

# Roots of European Civilisation

**Middle-ages**

# Europe in 1000 AD



# Europe after Charlemagne

- After Charlemagne's death, Europe was divided politically, and was plagued by Viking's raids.
- It is another period of decline in culture.
- It is also a period of moral and structural decline of the Christian Church in Europe – Simony and Nicolaism were common practice.

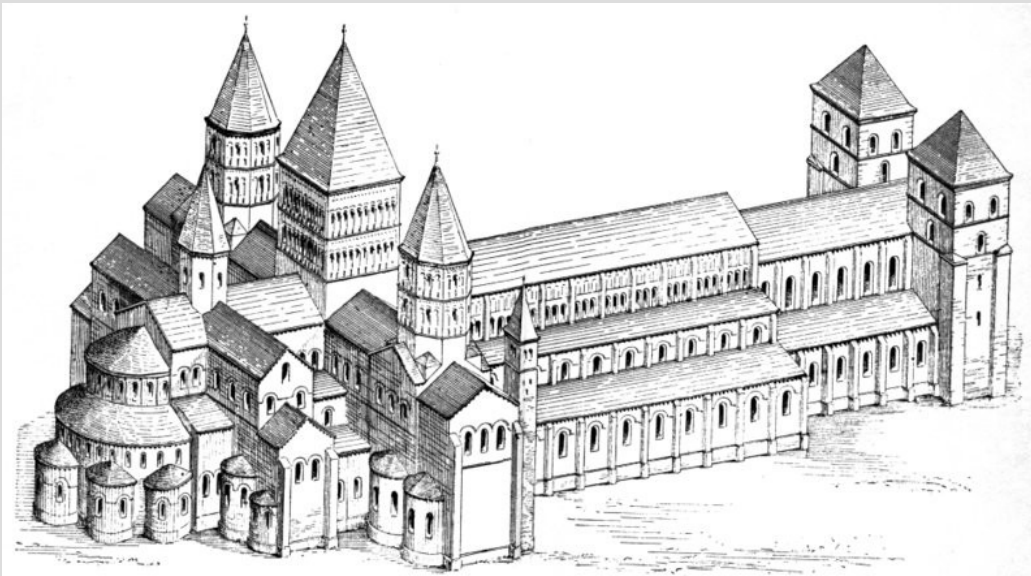


# Another rebirth

- In 919 power in East Frankish Kingdom (to be future Germany) came into hands of Saxon Liudolfings (Ottonian) Dynasty
- In 962r. Otto I the Great become Holy Roman Emperor
- Empire covered territories of Germany, Northern Italy, Austria, part of France and Bohemia.
- 987 – Hugh Capet founded new dynasty of West Frankish Kingdom (France)
- IX – X c. - new countries emerged – Poland, Bohemia, Hungary
- XI c. - Normans conquered England and Sicily



