

# Instructions:

1. Read my guidance on the next slide
2. Read the intro & section "Rise of Universities"
3. Answer SAQ #1
4. Read rest of the document (excluding the extra info on Spain)
5. Answer SAQ #2

**Recovery opportunity:** As an extra incentive, turn this in on time and your best SAQ on this I will use to replace your worst SAQ on the past quiz.

## **Guidance:**

- Remember you only need two to three sentences per part (A,B,C)
- Try and time yourself, after reading, only give yourself 12-15 minutes to write your SAQ. Rinse & repeat for the second SAQ.
- Remember to be accurate and explain yourself with specific evidence and reasoning. Keep it accurate though. When in doubt: accurate and simple.

### **Advice: remember that “Identify” in AP-speak means the following:**

- (1) literally identify in writing what they’re asking you to from world history, the source, or both;
- (2) naming and describing accurately what you have identified;
- (3) explaining why what you identified correctly answers what they prompted you to identify.

# SAQ #1

- A. **Identify** ONE other technological innovation (from 1000-1700) that changed the world on the same scale as the Gutenberg Printing Press during the period 1000-1700.
- B. **Explain** how the rise of universities contributed to the dawn of the Renaissance shortly after 1450.
- C. **Identify** ONE way that the rise of universities reflects the struggle for power between the Catholic Church and the states of Western Europe in the period 1000 - 1450.

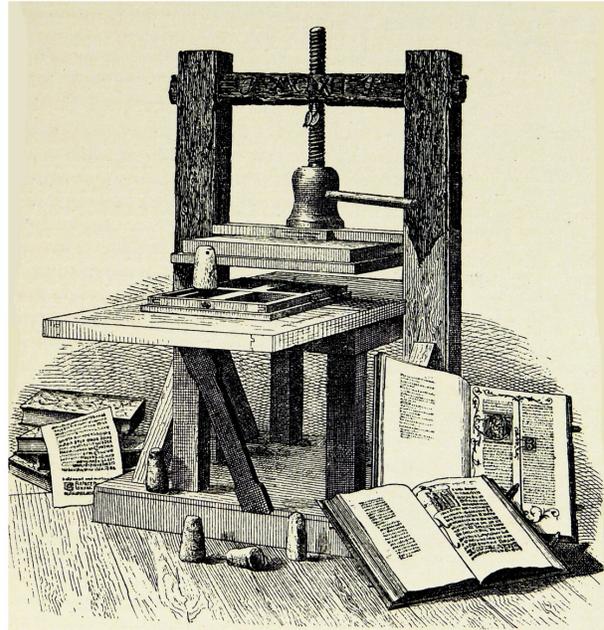
## SAQ #2

- A. **Explain** TWO ways in which English monarchical power changed in the period 1100 - 1350.
- B. **Explain** how the state of France, specifically the French monarchy, consolidated power in the period 1200 - 1450.
- C. **Identify** how Henry Tudor (King Henry VII) consolidated power around the monarchy of England (himself) during his reign (1485 - 1509).

In class next week I'm going to focus primarily on two things: (1) the Renaissance and (2) the Reformation + Counter-Reformation. We'll review some of the material in this document, but I'm not going to fully explain everything because it is here for you to read and review.

## Rise of Universities

As a prelude to the Renaissance, we need to talk about the foundation of scholasticism and universities across Western Europe in the High Middle Ages and their growth in the Late Middle Ages. The origins are actually in the Church and the monasticism of Christian monks for the most highly educated individuals were actually typically the clergy (priests, monks, bishops, etc.). To properly train priests in theology, for the Catholic Church was very serious about teaching the 'correct' faith and maintaining it, they set up Cathedral schools for this purpose. And quite famously, it was monks in monasteries throughout Europe that had preserved much of Classical literature (from ancient Rome and Greece) by literally writing it over and over and over again generation after generation. It was not until the **Gutenberg Printing Press** was invented that this tradition of hand-writing books was set aside and all of a sudden books became much more widespread and accessible to the general population. But the Gutenberg Press would not be invented and put into use until 1440. The printing press is one of the most important inventions in world history, for it proliferated literature and allowed literacy and education to flourish in Western Europe (while also allowing messages, propaganda, and pamphlets to be printed and distributed much more easily). It's sort of comparable to the Internet in its impact.



