

UNIT FOUR

MEDIEVAL EUROPE AND DEVELOPMENT OF EARLY CAPITALISM

Medieval Europe (Age)

- covers the period of European history from 500-1500AD.
- covers the fall of Western Roman Empire and the rise of feudalism to the rise of early capitalism.

Dark Age

- ✓ The period of Western European history from 500-1000AD.
- ✓ It was because of **civilization** declined in Western Europe.
- Civilization declined in Western Europe due to the decline of Western Roman Empire.
- Western Roman Empire was **destroyed** by both
 1. Internal problem --- internal division and decay
 2. Externally problem --invasions (from Anglo-saxons and Franks from Germanic tribes and Huns and Magyars from Asiatic tribes)

The invasions brought the following change on Western Europe

- **Greco-Roman** civilization declined.
- Societies became **rural**(i.e. cities and towns declined)
- **Sharp decline** in population and wealth of towns and cities,
- Feudalism became economic and political life in Europe.

However, there were some bright events in Dark Age

- ♣ Bishop and monks kept **old records** and learning.
- ♣ Churches were constructed and palace and castle were **built**.
- ♣ Chivalry was practiced by knights.

Two large empires were formed in Western Europe.

1. Carolingian Empire (481-882) (Centered in present day **France**)
2. Holy Roman Empire (962-1806) (founded by the German emperor **Otto** the Great (r. 912-973) and made up of German and Italian territories.

During the Dark Age the only unified institution in west Europe was **Roman Catholic Church**.
During the medieval period, Western Europe continued under the pressure from invaders;

- in 711AD, the Muslim Arabs from north Africa invaded through Spain. The Muslim forces
 - ✓ confiscated Spain and established **Arab Omayyad caliphate cordovan**.
 - ✓ stopped their expansion by Carolingian empire .it achieved victory over Arabs armies at the battle of **Tours** (in France) in 732. This saved Europe from invasion of Muslim force.
- From 8th -11th century, **Northman** from Denmark and Norway invaded Europe.

Feudal society

- ✓ was the political, military, and social system in the middle Ages, based on the holding of lands in fief or fee and on the resulting relations between **lord** and **vassal**.

- ✓ covers the period from 500-1500AD.
- ✓ Started as soon as the **collapse** of the **western** roman empire

In feudal system, the society can be classified into three;

- A. Upper class**(ruling class) consisted kings and royal families, nobles, knight, higher clergies
 - they had political power and land. They were privileged class
 - Knights were come from nobility and were soldier of the middle Ages.
- B. Middle class** included all lords (had the land and political power, privileged class)
 - higher lords were connected with the lower lords by a system of **vassalage**.
 - higher lords had gave land called **feud** to a lower lords. In the return the lords became vassal of higher lords and fought his war and served them.
 - **Manorial lords** were lowest group that exercised real political, economic, judicial and military powers over manorial and peasants.
 - **Manor** means village of medieval period, (it was the basic units of European feudalism.)
- C. Lower class** contained mass people (peasants, craftsman, trader, all ordinary people, and etc.)
 - had no land and political powers, unprivileged class
 - most of peasants were serfs.

Serfs rented the land, paid tribute, gave free labor service to the lords and fought the wars of their lords. Western Europe feudal society was exploitive and oppressive.

The Roman Catholic Church also owned lands b/c of clergies were belong to ruling class.

The Byzantine Empire

- The Byzantine Empire also known as Easter Roman Empire.
- **Constantinople** was its capital since 330AD.
- After falls of Western Roman Empire in 476, Eastern Roman Empire continued to exist for another 1000yrs.
- The name Byzantine comes from **Byzantium**, the old name of Constantinople.
- When civilization decline in west Europe, Byzantine remained the center of Greco-Roman and Christian civilization in characters.
- in 1054, the Byzantine Orthodox Church separated from catholic.
- In Byzantine
 - **Orthodox** was the national church
 - Greek language used than Latina.
 - Palace, libraries and church were building.

St. Sophia church at Constantine was best example of Byzantine architectures.

During the last period, rivalries, plots, murder of emperor was common.

The economy of Byzantine was based Agriculture, Craft and Trade.

