

Western Civilization

Chapter 14

Economic Changes

- Trade/Barter Economy—old type of economy, goods and services are exchanged for one another (no money is exchanged)
- Domestic System—Manufacturing system during the Middle Ages. Took place within the workers home.

Economic Changes cont.

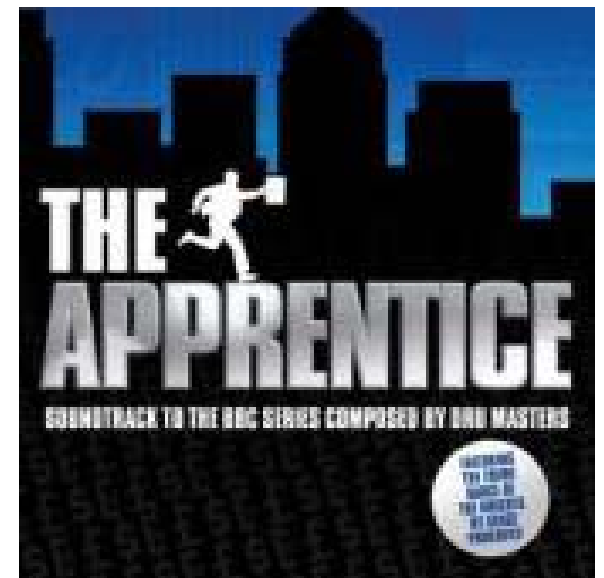
- Banking—banks were created as places to exchange currency and lend money. First time when things like loans, interest, money economy started to appear throughout Europe.
- Investing (Capital and Market Economy)
 - Capital—Wealth that is earned, saved, and invested.
 - Market Economy—Land, labor and capital controlled by the people

Associations of Workers

- Merchant Guild—merchants who came up with trading restrictions (who could trade in what area, etc..)
- Craft Guild—skilled workers who came together. Set rules for wages, hours, working conditions, etc...

Skilled Laborers

- Apprentice—young worker who trained for years under a master in the skill they wanted to go into. Like college..
- Journeyman—skilled worker who was paid for his job by the master. Could become a master if they proved their worth.
- Master—a professional in a certain craft who usually owned his/her own business.



Middle Class

- Made up of the towns merchants and master workers.
- Between the nobles and the peasants in the feudal system.
- Favored a stable government because it was good for business.