Now, as for universities. The word comes from the Latin *universitas* - meaning corporation or guild. In this case a guild of educators, learned people, and philosophers. The places these individuals taught became therefore "universities" and the initial purpose of the first universities (University of Bologna in 1158, approved by the Holy Roman Emperor; University of Paris in 1200, approved by King of France; University of Oxford in 1208 and University of Cambridge in 1209, approved by the King of England). The initial purpose of these universities was, again, to train students in theology and Holy pursuits, and the training was in Latin because it was a common language across Western Europe and the language of the Church of Rome (Catholic Church).

However, over time, many noble families began to send their youth to be educated in universities to become more trained and highly educated, but being in a university remained a very elite prize and showed your family status. Furthermore, as states developed cultures independent of the Church and in rivalry with one another (e.g. France vs. England), often the

universities aligned themselves with the wills of the monarchs rather than the Church; after all, their primary sponsors (and the ones who gave them university charters) were the monarchs, not the Church. As time went on, these universities lost their initial “Holy” purpose and the education given started to shift towards being given in the vernacular (local language: English, French, Spanish, Italian, etc) and focusing more on science and humanism rather than theology.

This educational foundation eventually became the bedrock of our modern university system, and these institutions helped to train and lead Western European elite scholars before the dawn of the Renaissance.

## **Strengthening of Western European Monarchies**

As you might remember, European feudalism changed over time. Not so much the system changed, but who had power changed. The general trend evident in history: **in the High Middle Ages and Late Middle Ages we generally see the nobility and the Church (clergy) losing power and the monarchs gaining power.** Remember that comparisons are always key in APWH, so consider how this compares to Russia or Japan (or anywhere else).

### ***England***

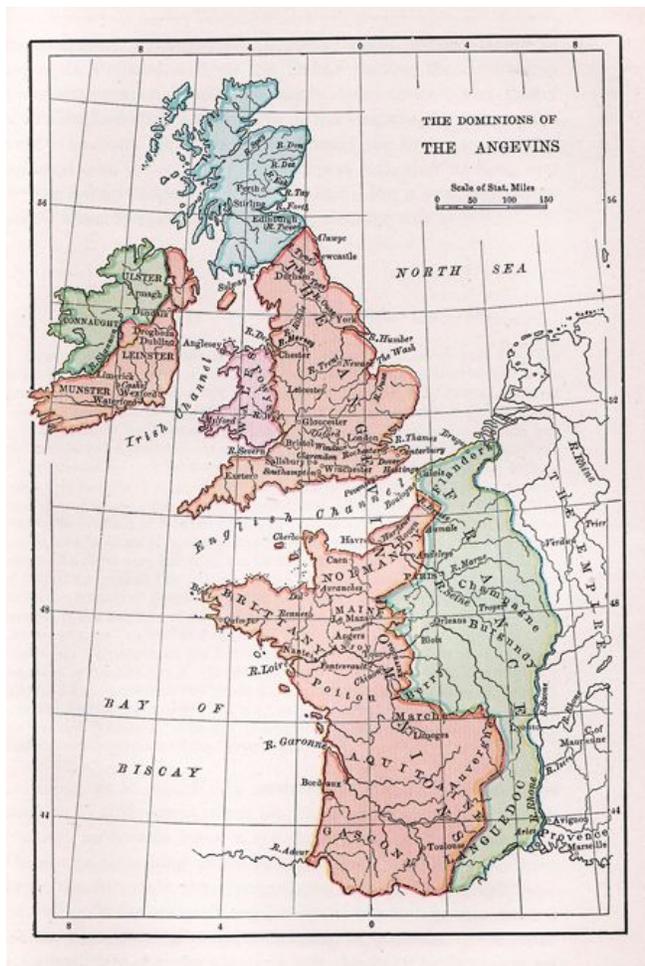
Let's start with England. The King of England in the form of William the Conqueror and his son King Henry I (ruled 1100-1135) was very strong and was easily able to deal with the nobility. However, England was uniquely different than France in that the kings of England struggled to maintain this control over nobles and the Church (Catholic Church). For example, **Thomas Becket, the archbishop of Canterbury**, was a former advisor and friend of King Henry I. But when he became archbishop of Canterbury, the most important Catholic position in England, he suddenly became a fierce defender of the Catholic Church, frequently opposing King Henry I on decisions. Thomas Becket refused to allow the King of England to try clergy in royal courts, and refused to respect the King's decisions with regard to anything having to do with the Catholic Church. King Henry I was unable to deal with this effectively, and due to this the archbishop of Canterbury, whoever happened to hold the post, became a prominent player in English politics and a frequent thorn in the monarchy's side. This also meant that the Pope, through the archbishop, was able to directly influence and manipulate politics in England.

