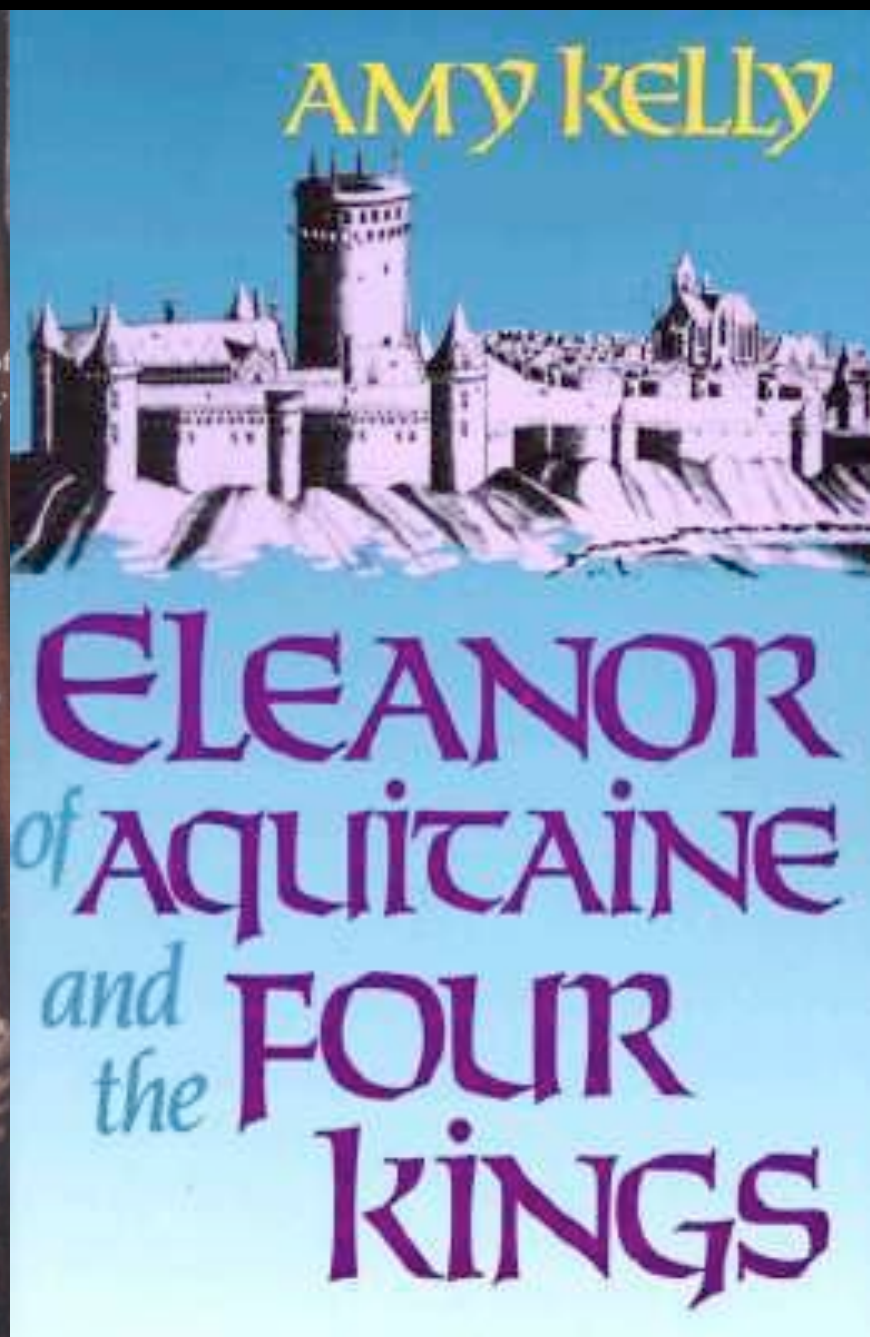
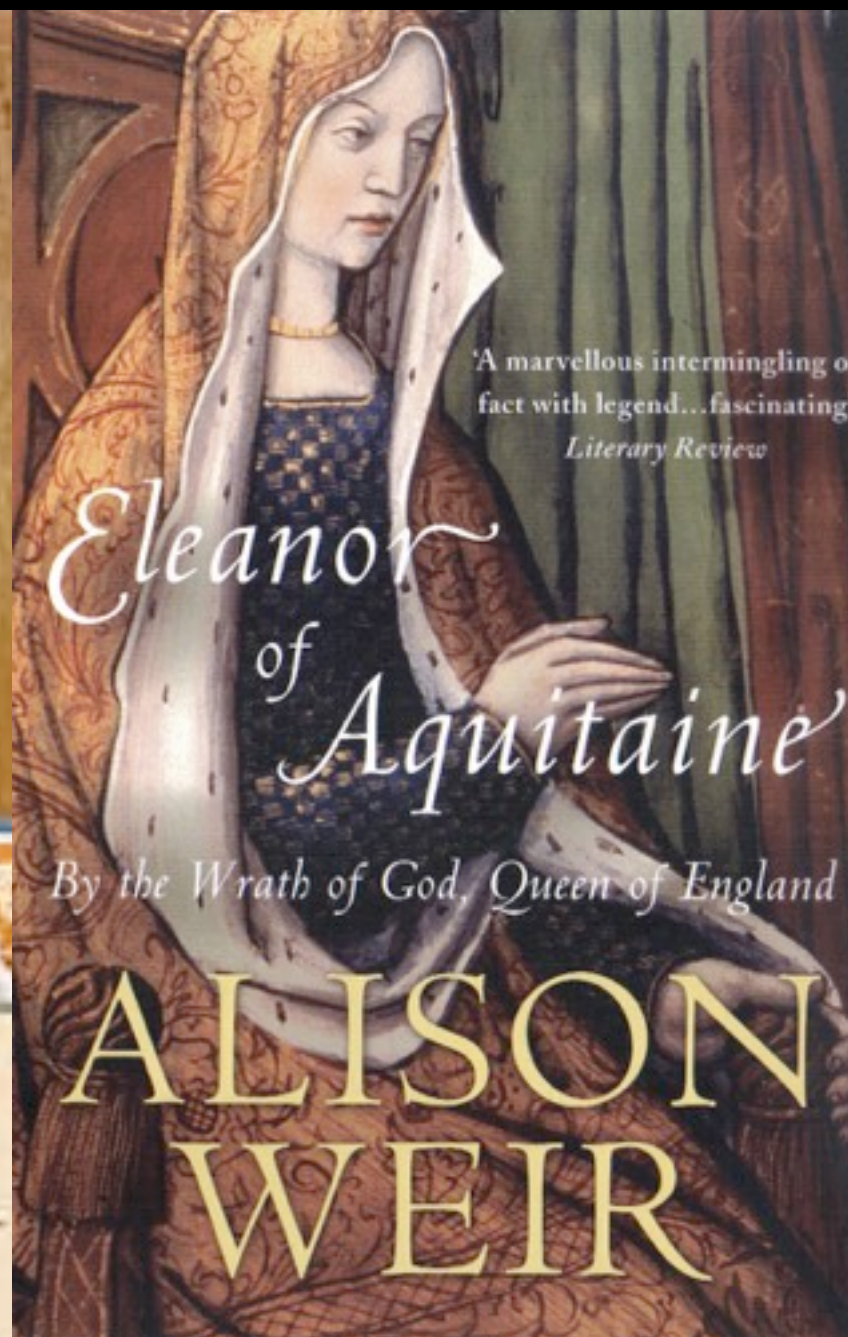
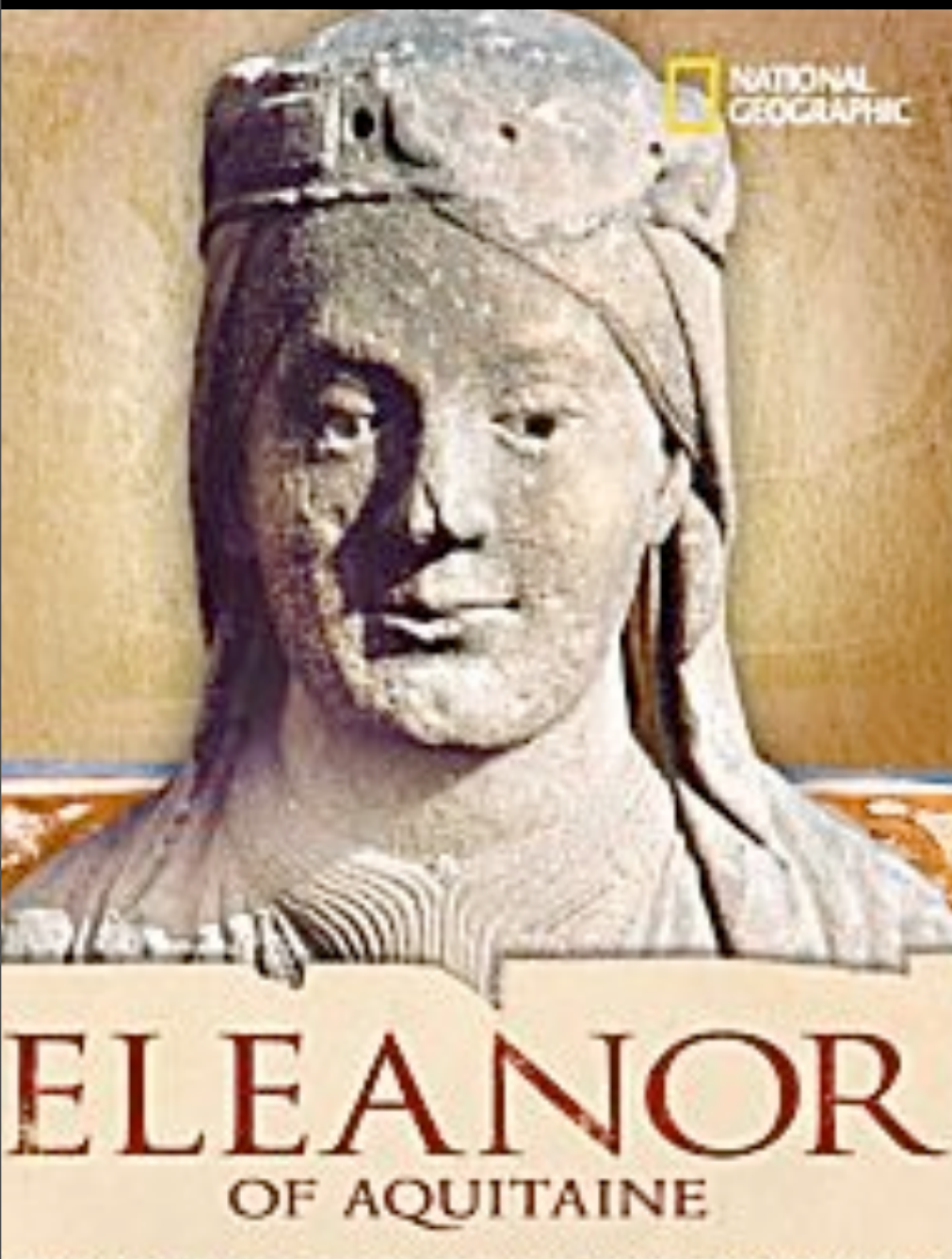


