



AIM: HOW WAS EUROPE STRUCTURED AT
THE END OF FEUDALISM.

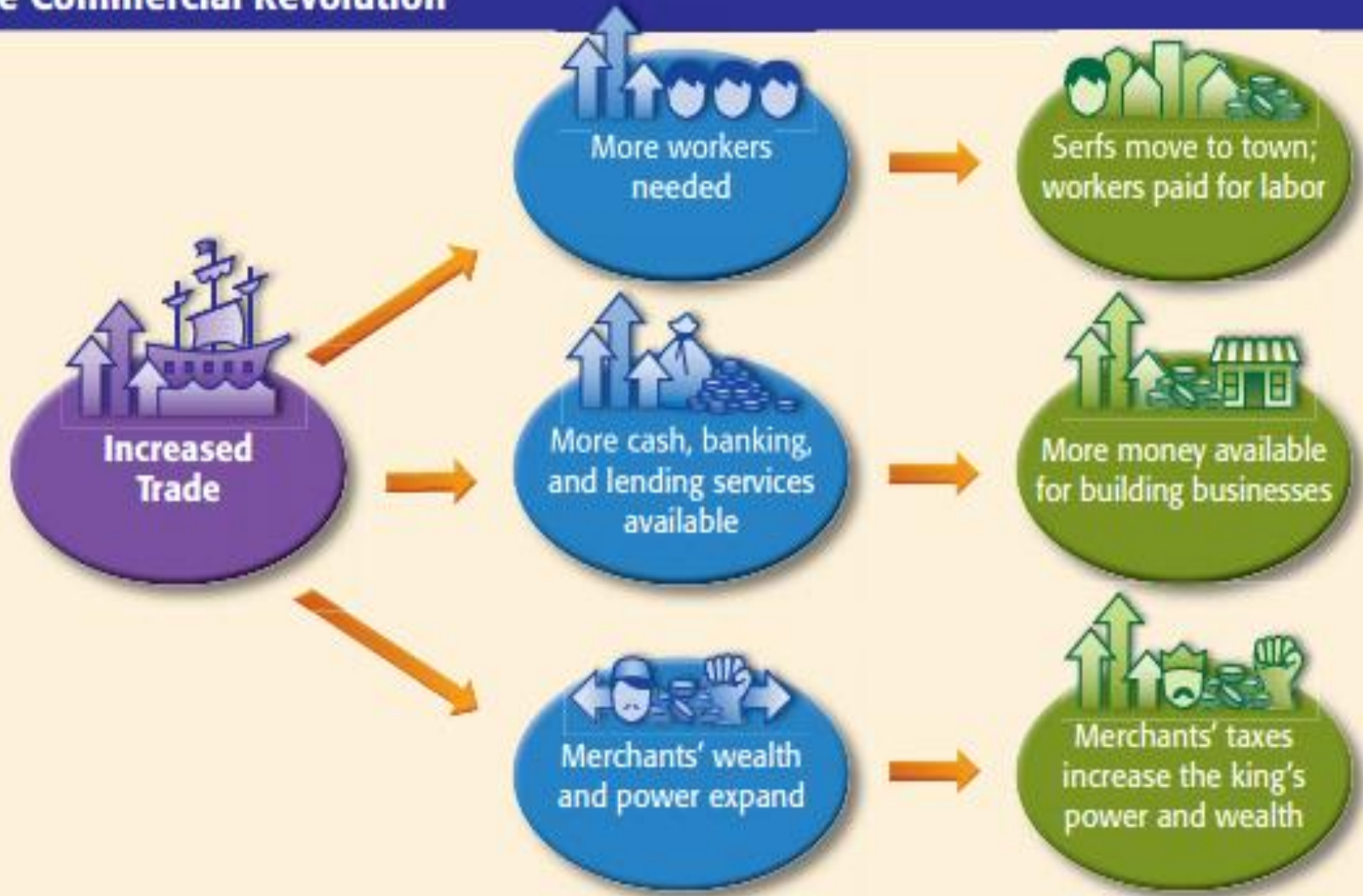
1.Kings gain power

- After the crusades, the strength of the nobles had been greatly diminished. Kings began to consolidate power and control more of the land in their territories.
- They began to see themselves as having equal power to the pope.
- After the black death the King had even more power



2. The Commercial Revolution.

The Commercial Revolution



Expansion of trade and business led to banking, and a strong merchant class. Serfs moved to towns and cities where markets were located.