- Byzantine Empire survived from repeated foreign attacks. However, it protected Western Europe from attack and invasion in the east.
 - In 8th century Byzantine defended itself from **Muslim Arab** attack.
 - b/n 7th and 11th centuries attacked from Slavic people called **Bulgars** and **Serbs**.
 - Since 1071 it attacked by **Normans** and **Seljuk** Turkeys.
 - Byzantine pushed back Normans but ask help from Christian Europe against Seljuk help. Help came in the form of **crusade**.

Crusades

- war of Christian Europe against Muslim Seljuk Turkey who occupied Christian holy land.
- Seven major crusades over period for 200 years, but the most important were the 1st and 3rd.

The crusaders failed to crush Muslim from their holy land but able to defended Byzantine Empire until 1453.

Consequence of crusade

The consequences of crusade were

- ✓ Introduce **new products** such as sugar, rice and apricots in west Europe.
- ✓ Encourage **commerce**.
- ✓ Weakened the power of **nobility**.
- ✓ Strength **Catholic** Church.
- ✓ Paved long distance trade **routes**.

Europe State and The Ottoman Turkey

Seljuk Turkey

- ✓ Come to power in Asia Minor, Palestine and Arabia.
- ✓ were a nomadic people, came from **Turkistan** in central Asia.
- ✓ Occupied Muslim territories since 1040 AD.
- ✓ In 1040 it controlled Persian and Syria in 1071.
- ✓ Fought crusades war with European Christians.

Ottoman Turkey

- ✓ appeared in Arabia, Palestine and Asia manor at the end of 13th century.
- ✓ replaced Seljuk turkey power since 1299.
- ✓ named after their chief know **Osman /Ottoman**.
- ✓ had large empire, centered in what is now turkey.
- In 1336 it seized Anatolian city of Bursa, in 2nd half of 14th century conquered Balkan Peninsula, in 1356 Adrianople and Salonika in 1587, in 1389 defeated Serbia and Bulgaria in 1339. In 1516 they conquered Syria and Egypt in 1517.
- In 1453 Ottoman army of 150,000 troops led by **Mohammed II** captured Constantinople; hence, Byzantine Empire came to end. They rename it as **Istanbul** and made it their capital.
- **Suleiman I** (r.1520-66), whom European called him as the “**Magnificent**” conquered Hungary in 1526, Yemen in south and Morocco in the west and Persia in the east.

However, European force successfully defended Vienna in 1529 and defeated Turkey navy at the battle of **Lenpanto**, near Greece. And it ended their expansion to the interior of Europe.

Ottoman Turkey Empire was

- ✓ Became the most powerful stated during 16th and 17th century.
- ✓ Its highly trained soldiers were called **Janissaries**.
- ✓ Its gained great wealth through trade, control trade route from Europe to Asia and prevent European merchants to Far East.

Development of Early Capitalism

Early capitalism covers the period b/n 1500-1700 AD.



Among new development that gave rise to early capitalism were;

1. Beginning of exploration and discovery,
2. Revival of Long Distance Trade,
3. Emergence of capitalist relation,
4. Renaissance and reformation,

Beginning of exploration and discovery

- During medieval period European knowledge was limited to Europe, North Africa and west Asia.
- Factor that encouraged exploration and discovery were
 1. European interest in **LDT**(taste of luxury good enforced them get new trade routes),
 2. Their interest of **geographic** knowledge,
 3. Inventions of different **instruments** like compass, better ships and maps
 4. Contribution of different **individuals and leaders**

Prince Henry the Navigator (1394-1460) of Portugal. Queen Isabella (1451-1504) of Spain.

In the 15th and 16th centuries Spain and Portugal were the leaders in exploration and discovery.



- Bartolomeo Dias

*In 1488, Portuguese explorer (c. 1450-1500) became the first European mariner to round the southern tip of Africa and named **cape of Good hope**. He showed the Opening the way for a sea route from Europe to Asia.*



- Viscose da Gamma

Portuguese explorer, viscose da Gamma (1460-1524) sailed from Lisbon in 1497 on a mission to reach India and open a sea route from Europe to the East. After sailing down the western coast of Africa and rounding the Cape of Good Hope, his expedition made numerous stops in east Africa

*before reaching the trading post of Calicut, India, in May 1498. He discovered **new sea route**.*