Making of the Western Mind Institute for the Study of Western Civilization Week 13, Eleanor







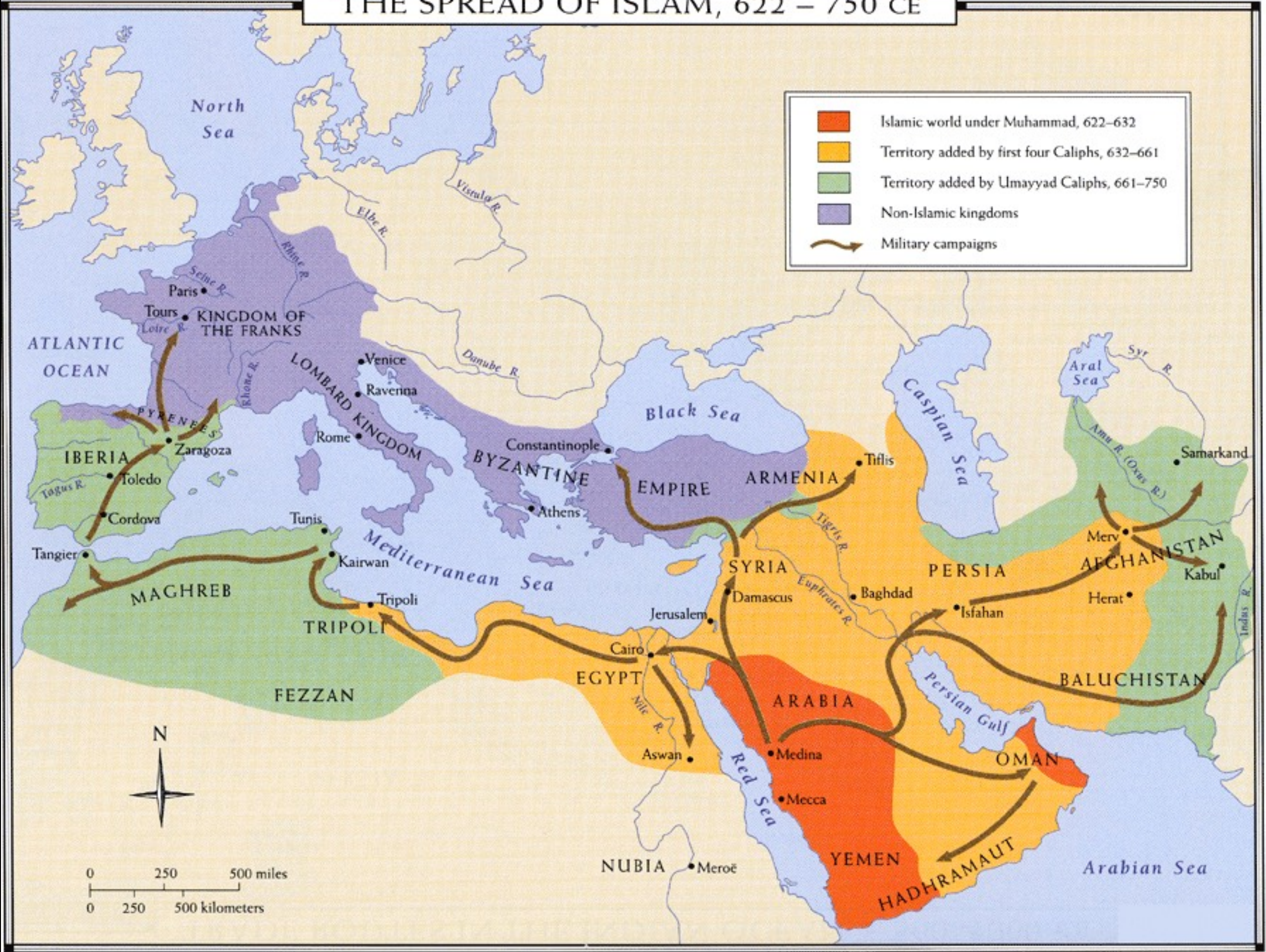
The Dark Ages

500 - 1000 AD



410, Sack of Rome by the Goths

THE SPREAD OF ISLAM, 622 – 750 CE





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nation, in 751, was conducted by
was acting the representative of t



