

16.3 - Plague and the Hundred Years War

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Essential Question How did Europe change during the Middle Ages?

Questions	Notes
The Plague	
<i>How did the bubonic plague effect the people of Europe?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- the plague had killed tens of millions of people in Europe, North Africa, and western Asia- about 1/3 of the European population died
Spread of the Disease	
>>About 1/3 of the European population perished to the disease. The plague, or Black Death, killed 20-30 million people by 1400, as wars stopped and trade declined, and economic structure and society was ruined	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The plague that struck Eurasia in the mid-1300s is called bubonic plague- victims experienced severe chills, fever, convulsions, and vomiting- also developed dark spots on their skin and swollen glands- victims were usually dead within a few days after contracting the disease- The plague was also known as the Black Death
Impact of the Plague	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- had a major impact on Asia, North Africa, and Europe- Christians often saw the plague as a punishment for sin, while Muslims saw the plague as testing their faith in God.- the plague had killed 20 to 30 million people by 1400- Wars stopped and trade declined, and some landowners were ruined by a shortage of labor- followed by economic recovery for some people > European workers were so scarce that those able to work could demand higher pay for their labor- Feudalism weakened as workers began to migrate in search of higher wages- Hostility towards Jews continued during the plague, and were often driven out of many German towns during the plague
The Hundred Years' War	
<i>What was the Hundred Years' War?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 1300s, England and France faced not only the plague but frequent warfare as well- 1337 ~ 1453, England and France fought each other in the Hundred Years' War, a series of wars
>>The Hundred Years' War was a series of wars between England and France, from 1337 to 1453, which began as tension boiled during the early 1300s, as England claimed territory in the southwest of France	Background for the War <ul style="list-style-type: none">- William, Duke of Normandy, from the Norman region of France, claimed to be the rightful king of England.- 1066, William captured England in the Norman invasion- He became known as William the Conqueror and tied the nobility of France with the nobility of England- over the years, tension grew over who had the right to rule either region Years of Battle <ul style="list-style-type: none">- tension boiled over in the early 1300s, as England claimed territory in the southwest of France- France was supporting Scotland's fight against England- debate over rights to sea travel in the English Channel.- battle began when the king of France tried to take the territory claimed by England in southern France

- southwest of France
- debate over rights to sea travel in the **English Channel**.
 - battle began when the king of France tried to take the territory claimed by England in southern France
 - the English king responded by claiming that he was the rightful king of France
 - In 1337, England attacked France
 - English held several early victories > 1428, the English attacked Orléans, one of France's last major strongholds.
 - a French peasant girl known as **Joan of Arc** led the French to victory
 - by 1453, the French had driven the English from France and ended the war

New Weapons

- What were some new weapons that were developed during this period of time?*
- New weapons changed warfare in Europe and around the world
 - A **longbow** could shoot arrows with enough force to pierce a knight's armor
 - Europeans also took advantage of new gunpowder weapons
 - Gunpowder technology came from China, but Europeans developed the technology into a major instrument of war > cannons could break down castle walls and rip through armor
 - over the next 300 years, warfare changed dramatically.
- >>The longbow, which could pierce armor, the cannon, which could break down castle walls.
- ### **Early Modern Europe Emerges**
- for centuries, European societies followed the feudal structure
 - over time, European feudalism broke down, signaling the end of the Middle Ages

Social and Political Structures

- Trade grew throughout the Middle Ages, and the number and size of towns grew, as people moved from the countryside to seek their fortune
- even though the overall European population took years to recover from the plague and wars
- wealthy merchants steadily increased power in local politics
- Europe's monarchs also looked to rich traders, bankers, and merchants as a solid source of cash through taxes and loans
- Monarchs enforced law and order, providing stability to the towns.
- As a result, towns became centers of support for monarchies, and monarchies in turn expanded their power.
- Monarchies gained even more strength after the Hundred Years' War > the French monarchy no longer had to worry about an English claim to their throne.
- King Louis XIV (1643~1715) of France became the symbol of the power of **absolute monarchs** - kings or queens who had unlimited power and controlled all aspects of society
- with help from skilled advisors, Louis would make France the most powerful nation in Europe

New Ideas

- the end of the Middle Ages began with the development of large nations that had powerful central governments run by kings.
- As the Middle Ages came to an end, scholars continued the study of classical texts that began with men such as Thomas Aquinas.
- New ideas about learning, science, and art developed in Italian

cities.

- The new ideas spread along European trade routes
- This new era is called the Renaissance.

Vocabulary

bubonic plague disease that struck western Eurasia in the mid-1300s, in an outbreak known as the Black Death

Hundred Years' War series of wars between England and France that took place between 1337 and 1453

Joan of Arc French peasant girl who led the French to victory over the English at Orleans in 1429

longbow weapon that could shoot arrows with enough power to penetrate a knight's armor

absolute monarchs kings or queens who had unlimited power and controlled all aspects of society

migrate to relocate to a new region

English Channel arm of the Atlantic Ocean that runs between England and France and connects the Atlantic Ocean with the North Sea

Summary