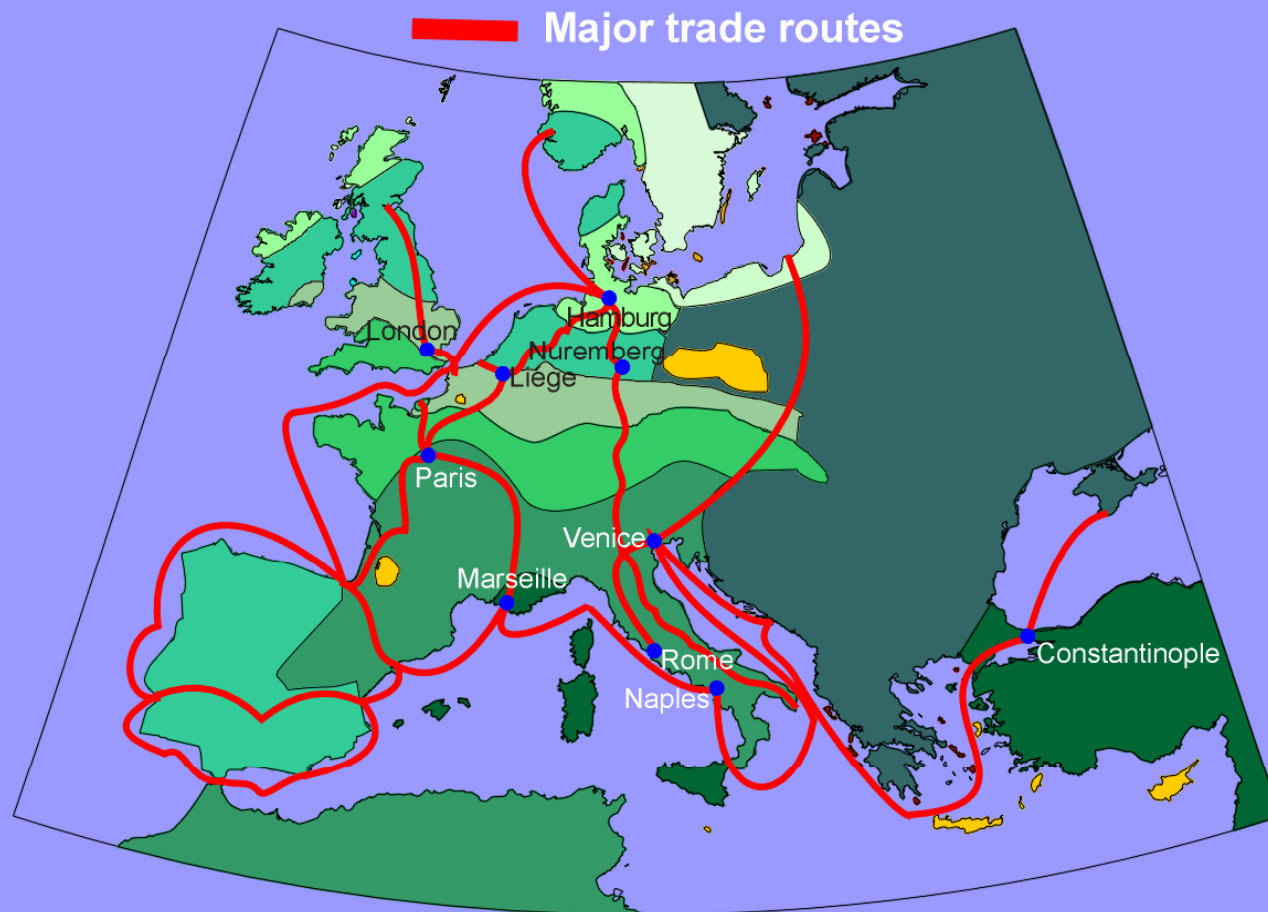
Black Death

- Disease that spread throughout Europe.
- Also called the plague, began in Asia and was spread through international trade.
- Spread because the cities were dirty and overcrowded.
- Results: 25 million people died in Europe, people began to lose faith in religion, people demanded more money for their jobs.



The Spread of the Black Death

December 1347	June 1349	December 1350
June 1348	December 1349	After 1351
December 1348	June 1350	Areas partially or totally spared





Black Death



European Tour
1347 - 1351

Literature/Language

- Vernacular—Language spoken by people with little education. Kind of like slang. Present day French, Spanish and Italian have their roots in Vernacular.
- Geoffrey Chaucer—English Writer who wrote the Canterbury Tales...written in Vernacular.

Faith and Philosophy

- Scholasticism—Attempt to bring faith and reason together. Importance of human reasoning was increasing.
- Thomas Aquinas—greatest medieval philosopher. Wrote a book that summarized medieval Christian thought.