Charles Martel, 686-741
King of the Franks
Pepin the Short
Charles the Big

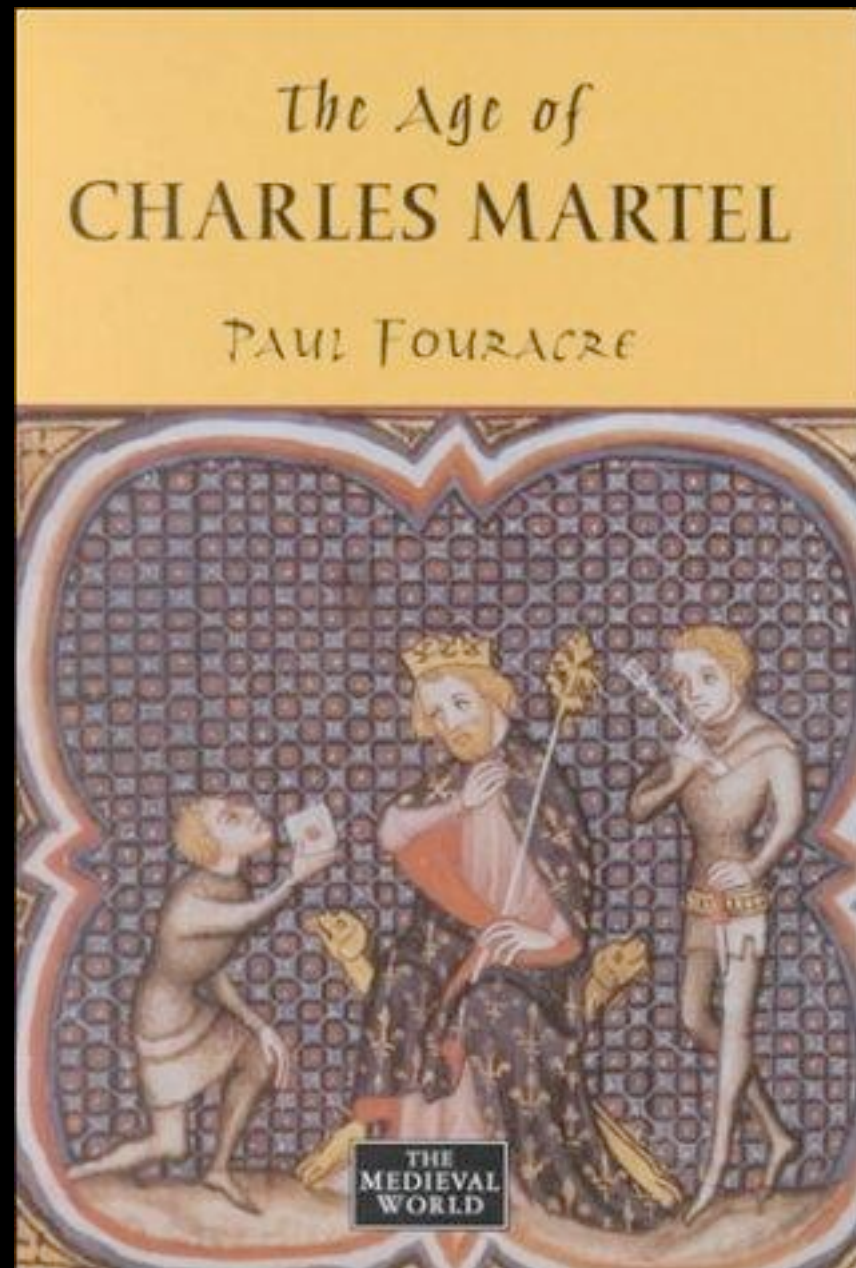


PENGUIN CLASSICS

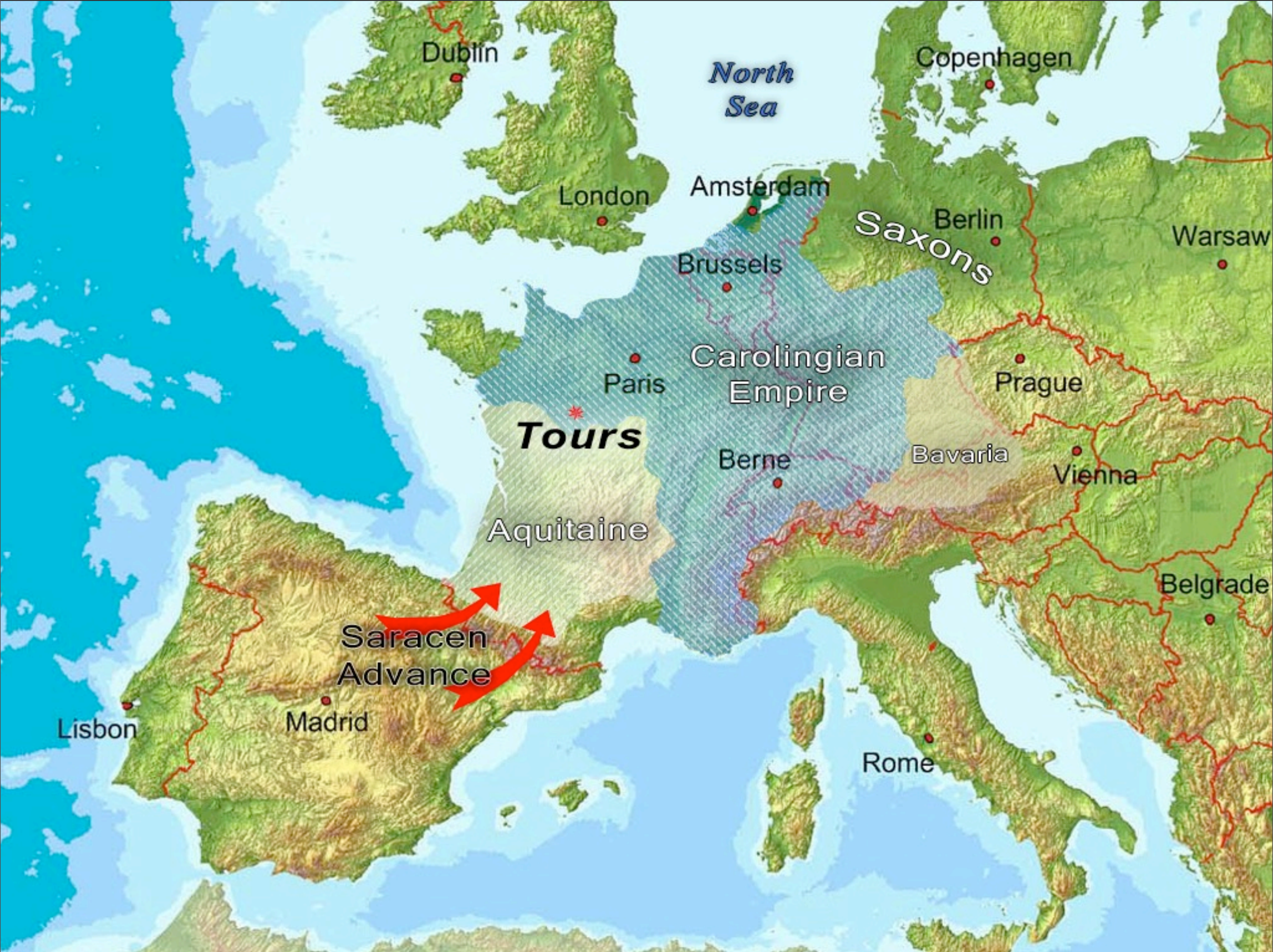
GREGORY OF TOURS
The History of the Franks

Clovis, King of the Franks, 466-511

THE BISHOP AND HISTORIAN AND THE FRANKS

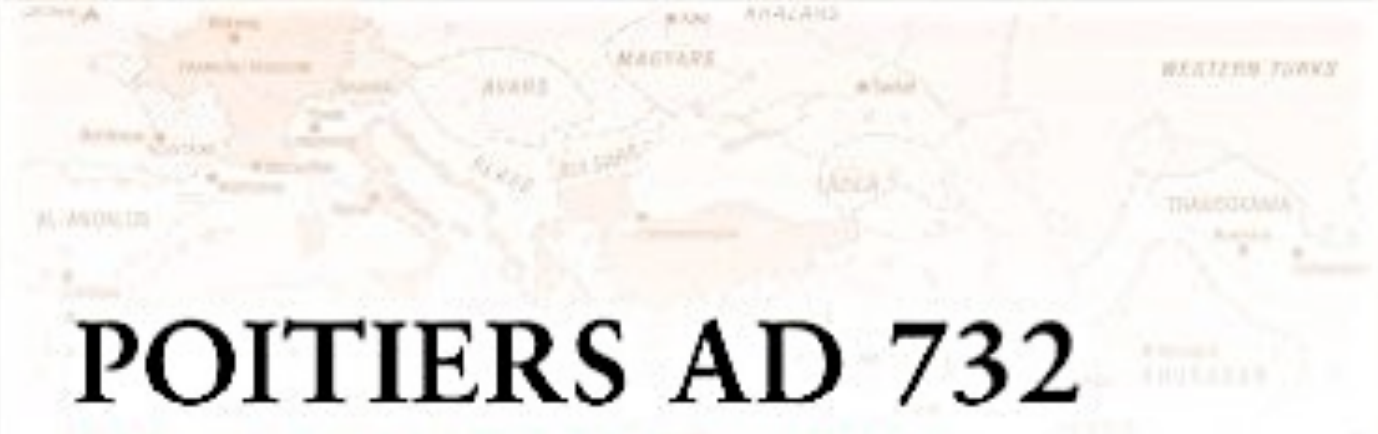


Charles Martel, 686-741





Charles Martel at the Battle of Poitiers, 732



POITIERS AD 732

Charles Martel turns the Islamic tide



DAVID NICOLLE

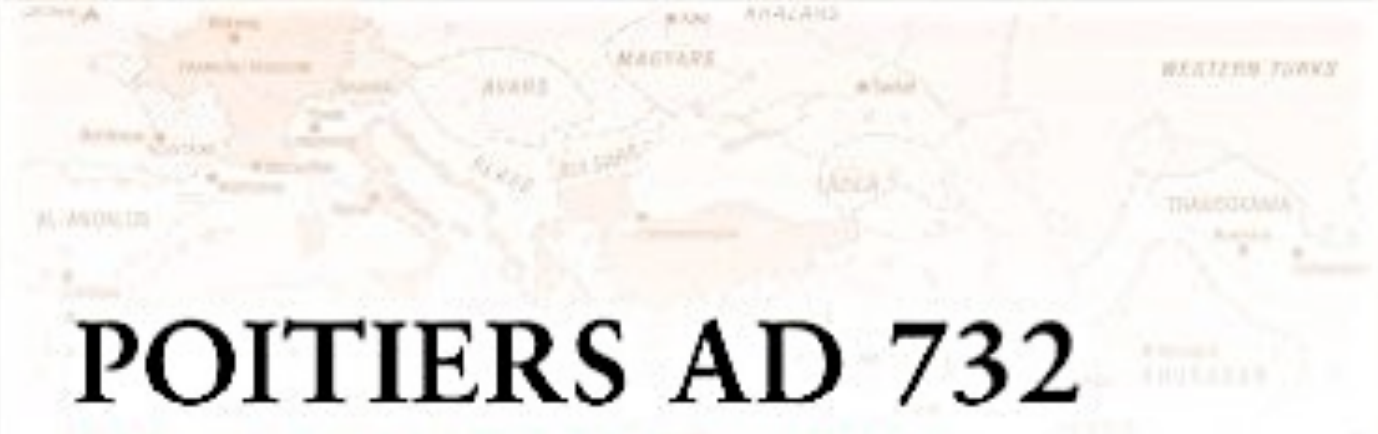
ILLUSTRATED BY GRAHAM TURNER

CHARLES MARTEL

- Known as “Charles the Hammer”
- Becomes “Mayor of the Palace” (majordomo) in 714 CE
- Wins Battle of Tours in 732 CE - stopping Muslim spread into Europe



There is little dispute that the battle helped lay the foundations of the Carolingian Empire and Frankish domination of Europe for the next century. Most historians agree that the establishment of Frankish power in western Europe shaped that continent's destiny and the Battle of Tours confirmed that power.