1. Drawing Conclusions How did increased trade increase the power of the king?
2. Making Inferences Why would workers now have to be paid?

3. Cities grow

Cities throughout Europe grew, with new skilled jobs, Guilds formed.


- A) Guild - organization of people in the same occupation working to improve conditions.
- B) Apprentice - Trained for years at a trade under a master.

History *in* Depth

Craft Guilds


Craft guilds formed an important part of town life during the medieval period. They trained young people in a skilled job, regulated the quality of goods sold, and were major forces in community life.

Guild Services	
To members: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Set working conditions• Covered members with a type of health insurance• Provided funeral expenses• Provided dowries for poor girls	To the community: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Built almshouses for victims of misfortune• Guaranteed quality work• Took turns policing the streets• Donated windows to the Church




Apprentice

- Parents paid for training
- Lived with a master and his family
- Required to obey the master
- Trained 2-7 years
- Was not allowed to marry during training
- When trained progressed to journeyman



Journeyman
(Day Worker)

- Worked for a master to earn a salary
- Worked 6 days a week
- Needed to produce a masterpiece (his finest work) to become a master
- Had to be accepted by the guild to become a master



Master

- Owned his own shop
- Worked with other masters to protect their trade
- Sometimes served in civic government

4.Hundred Years' War.

War is expensive in order to pay for all these wars monarchies need money...

- Nationalism - emerges in England and France. Now people thought of the king as a national leader, fighting for the glory of the country
- The Longbow - The longbow was cheap, easy to carry, and deadly. It was powerful enough to penetrate armor, thus reducing the impact of mounted cavalry. Bowmen could fire so fast that the longbow has been called the "machine gun of the Middle Ages."
- What would the longbow make unnecessary?