Moreover, under **King John (1199-1216)** we see the nobles gaining power as well. The obvious example of this was the **Magna Carta in 1215**. The Magna Carta set the boundaries for the English feudal system and established quite loudly and clearly that the power of the King of England was limited and not absolute. This recognition protected and expanded the power of the nobles in England. Likewise, in the late 1200s and early 1300s we see **Parliament** emerge as an institution. Today in the United Kingdom (UK) it is essentially Parliament that runs the country of England (and the rest of the UK) and the reason for that is rooted in the 1300s. The original **Parliament was established in 1295** and was designed to be a council of advisors to the King, and the eventual result was that these councilors became quite influential and powerful. Eventually by the mid-to-late 1300s we see that the law of England was beginning to not just be determined by the king, but by the king in consultation with Parliament. The number of representatives in this Parliament and the power of Parliament would increase overtime.

So England is strange, but after the Hundred Years War with France and the War of the Roses (a civil war) the **Tudor Dynasty** would bring absolute strength back to the English monarchy in the 1500s.

## **France**

Let's start with **King Philip II Augustus (ruled 1180-1223)**. It seems like every king of France is named either Louis or Philip. The objective of the French monarchy in the High Middle Ages was quite clear: kick England out of France and strengthen France and the monarchy. Recall that King William the Conqueror of England had been the Duke of Normandy before taking the throne of England in 1066, which means he (and his children!) continued to hold rightful feudal lands in France (**see land in red on the map [see right], controlled by the English monarch ca. 1200**). Specifically, the England in the 1100s and early 1200s still controlled most of northwest France and even parts of southwest France (Aquitaine). King Philip II successfully stopped this by taking control, forcefully, of Normandy, Maine, Anjou, and Aquitaine during a time of English weakness (King John being a loser remember, taking Ls from the nobles and the king of France \*sigh\*). This greatly strengthened the King of France and quadrupled the economy of France, and England struggled to counterattack. These territories remain in firm French control today. As France expanded, so did the French royal bureaucracy to administer justice and control across France (but mainly: collect *taxes*).



**Philip IV of France (1285-1314)** also helped strengthen the French monarchy, but this time by intentionally building a *Parlement* (the English word is actually just a French misspelling). Yet doing this did not weaken the King of France, in fact, it strengthened the French monarchy. A good comparison to England here. Let's explain. French bureaucracy was quite specialized and extensive with three major divisions: (1) council of advisors, (2) chamber of accounts, for finances, and (3) the *Parlement*, or the royal court. So as you can see, not the same purpose as the English Parliament. Don't worry, you don't really need to know the French version, this is just context. What you do need to know is that King Philip IV got into a massive fight with the pope, as you do, and this was what? → a fight between the monarchy and the Church for power. Determined to win and protect his (and his family's) power, King Philip IV of France gathered

representatives of the Church, nobility, and representatives of the towns and villages to meet with him in 1302. This was the first ever **Estates-General**, and you can consider it comparable to the English Parliament. THIS WAS VERY IMPORTANT. Using the Estates-General, Philip IV appealed to all sections of power and authority in France and by doing so overwhelmed the will of the pope by appealing to the French clergy, the French lords, and the French people. By doing so, he not only protected his monarchical power, but *strengthened* it.