Ferdinand Magellan



*In September 1519, Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan set sail with a fleet of five Spanish ships in attempt to find the Spice Islands by heading west. Although Magellan died during the journey at Philippines he is credited with the **first circumnavigation of Earth**. Only one ship with 18 men arrived Spain in 1522 after 3yrs and 12days.*

Christopher Columbus was noted for:

*Columbus was Italian explorer but serve of Spain. His voyages started as an attempt to find a trade route to Asia by sailing from Spain on Aug. 3, 1492 to west. On Oct. 12, 1492 He got island and named as the West Indies. He was died without knowing that land but it later came to be known as **New world/America**.*



Amerigo Vespucci was known for:



*He was An Italian mapmaker. He Determined that the lands Columbus had discovered was a **completely separate continent** from Asia. Both North and South America bear after his name, a variation on "Amerigo."*

The discovered lands particularly the America became colonies of Europeans. In 18th century British and France were the most dominant.

- Spain took Mexico, Peru and new world.
- Portugal took Brazil and other territories in Asia.
- In 1623 Holland controlled New Amsterdam, Mohnton Island, and north-east America.
- In 1664 British took over colonies of Holland and renamed New Amsterdam as New York.
- British established 13th colonies in America, colonies of Lawrence River, Gulf of Mexico and Mississippi valley after 1608.

British and France fought **Seven Years War** (1756-63) in North America. At the end British got upper hand on North America. In 1637 Russia occupied Alaska but sold to USA for \$7200, 000 in 1867.

Revival of Long Distance Trade(LDT)

- ✓ was the result of crusades, because of merchants trade following the footsteps of crusaders.
- ✓ On the trade routes different cities of Europe participate on trade.
- ✓ To buy and sell products and luxury goods to and from Far East they conduct through Long Distance Trade.

The development of LDT marked the beginning of new capitalist economic relation by 1500AD.

Emergence of capitalist relation







- Began in 1500AD.
- Some of the elements of capitalist economic relation were LDT and urbanization.
 - in 14th C **cities** emerged,
 - in 15th C cities developed into **big trading center** and
 - In 16thC they transferred into **big capitalist business center**.
- Following the using money Increased, Bank of St. George in Genoa and municipal bank of Barcelona were founded in 14th C.
- Small craft workshop, textiles and metal work also started.
- The factories owner and rich merchants made up **Bourgeoisie**.
The word Bourgeoisie came from *burgher* means town dwellers.
- Workers (proletariat) were also created.
These all were commonly known as **commercial revolution**.



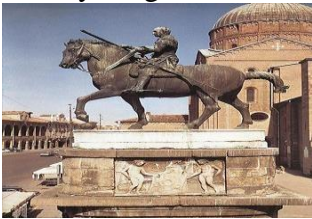
Renaissance

- was an **intellectual** movement began in 14th century and ended in 17th century.
- **rebirth** of learning and culture (Greco-Romans' civilize., arts, music, writing, philosophy, etc.).
- started in **Italy** and later spread to England, France, Spain and Holland etc.

The renaissance had the following characteristics

- Study of ancient Rome and Greek (Languages, literature, art and use of reason).
- support of freedom of thought and questioning mind, study of human beings (humanism).
- use vernaculars / nation languages such as Italian or English rather than Latin in writing,
- the invention and use of printing which begins since 1454.
- Great work in literature, painting, sculpture, architecture and science produced.

Field	The Outstanding of Renaissance	Photos	Their Works
Literature	1. Dante Aligher 1255-1321, an Italian	<p>Dante Alighieri</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ "Father of the Italian Language" ➤ Wrote <i>The Divine Comedy</i>. ➤ <i>The Divine Comedy</i> is considered one of the greatest works of Italian and world literature. ➤ Dante was first to write in the vernacular, the language used in everyday life. Until his time, all European literature was written in Latin. 	Wrote poem known as " Divine comedy "
	2. Thomas More, an English		Utopia (an imaginary place /state in which everything is perfect)
	3. Miguel de Cervantes, Spanish		World's greatest literary masterpieces, Don Quixote , in the early 1600s
	4. Martin Luther, Germany		Translate Holy bible in to language German
	5. William Shakespeare, an Englishmen		Different great plays ; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rome and Juliet, - Hamlet, - Julius Caesar,
Art	6. Leonardo da Vinci, an Italian	 	Lasts upper  Mona Lisa 