Architecture

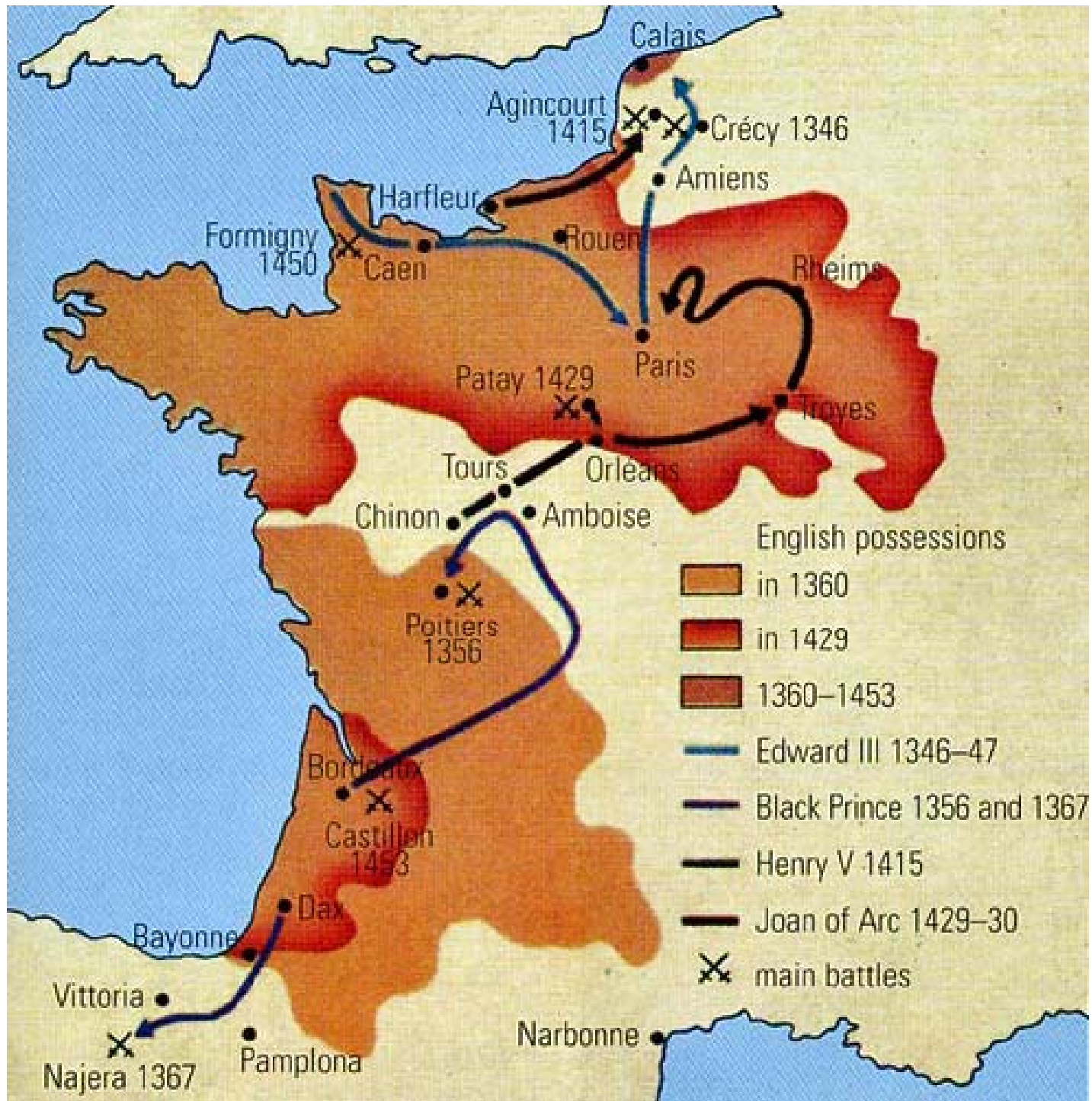
- Gothic—Roman type architecture that, symbolized by arches, domes, etc
- Stained glass, churches, etc..





100 Years War

- 100 Years War—series of conflicts between the French and English.
- Edward III (English)—claimed land in France when the King of France died.
- This war saw new weapons: Long Bows, Cannons



France

- Joan Of Arc—young girl who was able to help Charles VII of Orleans kick the British out of France
- Louis XI—made the French monarchy extremely popular, helped unite France.





War of Roses

- Civil War in England between the York House (white rose) and the Lancaster House (Red Rose).
- Henry Tudar (Lancaster) won the crown and then married a York girl to help unite and keep peace within England

Other People

- Ferdinand and Isabella—rulers of Spain who finally kicked the Moors out in 1492. That year they also forced people to become Christian and sent Columbus sailing towards the Americas.
- Hapsburgs—Family that were considered to be the Holy Roman Emperors. Very powerful in Italy and Germany. United most of the people in Central and Eastern Europe.

Church Issues

- Church lost power because people began to question the authority of the Pope/other church leaders.
- Great Schism—church began to divide into numerous different groups. There were numerous popes, time of great religious unrest.
- Martin Luther—translated the bible into German, made it easy for everyone to read. This led to different denominations starting to form throughout Europe.