Thereafter the Estates-General began to act as an instrument of the king's will, and he would call the Estates-General and ask the representatives of the major French social classes to change laws or grant new taxes. For the 1300s and 1400s, this was an unbelievably pioneering form of government and it helped make France one of Europe's most powerful players by 1500.

## **Hundred Years' War**

The great rivalry in Western Europe has long been England vs. France. Perhaps the most obvious example was the Hundred Years' War (roughly 1337 - 1453). As you can see, it actually lasted much longer than a century. The exact specifics and reasons for this conflict are crazy long and drawn out, and that is for AP European History. The war was over territorial and feudal disputes between the King of England and King of France, and it was a war that involved a lot of classic stories of knights and medieval warfare. However, the result was quite indecisive. Ultimately, not much land changed hands. The English lost their last holding in France, sure, but mainly the Hundred Years' War was a lot of death and fighting for glory and power. And in reality that was not pretty, nor was it effective. Some famous battles include the **Battle of Crécy (1346)** and **Battle of Agincourt (1415)**. The movie on Netflix *The King* starring Timothée Chalamet as King Henry V features the Battle of Agincourt and is a fun movie. **Joan of Arc** was also famously part of this process, but AP Euro - so I'll move on. I'll bring up old Joan (actually young) in class eventually. Painting below is *The Black Prince at Crécy*. It's in Savannah, Georgia by the way and my uncle reminded me to show you the painting. He likes it.



But by the end of the weird Hundred Years' War, many people had died for almost nothing and the House of Valois (the French royal family) was still in power as the monarchs of France. However, in England the end of the Hundred Years' War led to a dynastic civil war between the great houses of England, **the War of the Roses (1455 - 1487)**. Eventually the victor of that English civil war between the noble Lancaster family (Red Rose) and the York family (White Rose) was the **Tudor Dynasty of England**. This happened in 1485 when Henry Tudor, Duke of Richmond, defeated the last York king at the **Battle of Bosworth Field (1485)**.

### **Tudor Dynasty Consolidates Monarchical Power in England**

Henry Tudor then became **King Henry VII (ruled from 1485-1509)**. Like any good leader who just won a civil war, he sought to stop civil conflict and establish himself as a strong leader - therefore a strong monarchy. (*P.S. We should draw strong comparisons to Japan under the Tokugawa shogunate for what I'm about in England under the Tudors.*) King Henry VII ended the nobles' practice of "livery and maintenance," which is a really dumb medieval phrase for private armies and private wars. Henry saw that it was absolutely moronic for nobles to have their own armies and to be launching their own petty wars between each other. After all, that's what had caused the War of the Roses, and that's how he got in power. So we obviously have to stop that, don't want anybody else doing the bad thing you just did.

King Henry then took a page out of the French and Spanish book and intentionally did not possess a standing army. And when England had to go to war, the Tudors relied on trusted nobles only to raise troops and then as soon as the war was over, the army was disbanded. This was to prevent nobles using the army inappropriately, preventing the military from becoming a political tool, and to prevent resentment from a population having to support an army.

Henry VII wanted even more control over the nobles and he got it by establishing the Court of Star Chamber, which was a specialized court that did not involve juries and specifically investigated nobility. They could also use torture to extract confessions. Henry did not actively use it too often though, to prevent resentment among the nobility. There's a comparison you can make to the Russian Empire under Ivan IV (the Terrible).