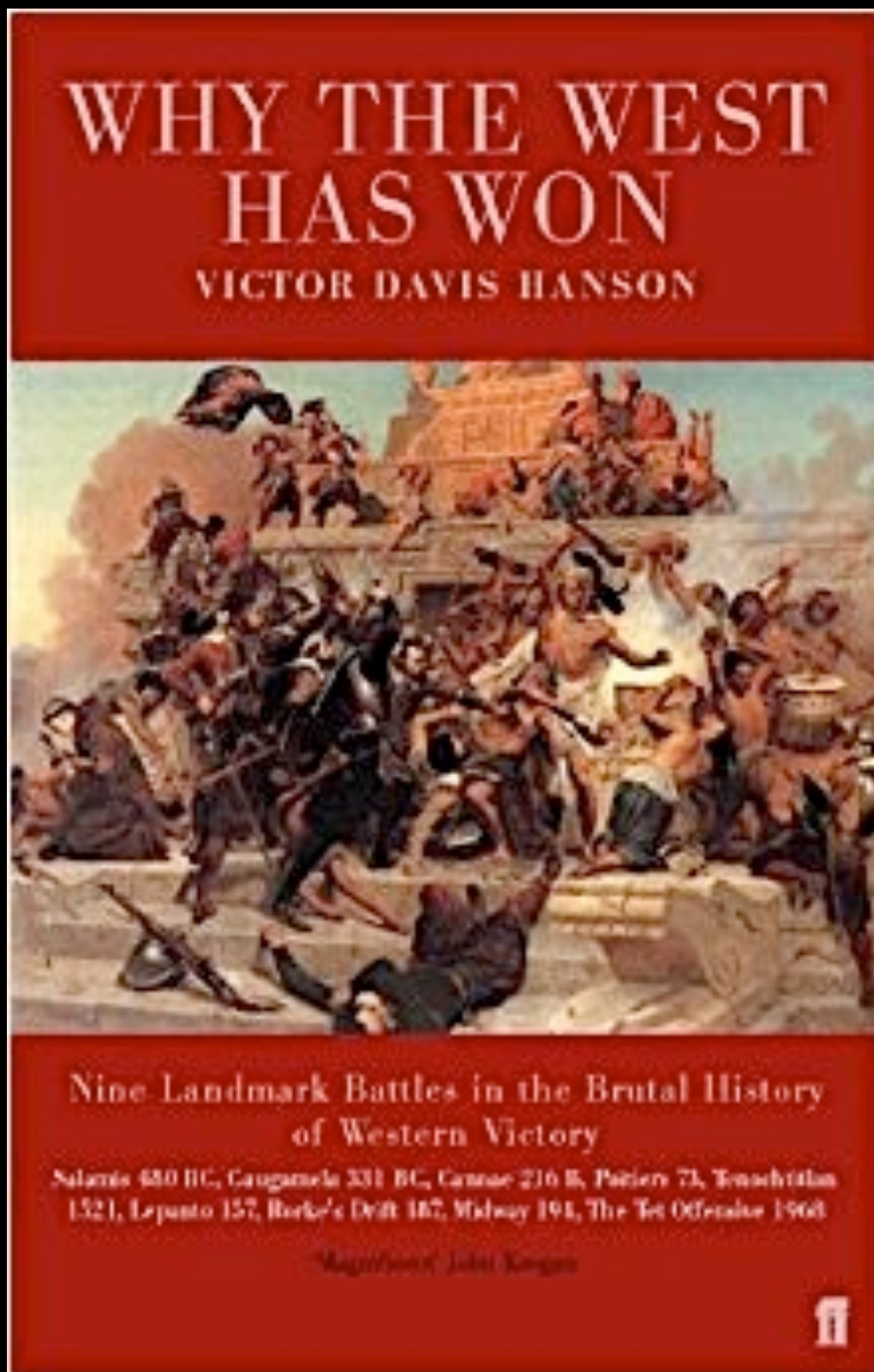
POITIERS AD 732

Charles Martel turns the Islamic tide



DAVID NICOLLE

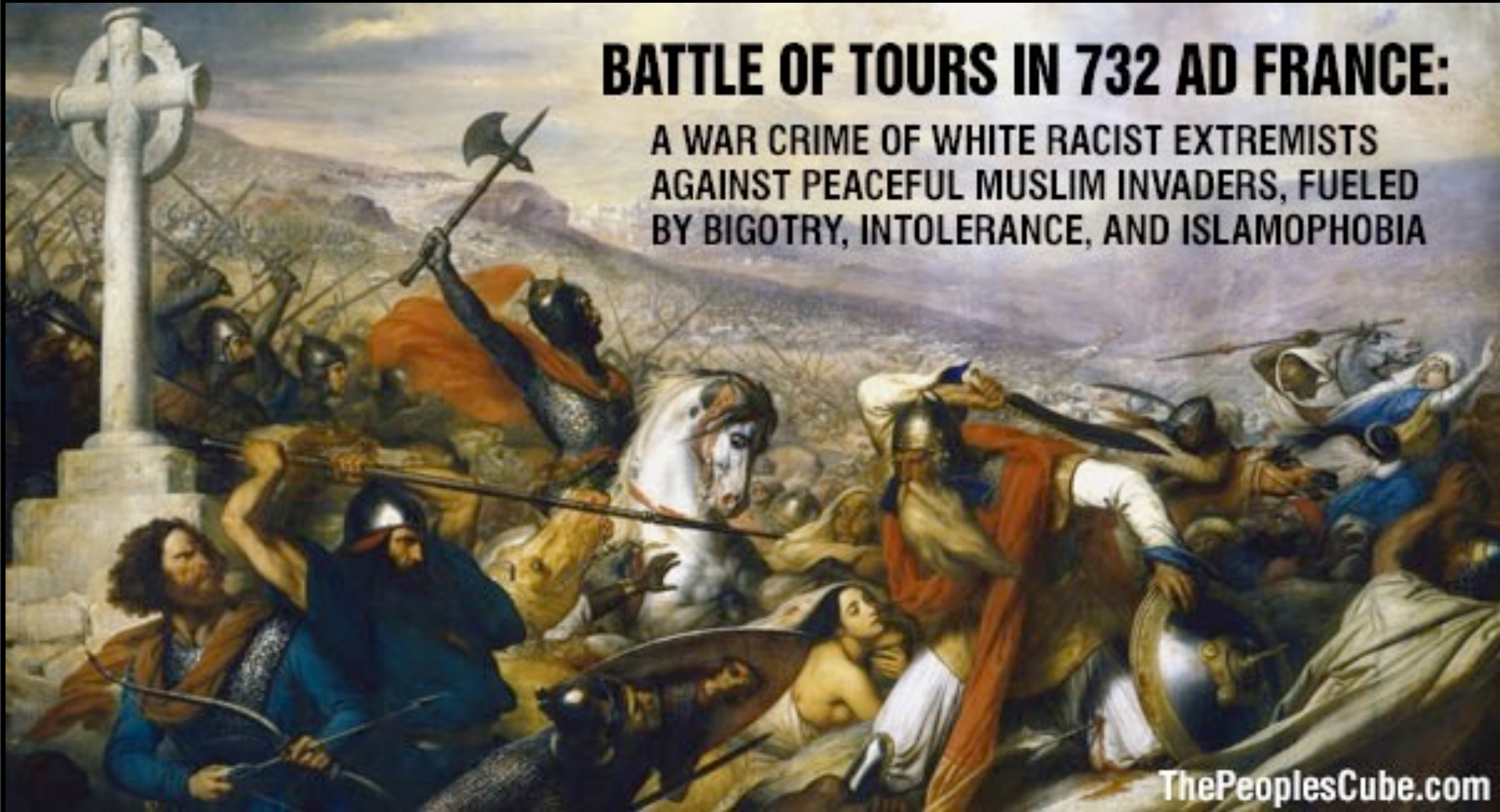
ILLUSTRATED BY GRAHAM TURNER



Military historian Victor Davis Hanson, author of *Why the West Has Won*, says "most of the 18th and 19th century historians, like Gibbon, saw Poitiers (Tours), as a landmark battle that marked the high tide of the Muslim advance into Europe." German historian, Leopold von Ranke, felt that "Poitiers was the turning point of one of the most important epochs in the history of the world." This view prevailed until the late 20th Century when all East-West conflicts began to be reinterpreted in the light of the late 20th Century Euro-American conflict with Islam.