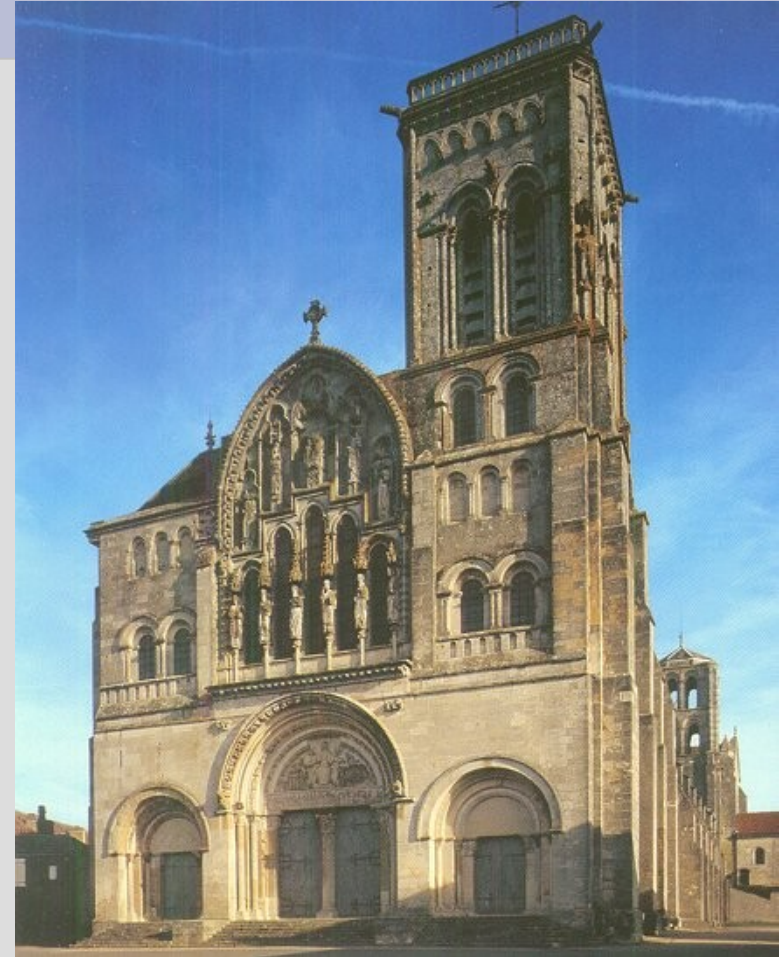
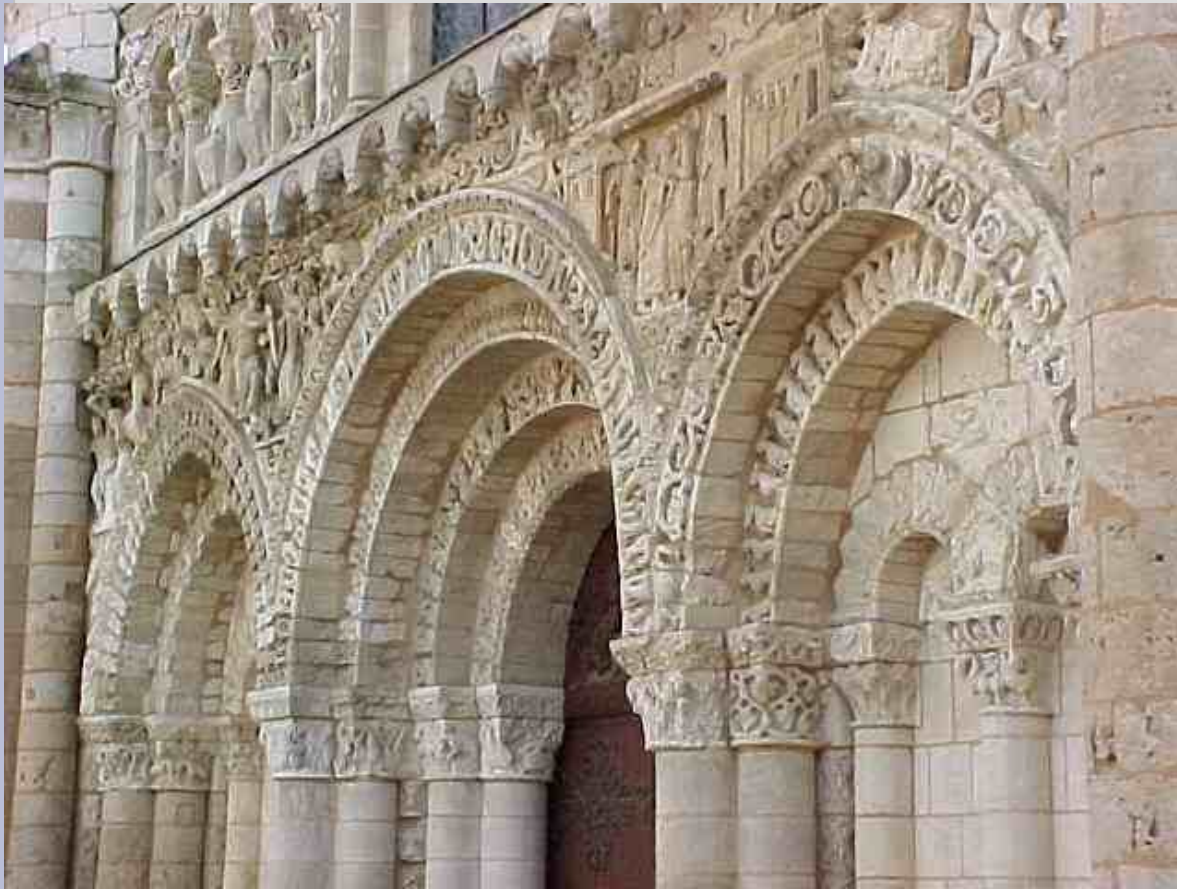
# Cluniac Reform