Philip II of France and Richard the Lionheart of England

5. Law and government change

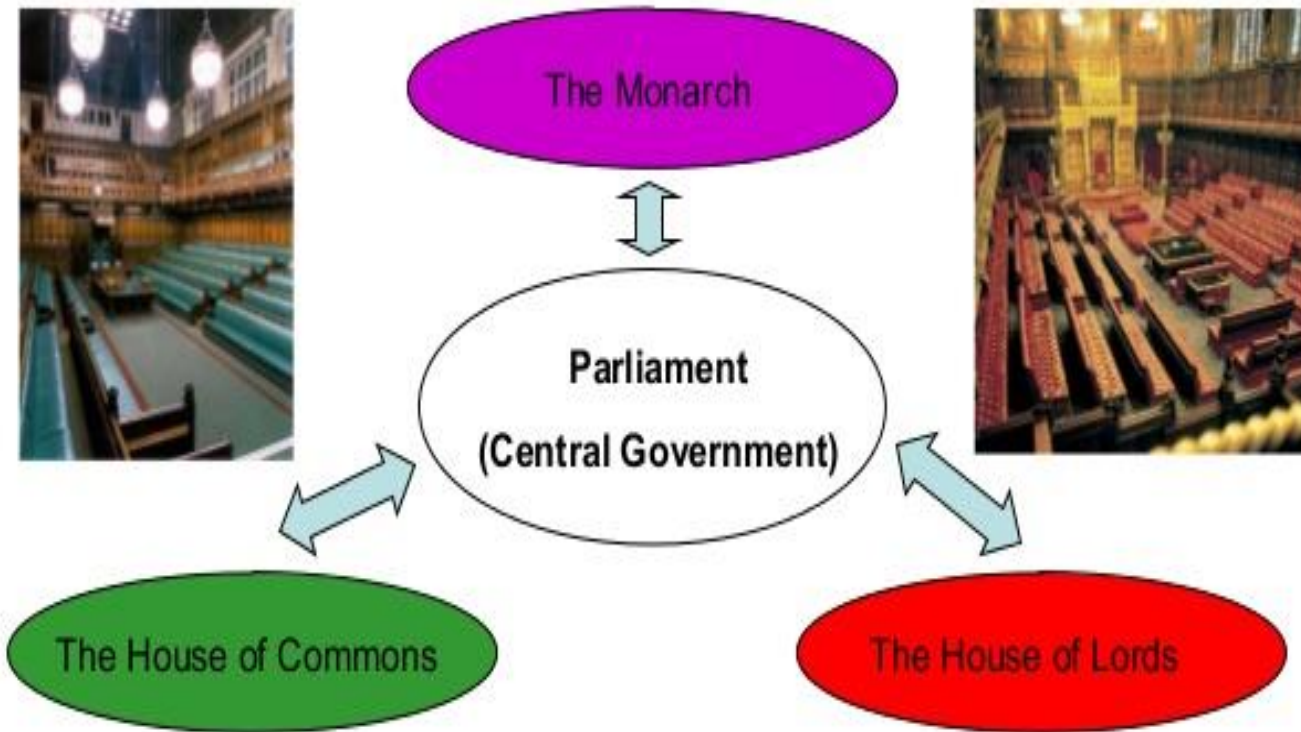
- **Common Law** – Henry II of England sent royal judges all over his territories. They collected taxes, settled lawsuits, and punished crime. Henry also introduced the use of the **jury in English courts. 12 Jurors of a person's peers.** English common law became part of American law.
- **Magna Carta** - guaranteed certain basic political rights, first to nobles then to all people. Nobles wanted to safeguard their own feudal rights and limit the king's powers. Guaranteed rights included no taxation without representation, a jury trial, and the protection of the law.

King Edward forms **Parliament** – A legislative group made up of the **house of lords (citizens of wealth and property)** from every borough and two knights from every county to serve as a parliament, or legislative group. This group would have political power including a say in taxes. This made the lords strong again to weaken the power of the lords a **house of commons – included all people was formed.** This made two branches in government

- As time went by, Parliament became strong. Like the Magna Carta, it provided a check on royal power.

Central Government

- The **House of Commons**, the **House of Lords** and **The Monarch** are called **Parliament**: the name given to the **Central Government**



Beginnings of Democracy
England and France were just beginning to establish a democratic tradition. This tradition rested on setting up a centralized government that would be able to govern widespread lands. The creation of common law and court systems was a first step toward increased central government power. Including commoners in the decision-making process of government was also an important step in the direction of democratic rule.

Magna Carta

- 38. No bailiff [officer of the court] for the future shall, upon his own unsupported complaint, put anyone to his “law,” without credible witnesses brought for this purposes.
- 39. No freeman shall be taken or imprisoned . . . or exiled or in any way destroyed, nor will we [the king] go upon him nor send upon him, except by the lawful judgement of his peers or by the law of the land.
- 40. To no one will we sell, to no one will we refuse or delay, right or justice.
- 45. We will appoint as justices, constables, sheriffs, or bailiffs only such as know the law of the realm and mean to observe it well.

1. Analyzing Motives
Why might the English nobles have insisted on the right listed in number 45?
2. Making Inferences
Which of the statements is a forerunner to the right to a speedy public trial guaranteed in the Sixth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution?

Joan of Arc



Questions

1. Generalizing Describe the political situation in France when Joan began to see visions.
2. Recognizing Facts and, Details Give two examples of Joan's courage.
3. Find examples to support the idea that Joan was devoutly religious.

Recognizing Facts and Detail's

1. What "learned expert masters" examined Joan?
2. Why did the judges accuse Joan of being a witch and a blasphemer?
3. Making Judgments Based on your reading of this excerpt, do you think Joan was more political than religious? Explain your answer.