BATTLE OF TOURS IN 732 AD FRANCE:

**A WAR CRIME OF WHITE RACIST EXTREMISTS
AGAINST PEACEFUL MUSLIM INVADERS, FUELED
BY BIGOTRY, INTOLERANCE, AND ISLAMOPHOBIA**



ThePeoplesCube.com

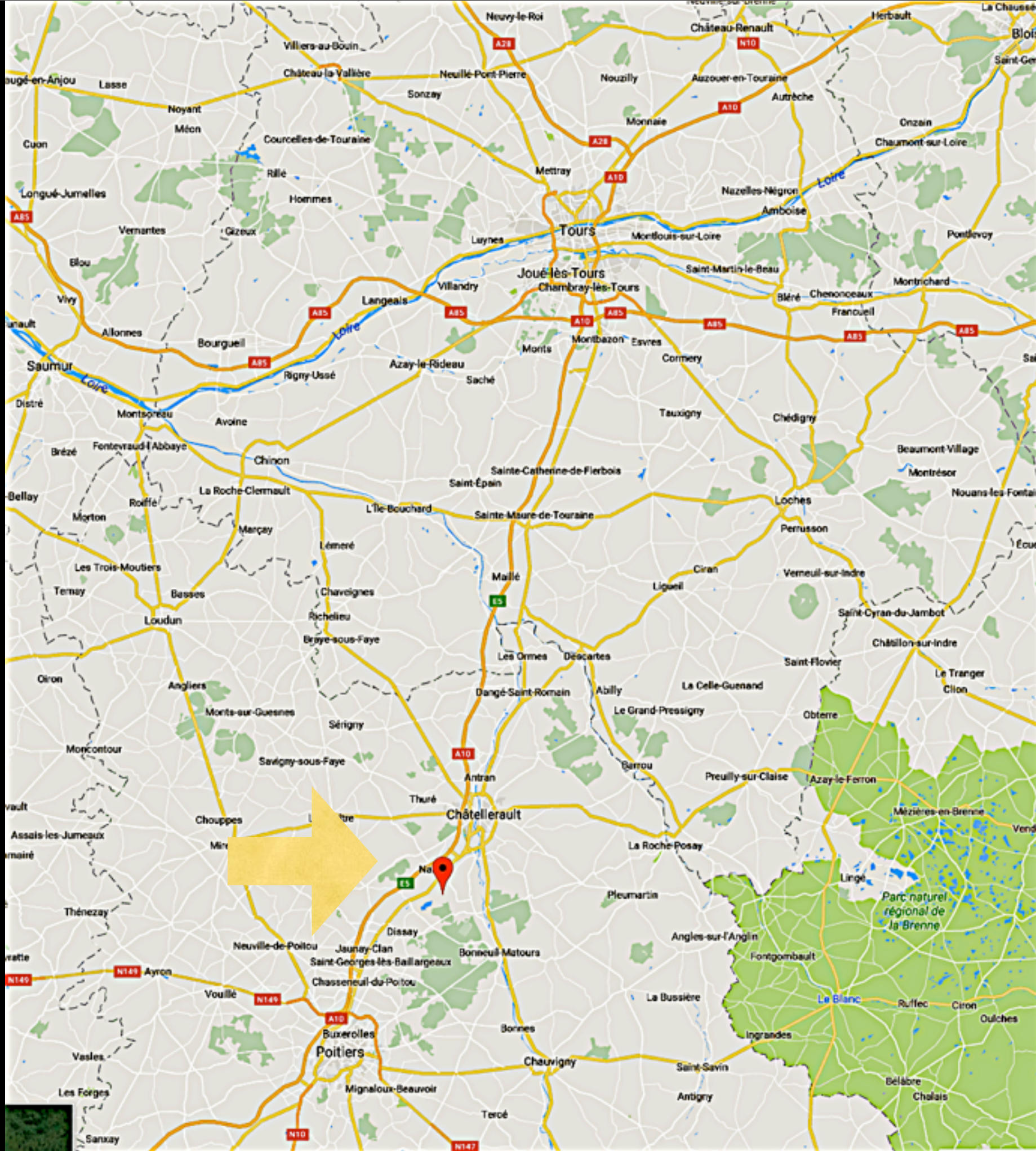


THE
WELL
TRAINED
ARMORED
FRANKISH
INFANTRY
each soldier
wore
and carried
more than
75 pounds of
armor.



WHY THE FRANKS WON

1. well org.
Classic Roman tactics
2. well provisioned
Frankish armor best in the world
(illegal to export)
3. playing DEFENSE
if numbers equal-defense wins
4. fighting for their home
(Muslim far from home)
5. Infantry can always beat
Cavalry if well org
6. Muslims won against poorly org.
tribes..they had never hit the
“wall” before.





Most historians assume that the two armies met where the rivers Clain and Vienne join between Tours and Poitiers. The number of troops in each army is not known. The *Mozarabic Chronicle of 754*, a Latin contemporary source which describes the battle in greater detail than any other Latin or Arabic source, states that "the people of Austrasia [the Frankish forces], greater in number of soldiers and formidably armed, killed the king, Abd ar-Rahman", which agrees with many Arab and Muslim historians. However, virtually all Western sources disagree, and estimate the Franks at 30,000, less than half the Muslim force. (Cavalry-Muslim vs. Infantry-Franks)

the village of Moussais-la-Bataille, about 20 kilometres (12 mi)
northeast of Poitiers







THE SPREAD OF ISLAM, 622 – 750 CE



AS ROME COLLAPSED IN EUROPE NEW CENTERS



600-1000, HUNDREDS OF WATERMILLS IN BRITAIN



THE DEEP PLOUGH, 800-1000

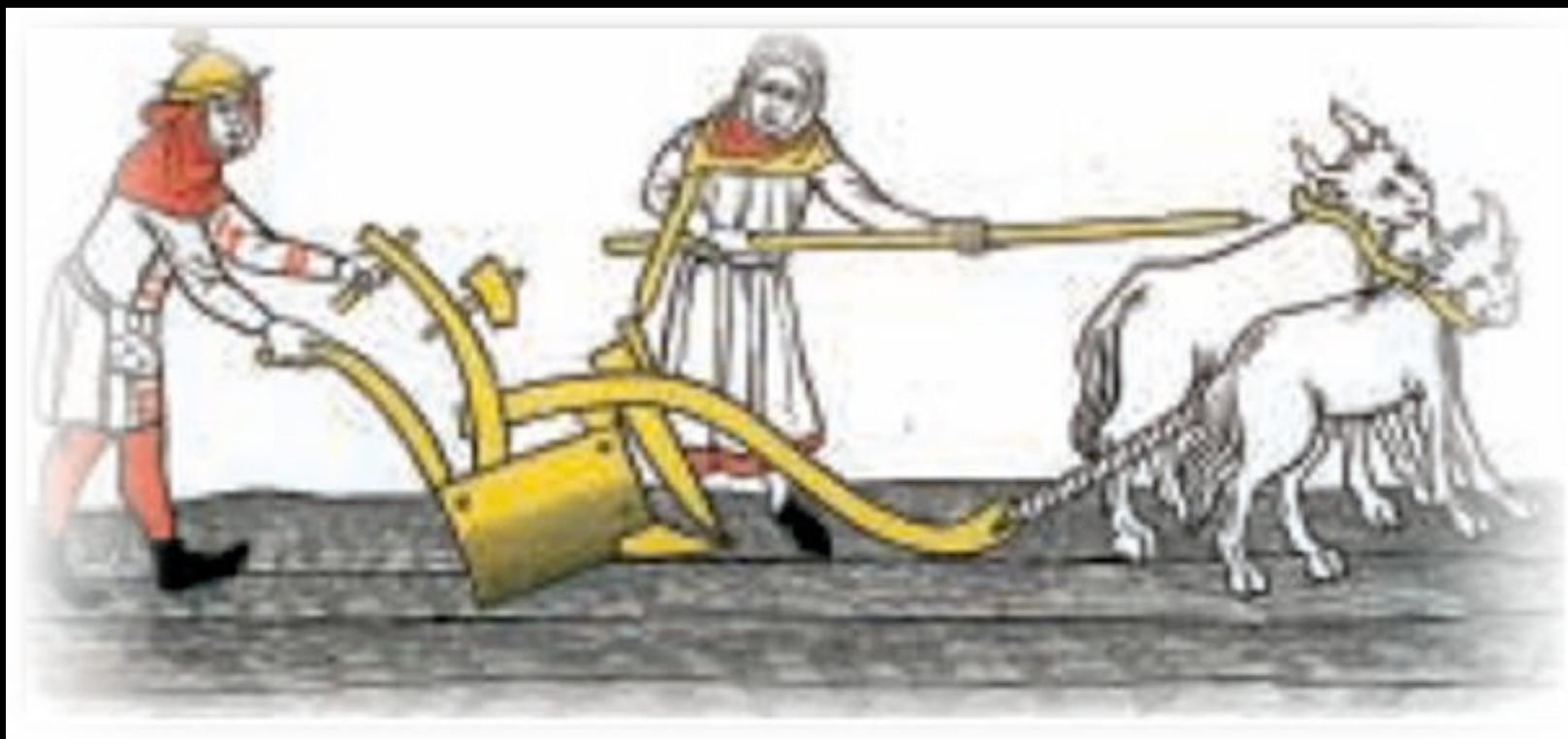


Fig. 18.—Ploughmen.—Fac-simile of a Miniature in a very ancient Anglo-Saxon Manuscript published by Shaw, with legend “God Spede ye Plough, and send us Korne onow.”