2. CLUNY (NO).

- In 910 Abbey of Cluny was founded which become a centre for reform within the Church.
- Benedictine Rule was strictly enforced
- Abbot of Cluny reported only to Pope, and retained control over new monasteries founded by his subordinates.
- Congregation of Cluny was an important religious, cultural and political force in Europe, promoting Romanesque Art

# Romanesque Art



# Romanesque Art



# Investiture Controversy and conflict between Papacy and Emperors

- Gregorian Reform (Pope Gregory VII) – strengthening power of papacy
- Emperor Henry IV excommunicated by Pope in 1076 forced to ask for absolution in Canossa
- 1122 – Concordat of Worms – reconciliation of parties, but in fact success of Papacy
- Investiture Controversy destroyed medieval order of the world divided between Emperor and Pope.



# Crusades

- 1071 – Battle of Manzikert
- 1095 Pope Urban II proclaimed First Crusade
- I Crusade 1096-1099 – resulted in conquest of Holy Land and creation of Kingdom of Jerusalem with Godfrey of Bouillon as a ruler (not a king – first to be was Baldwin of Bulogne)
- II Crusade 1147-1149 – after fall of Edessa tried to capture Damascus
- 1187 – Fall of Jerusalem
- III Crusade 1189-1192 – Reconquest of Acre.



# Crusades



# Crusades

- IV Crusade 1202-1204 – conquest of Byzantium and creation of Latin Empire
- V Crusade 1217-1221 – war in Egypt (Damietta)
- VI Crusade 1228 – 1229 – Frederick II regains Jerusalem (lost in 1244)
- VII Crusade 1248–1254
- VIII Crusade 1270
- IX Crusade 1271-1272



# Results of Crusades

- Crusades together with Reconquista in Spain Crusades were important for development of European Culture
- Crusades allowed for western Europeans to profit from developed Muslim and Byzantine cultures.
- Crusades were rather unknown in Muslim world (just another invasion) until XX c. When they were used for propaganda.



# Renaissance of XII c.

- Thanks to contacts with Muslim and Byzantines new concept came to Europe
- Rebirth of science: Universities and scholasticism
- New technology: paper, magnetic compass, eyeglasses, windmill, spinning wheel, astrolabe, better ships, better agriculture etc.
- Population of Europe is growing, cities (Venice, Genoa, Hanzeatic cities) are growing.
- Trade and crafts developed