	7. Michelangelo, an Italian	 <i>MICHELANGELO</i>	Painted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Creation of Adam ✓ status of David ✓ Moses, virgin and the dead of Christ. 	 <i>status of David</i>
	8. Donatello , an Italian sculpture		Made the <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “equestrian monument of cathamelata” - “Mary Magdalen” 	 <i>equestrian monument of cathamelata, found in Republic of Venice, 1453</i>
science	9. Nicholas Copernicus (1473-1543) polish		Declared that earth revolved around the sun.	
	10. Vesalius (Belgian)		Studied the human anatomy	
	11. Johannes Gutenberg German blacksmith		Developed printing press in 1454	

The reformation

- was a religious movement that led to the separation of protestant from catholic church at the beginning of 16th century
 - started in German by monk **Martin Luther** in 1517.
- Protestant broke away from catholic after accused the church officials in the case of;
- Corruption and immorality of church officials,
 - Opposed the authority of pope (on the matter of religious teaching)
 - Opposed the practice of pardons of sin in return for money by Catholic Church.
 - Opposed pope power on the state and lands,
 - They thought that ordinary persons should pray directly to God without priest intermediaries.

Protestants reformers support some principle of capitalism in the following angles.

- ✓ encouraged saving of money, hard work, glorified the work of businessman and justified profit.
 - ✓ encourage peasants to control land of church (peasants wars from 1524-1525).
 - ✓ weakened political power of Rome catholic church,
 - ✓ promoted democratic and representative government in Europe,
 - ✓ limited the role of clergy and increased role of people in socio-economic issues,
 - ✓ encourage education, particularly to read bible,
- Pope Martin Luther established the Lutheran protestant church and his students planted different churches at different part of European.

- **Jean Calvin** was French protestant reformer who lived in Geneva, Switzerland and established the **Calvinist protestant church** in 1541. Calvin’s followers in France were called **Huguenots**.
 - In Scotland, John Knox established his own type of Calvinist protestant known as the **Presbyterian Church** in 1560.
 - In England, King Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth I established national church known as the **Anglican Church**.
- Protestantism also led the formation of Catholic’s Count-reformation.
- **Counter Reformation** was a religious movement of the Catholic Church to reform itself as a response to Protestantism.
 - ✓ a series of reforms were introduced by Catholic church.
 - ✓ anti-Catholics were attacked in Spain, Portugal and France.
 - ✓ organized the “**Society of Jesuit**” by Ignatius Loyola in 1534 as in Spain.

Exercise 4.1

Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives

- Which one of the following was the cause of Dark Age?
A. Decline of civilization B. the revival culture C. end Feudalism D. emergence of Great empire
- The Carolingian empire (481-882 A.D) was centered in present day
A. France B. English C. Germany D. Italy
- The inter-connection of landlords in medieval period was known as
A. Accord B. Vassalage C. Nobilities D. Fief
- The villages of the medieval period was commonly known as
A. Vassalage B. feud C. Manors D. Garrison
- Who was the last king of Waster Roman Emperor?
A. Constantine XI B. Romulus C. J. Cesar D. Theodosius IV
- Which territory was **Not** conquered by Suleiman I to ottoman empire?
A. Yemen B. Morocco C. Persia D. Major Asia
- In 16th century Brazil was controlled by
A. Portugal B. Spain C. British D. France

Match items listed under column B’ with correct corresponding items listed under column A’.

A

B

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 8. Thomas more | A. Invented steam engines |
| 9. Ferdinand Magellan | B. discovery of new sea route |
| 10. Robert Fulton | C. last supper |
| 11. Christopher Columbus | D. Utopia |
| 12. James watt | E. divine comedy |
| 13. Richer Ark wright | F. discovered of America |
| 14. Dante Alighieri | G. the first sailed to Cape of Good Hope |
| 15. Richard Trevithick | H. navigated circumstance of the world |
| 16. Vasco da Gama | I. built the first steam boat. |
| | J. build the first steam locomotive |
| | K. invented spinning jenny |
| | N. steam engine |

Answer for exercise 4.1

1.A, 2.A, 3.B, 4.C, 5.B, 6.D, 7.A, 8.D, 9.H, 10.I, 11.F, 12.N, 13.K, 14.E,15. j 16.B