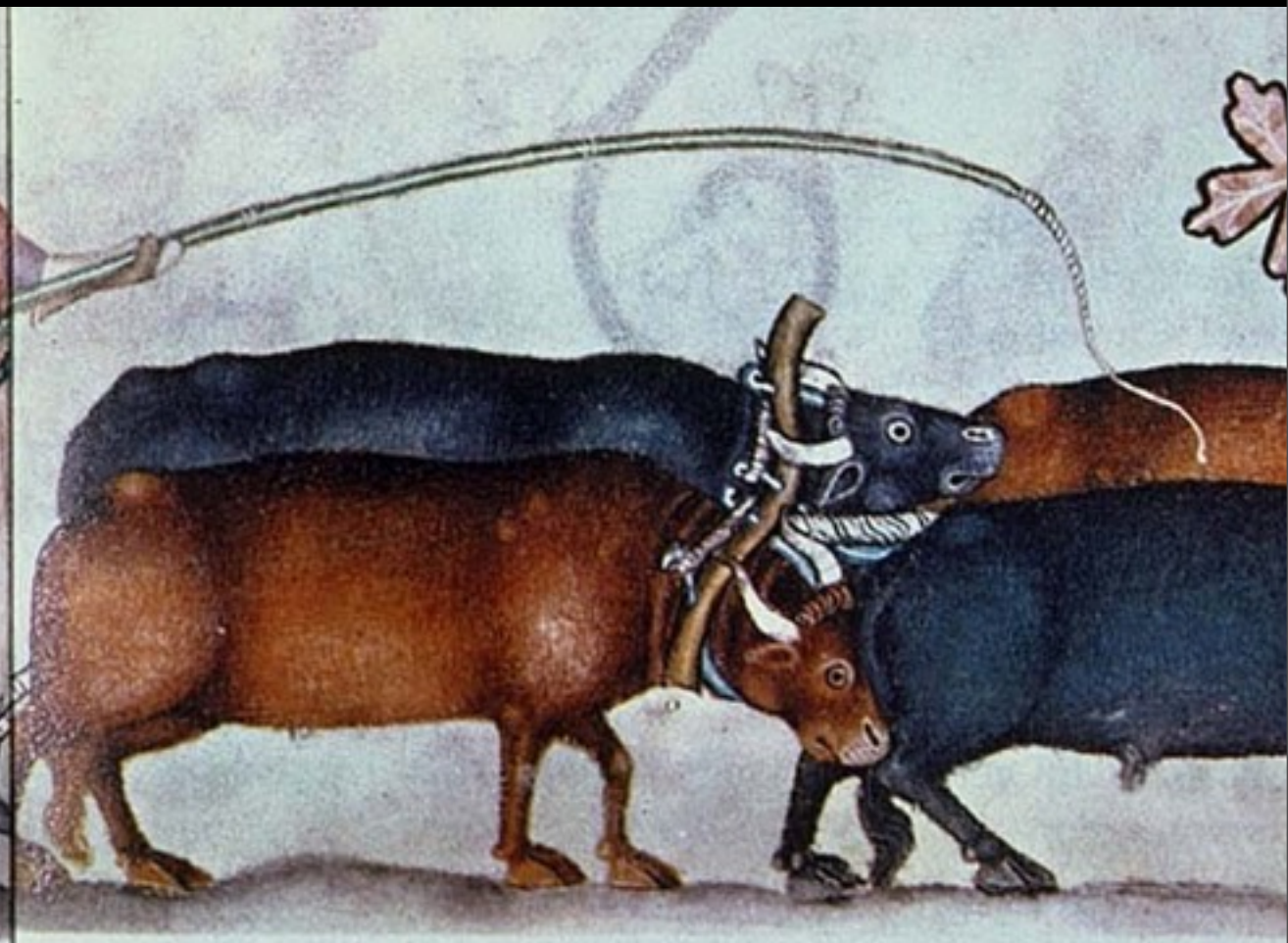
THE DEEP PLOUGH, 800-1000 INCREASE FOOD PRODUCTION QUALITY OF CROPS



Fig. 18.—Ploughmen.—Fac-simile of a Miniature in a very ancient Anglo-Saxon Manuscript published by Shaw, with legend “God Spede ye Plough, and send us Korne onow.”

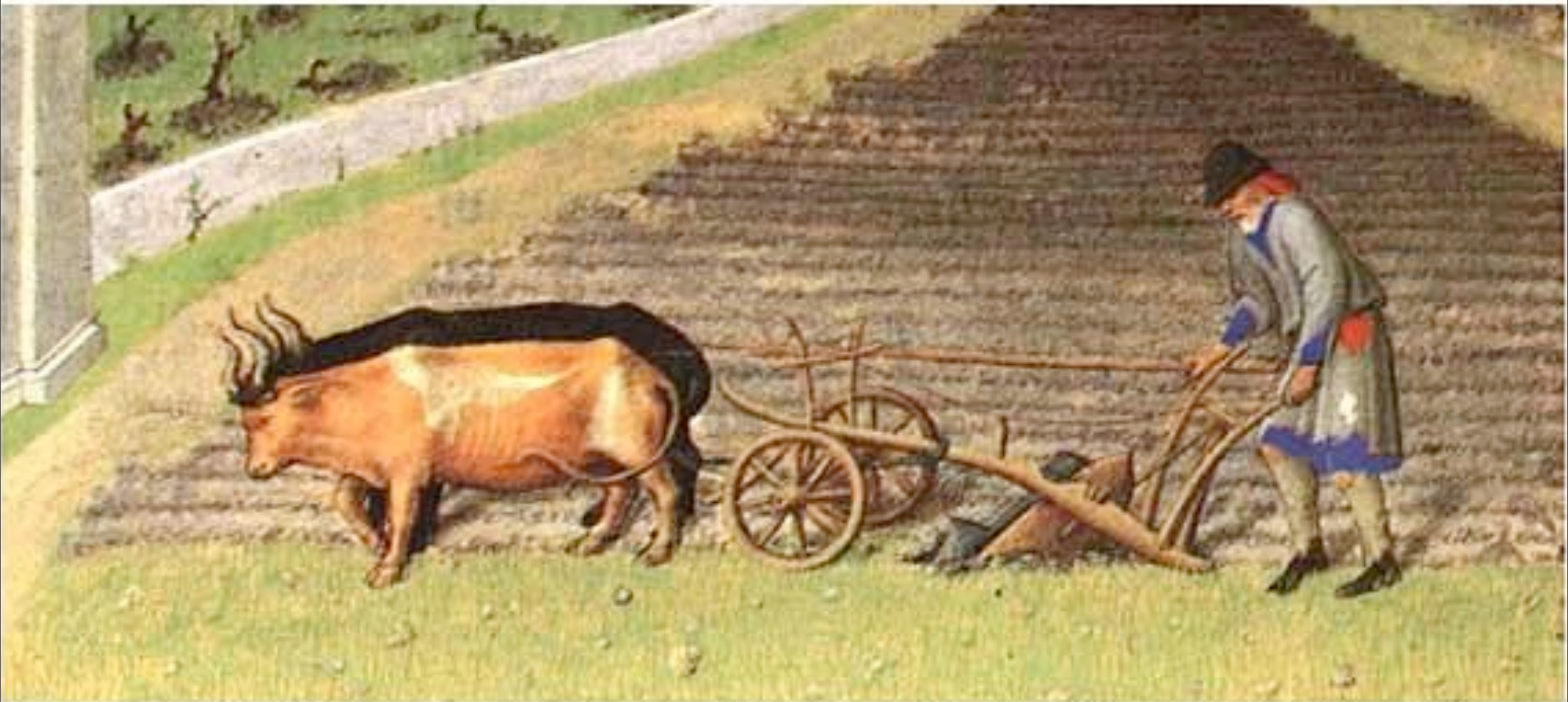


75 The fully developed medieval plough,



with ox-team, ploughshare and mouldboard (an illumination from the Luttrell Psalter)

The Farmer in 800's





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**HORSESHOES
FROM THE
MIDDLE
AGES**

The earliest clear written record of iron horseshoes is a reference to "crescent figured irons and their nails" in AD 910

Saturday January 25, 2020



HORSESHOES FROM THE MIDDLE AGES

The earliest clear written record of iron horseshoes is a reference to "crescent figured irons and their nails" in AD 910

Saturday January 25, 2020



THE WORLD ENDS IN 1000

PROPHETS OF DOOM

EUROPE CHANGES 1000 AD

Emergence
of Italian
Maritime
Republics:
800-1300

1. Genoa
2. Pisa
3. Amalfi
4. Bari
5. Ancona
6. Venice





Genova





Genova, Liguria

The city cemetery, dating from the 6th and 5th centuries BC, testifies to the occupation of the site by the Greeks, but the fine harbor probably saw use much earlier, perhaps by the Etruscans



