Lecture 10: The Emergence of European Kingdoms, 1000-1300

Europe ca. 1000-1500
After 1000 European Kings began to centralize their administration through war, marriage, and bureaucracy.

The revival of commerce, growth of trade and a moneyed economy, as well as a change in the method of warfare, helped in the state building process.

England
- 1016-1035
  - King Canute ruled England (yes he’s a Viking!)
  - 1042 Edward the Confessor Anglo-Saxon
- 1066 William of Normandy takes thrown
- William the Conqueror, 1066-1087

England 1154-1307
- King of England Vassal to French King
- Henry II Plantagenet (1154-1189)
- King John, 1199-1216
  - Magna Carta (Charter of Feudal Liberties) (Great Charter)
- King Edward, 1272-1307

The English Parliament
- The Parliament that we know of today developed during the reign of Edward III
- Parliament’s structure…
  - House of Lords
  - House of Commons (shires and boroughs)
- House could draw petitions
- Monarchial instability allowed Parliament to grow stronger

France, 1180 - 1314
- The Capetian Dynasty = “Ille-de-France”
- King Philip II Augustus (1180-1223)
- Louis IX, 1226-1270
- Philip IV, the Fair, 1285-1314
Reconquest of Spain ca. 1100-1492
- Urban II in 1095 proclaims “the crusades”
- Umayyad caliph Abd al-Rahman (Saracens)
- Northern Spain remained under Visigoth Control
- Castile leads Reconquest
- Reconquest figures greatly in Discovery of New World

The Mongol Empire
- The Mongols
  - Pastoral, nomadic, clan based society
  - Ranging Mongolia, Manchuria, and Siberia
- Genghis Khan, “universal ruler” (1162-1227)
• Conquered Russia
• Established “Khanate of the Golden Horde”

The Mongol Empire
• 1237-1240 Mongol army under Batu
  – 1241 50,000 Mongols laid waste to Hungary/Poland
  – At Liegnitz Batu destroys a German army
• 1258 Mongols sack Baghdad
• 1279 Mongols complete conquest of southern China

The Church Gregory VII and Investiture
• Since the 5th century the church became entangled in the lord vassal relationship
• The 1100s brought in a number of reforming Popes
• Gregory VII (1073-1985) “vicar on earth”
• Innocent III (1198-1216)

The Crusades (ca. 1095-1270)
• In 1055
  – Seljuk Turks leaders of the Islamic Empire
  – 1071 Mansikert
  – Alexius I turns to the west
• Pope Urban II declares crusade
  – Speech at Clermont 1095
• First Crusade, 1096-1099
• Second Crusade, 1147-1149

The Crusades of the 13th Century
• Third Crusade, 1189-1192
• Saladin’s death (1193) leads to Fourth Crusade, 1204
• “Children’s Crusade” of 1212? (did it occur?)
• Fifth Crusade, 1219-1221
• Frederick the II
• Acre falls in 1291 ending the Crusades

Effects of the Crusades
• European’s took the initiative
• Cultural interaction
• Loss of young warriors
• Economic growth of Italian port cities
• Deterioration of Byzantine Empire
• Attacks on Muslims and Jews