later responsible for defeating the English at the siege of Orléans, but was captured by the Burundians and handed over to the English, who burned her as a heretic.
The Hundred Years’ War

Charles VII was driven to regain his crown and the nobles rallied to his cause; even the Burundians changed sides. By 1453, the only English possession was the city of Calais.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAUSES</th>
<th>EFFECTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▪ English rulers wanted to keep the French lands of their Norman ancestors.</td>
<td>▪ The <strong>Pragmatic Sanction</strong> of 1438 gave the French monarch complete control over the personnel &amp; revenues of the French church, resulting in the most powerful monarchy in Europe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ French kings wanted to extend their own power in France.</td>
<td>▪ In England, Parliament gained the “<strong>power of the purse</strong>,” and kings began looking at trading ventures overseas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ In 1337, Edward III claimed the French crown.</td>
<td>▪ The longbow and cannon made soldiers more important and knights less valuable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Once fighting started, economic rivalry and a growing sense of national pride made it difficult for either side to give up.</td>
<td>▪ Castles and knights became obsolete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Monarchs came to need large armies instead of feudal vassals, so the power of nobles was greatly diminished.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Turning Points of the Hundred Years’ War

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Longbow</th>
<th>Joan of Arc</th>
<th>Cannon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>During the early years of the war, English armies equipped with the longbow overpowered their French counterparts equipped with the crossbow. An English archer could shoot three arrows in the time it took a French archer to shoot one.</td>
<td>From 1429 to 1431, Joan’s successes in battle rallied the French forces to victory. French armies continued to win even after she was executed by the English.</td>
<td>The cannon helped the French to capture English-held castles and defeat England’s armies. French cannons were instrumental in defeating English forces in Normandy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>