Henry VII also stabilized and systematized the Crown (everything controlled or owned by the English monarch). This included careful management of Crown lands to make tidy profits, targeted duties/taxes on certain goods, a system of judicial fees and fines that was regularized and by NOT overtaxing the nobles nor the regular middle class. By doing this Henry seemed quite organized, and he was, and quite gentle with the people. Moreover, he actively used diplomacy to avoid wars in order to avoid spending money. He did not want wars because he wanted stability and he did not want to call Parliament. Calling Parliament and asking for money and permission looked weak, and he had worked hard to strengthen the position of the English monarch. Moreover, he did not want nobility involved too much in government, so for the Tudors – less Parliament = less problems. By doing so, the founder of the Tudor Dynasty left the monarchy of England quite powerful and the people looked favorably at the Crown.

His son, King Henry VIII is one of the most famous English monarchs and was a bit of a psycho and worked very hard to ruin everything good his dad did well. Classic. We'll take about him in class.

***Extra Bonus-Super-Splendid-Fantastico Content on Spain:***

*I'll talk about Spain in the next unit, so I've cut it out of this unit, but I wrote this before deciding that, so here it is anyhow...*

In Spain the main issue and first order of business was religious in nature. Spain is famously Catholic today, but this was not the case in the High and Late Middle Ages. Recall that the Arab Conquest had swept not just across North Africa, but also across the Iberian Peninsula (Spain and Portugal). So the monarchies of Spain had a daunting but clear task: the expulsion of Muslims from Spain. These Muslims in Spain are generally referred to as **the Moors**. This process of doing this is called by Spanish historians the **Reconquista**. The process of the Reconquista took a long time, this was not fast, it happened over a nearly 500 year period from roughly the year 1000 to 1492. Some of the small but prominent Christian kingdoms in Spain engaging in the Reconquista were Portugal, Leon, Castile, Navarre, Aragon, and Catalonia (names that you might very well recognize).

By around 1200 the Reconquista slowed and Spain was divided between northern Christian kingdoms and southern lands of the Muslim Moors. The chiefly important cities of the Muslim Moors were Valencia, Cordoba, and Granada. However, the Kingdom of Aragon under King Alfonso VIII of Castile (ruled 1155-1214) broke through, defeating an army of Moors and seizing Cordoba and Valencia. The last Muslim holdout in Spain was the southern kingdom of Granada. As the Spanish took these Muslim lands they implemented a policy known as *repartimiento*. This policy distributed houses, land, and property in the conquered lands of the Muslims to Christian colonists. Spanish nobles and clergy received the most land, but it was not uncommon for Spanish soldiers to also receive land. Most Muslims fled to Granada, but others decided to stay, these the Spanish called *mudejares* and they continued their work, with prejudice against them but largely unaffected. Treatment of these Muslims varied from kingdom to kingdom and changed over time. For example, King Alfonso X (ruled 1252-1284) of Castile was known as “King of Three Religions” for his support and encouragement of a cosmopolitan kingdom and culture shared by Christians, Muslims, and Jews. Others were far less supportive. We have some comparisons here to Russia, Qing China, and the Ottoman Empire.

Incredibly important in Spanish history was the marriage of **Queen Isabella of Castile** (ruled 1474-1504) and **King Ferdinand of Aragon** (ruled 1479 - 1516). This united almost all of Spain under one kingdom, which was quite the achievement. The unification of Castile and Aragon eventually became “Spain.” They consolidated authority under their unified monarchy, gaining the authority from the pope to appoint the most important Catholicism religious officials of Spain and frequently weaponized Christianity to their advantage. Speaking of which, Isabella and Ferdinand have generally been looked on kindly in history, but their rule in retrospect was a cruel one. They completed the Reconquista, forcibly taking Granada in 1492 and promising the Muslims that they could live in peace after the conquest, but Isabella forcibly expelled all professed Muslims in 1502. Moreover, in 1478 they launched the **Inquisition** in Spain which launched a wave of religious violence over their lands. More still, Isabella and Ferdinand forcibly expelled all Jews from Spanish territory in 1492. Terrible actions, to be sure, but in historical study they show us that the Spanish monarchy had consolidated power by gaining absolute authority over Catholic affairs in Spain. They used that power over religion to accomplish their objectives (conquests) and to attempt to unify Spain through making the country uniformly (entirely) Catholic by kicking out all Jews and all Muslims.