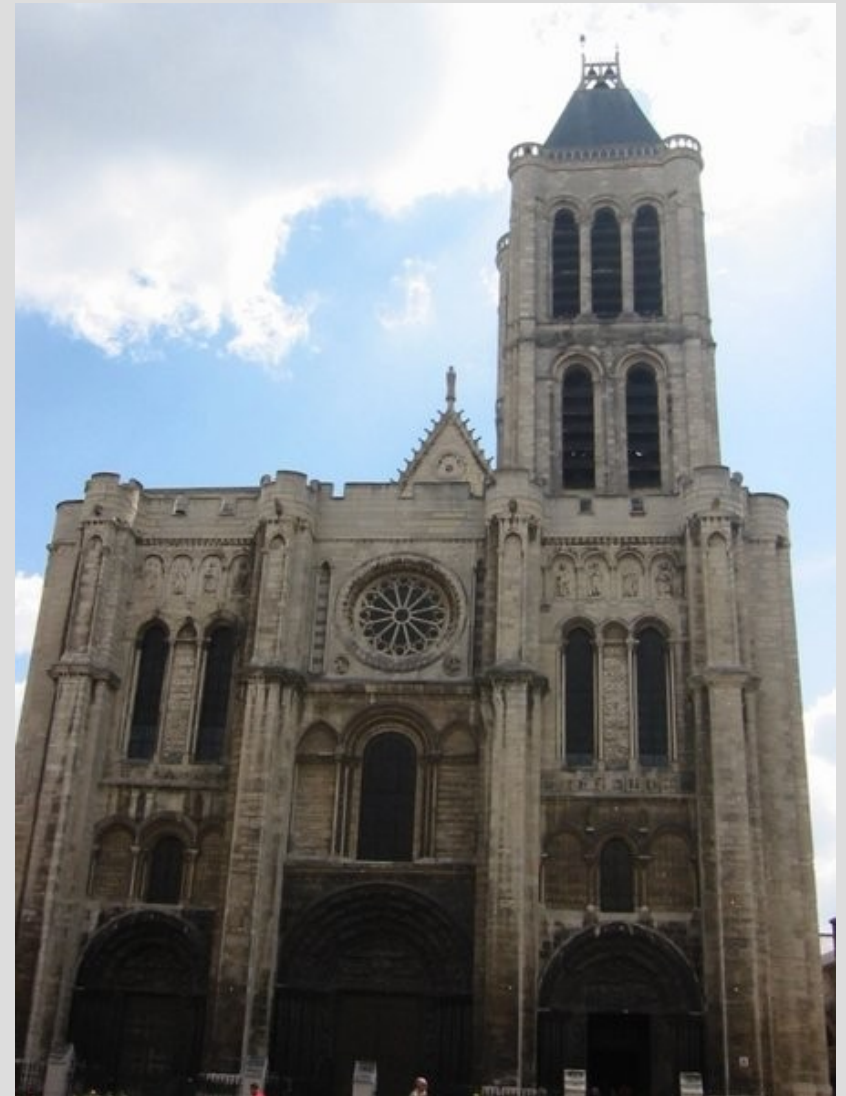
# Trubadurzy i Miłość Dworska

- Tradycja trubadurów pojawiła się w pd. Francji (Occitania) w XI w. - pierwszym znanym z nazwiska twórcą jest książę Akwitanii William IX Trubadur
- Podobne pieśni rozpowszechniły się w całej Europie
- Głównymi tematami utworów było rycerstwo oraz Dworska Miłość, zwykle do mężatki.
- Utwory trubadurów tworzył kanony postępowania dla elit.



# Gothic Art

- Abbey of Saint – Denis near Paris by Abbot Suger
- Gothic Art intended to make the church be symbolic universe in microcosm, showing the Glory of the God.
- Typical characteristic includes: pointed arch, large windows, rose window, characteristic façade
- Term Gothic is of later origin (XVI – XVIIIc. ) and is pejorative – meaning barbaric, as opposition to classical Greece.



# Gothic Art



# Gothic Art



# Gothic Art



# University

- In XI/XIIc. Cluniac reform and development of canonical law contributed to demand for educated clergy.
- Monastic schools were not sufficient.
- Ancient bishopric schools were revived .
- Universities at the beginning did not possess campus.  
„Universitas” was a term describing community of professors and students.



# University



- Oldest Universities are: Constantinople (VIII w) Bologna, Paris, Oxford, Modena and Visoko in Bosnia. (all XI-XII c.)
- Bachelors degree (*baccalaureus*) consisted of studying seven liberal artsh (*Artes Liberales*): tzw: *trivium*: grammar, rhetoric i dialectic (logic) i *quadrivium*: arithmetic, geometry, astronomy i music. It lasted 6 years
- Next one could chose: law, medicine or theology and could achieve degree *Magister Artium* or *Doctor*. Studies lasted next 12 years
- Students were granted minor orders (they were clerics) which, according to the Canon Law, could not be held by women, who were thus not admitted into universities.

# Scholastic

- Scholastic developed in Europe under influence of Aristotle's philosophy passed by Jews and Muslims: Maimonides, Averoes and Avicenna.
- Scholastic tried to confirm truths of God through rational thinking and logic.
- Scholastic method based on logic and empiricism.
- Scholastic research were carried through studying authorities, finding contradictions and solving them through logic and secular study.
- Main philosophers are: Albertus Magnus, Bonaventure and Abélard st. Thomas Aquinas, Peter Lombard



Thank you for attention