GENOVA Ligurum adriana a
in Ligustici maris litore inest.
Solum habet macilentum atq;
mercatores praedat, qui ad tan-
tum, ut ex villa in tota Italia
ad hunc fastu recreationis grati-
am infuerunt aestimari possit, ut
etiam permulsi de causis, Genu-

Cum Privilegio



Pisa





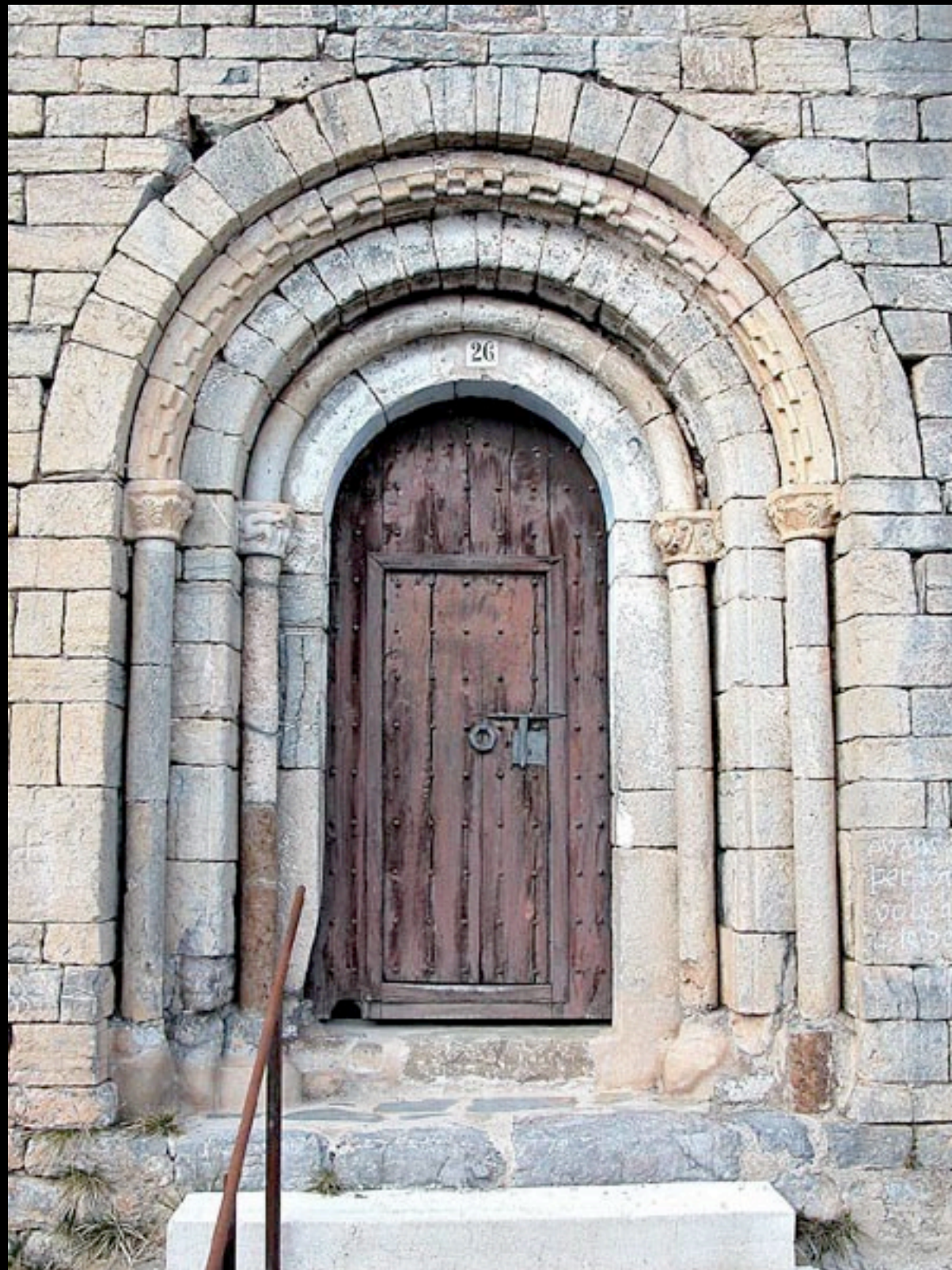


Romanesque Art, Europe: 900 to 1300

term invented by 19th-century art historians,
basic features of Roman architectural style
barrel vaults, apses, acanthus-leaf capitals







Romanesque portal,
church of municipality
of El Pont de Suert,
Alta Ribagorça,
Catalonia.
Church of Santa Maria,
Romanesque,
twelfth century.











Emergence
of
Italian
Maritime
Republics:
800-1300

1. Genoa
2. Pisa
3. Venice
4. Amalfi
5. Bari
6. Ancona

This is a detailed topographical map of Italy and its surrounding regions. The map shows the Italian peninsula and islands, including Sicily and Sardinia. Major cities are labeled, with some like Rome, Milan, and Venice underlined. The map also depicts the Apennine Mountains, the Ligurian Sea, and the Adriatic Sea. Neighboring countries like France, Switzerland, and Slovenia are visible, along with parts of Germany and Austria. The map includes various geographical features such as mountains, rivers, and lakes, and is marked with a network of roads and railways.





<http://www.planetobserver.com>









THE ARSENAL















Christopher Columbus' La Nina









The Most
Important
Invention Since
the Wheel

COURTESY GARETH GARDNER

The Compass

1. earth is giant magnet

2. Chinese discover magnetism in rocks

3. **Chinese** do NOT develop magnet as navigational tool til 12th century earlier they use for divination

4. compass first mentioned in **West** 1187

5. marine compass in West: **Italians**

6. marine compass invented in Amalfi portable, covered (box), N S E W indication

7. allows all weather sailing, night

8. **we are certain compass in use 1275-1300**

9. compass works with speed & time for “dead reckoning” ie straight path set with compass











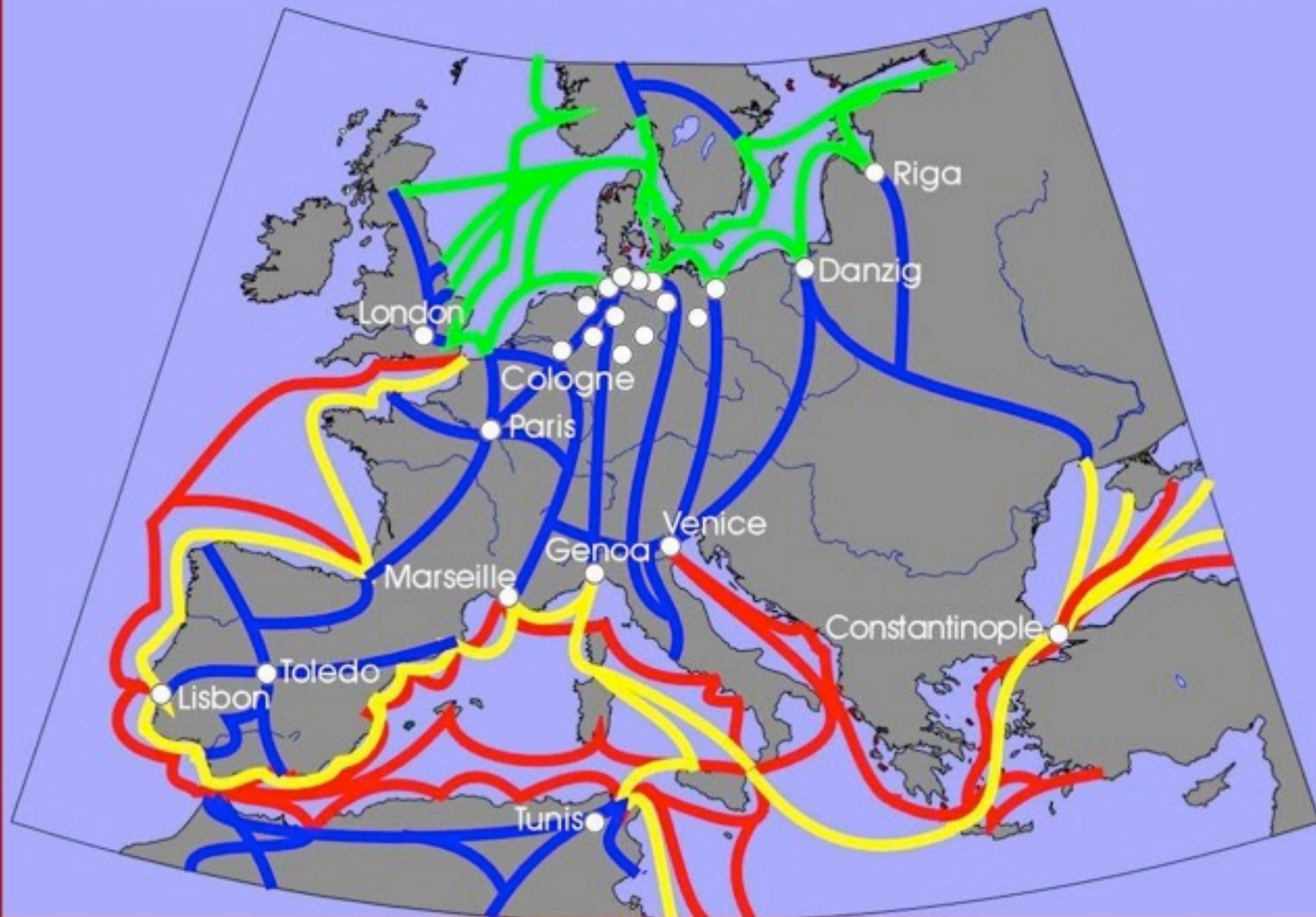
Medieval Trade Routes

Hanseatic
Routes

Venetian
Routes

Genoese
Routes

Overland
Connections

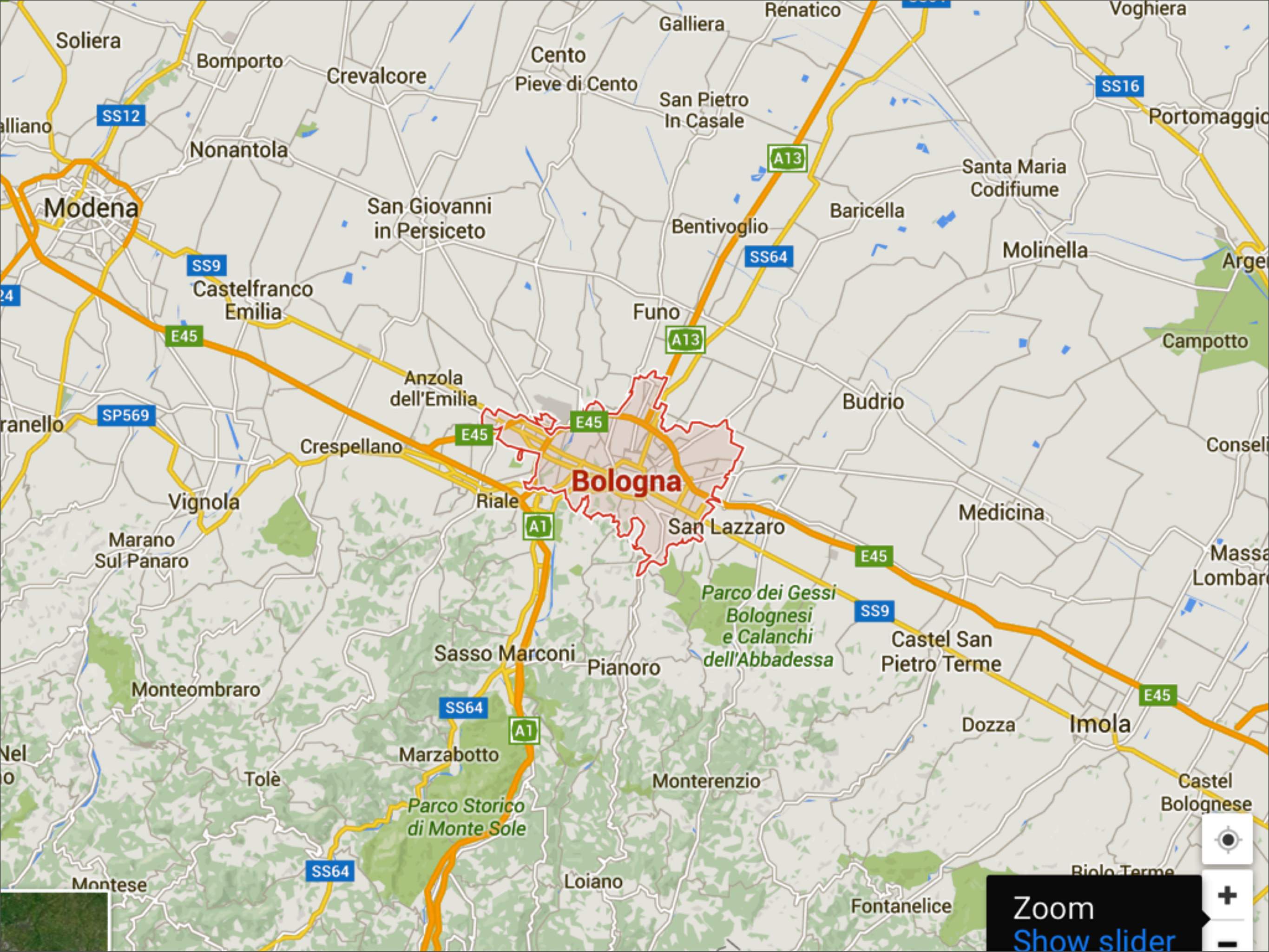


THE YEAR 1000 AD

THE BIRTH OF UNIVERSITIES IN EUROPE c. 1000

BOLOGNA





Zoom
Show slider

Bologna



University of Bologna



Saturday January 25, 2020





Saturday January 25, 2020

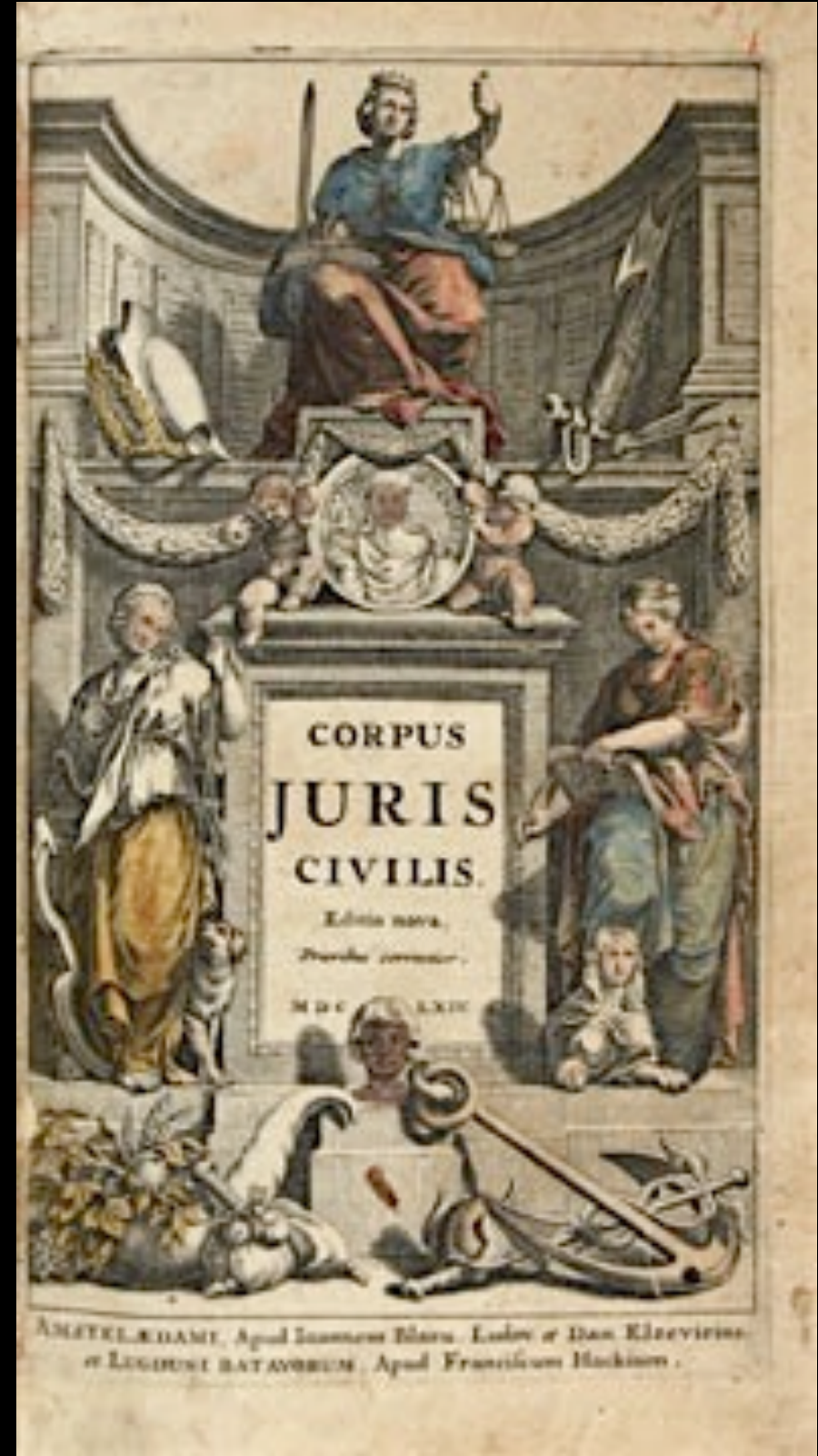
IRNERIUS TEACHES ROMAN LAW 1088

University of Bologna

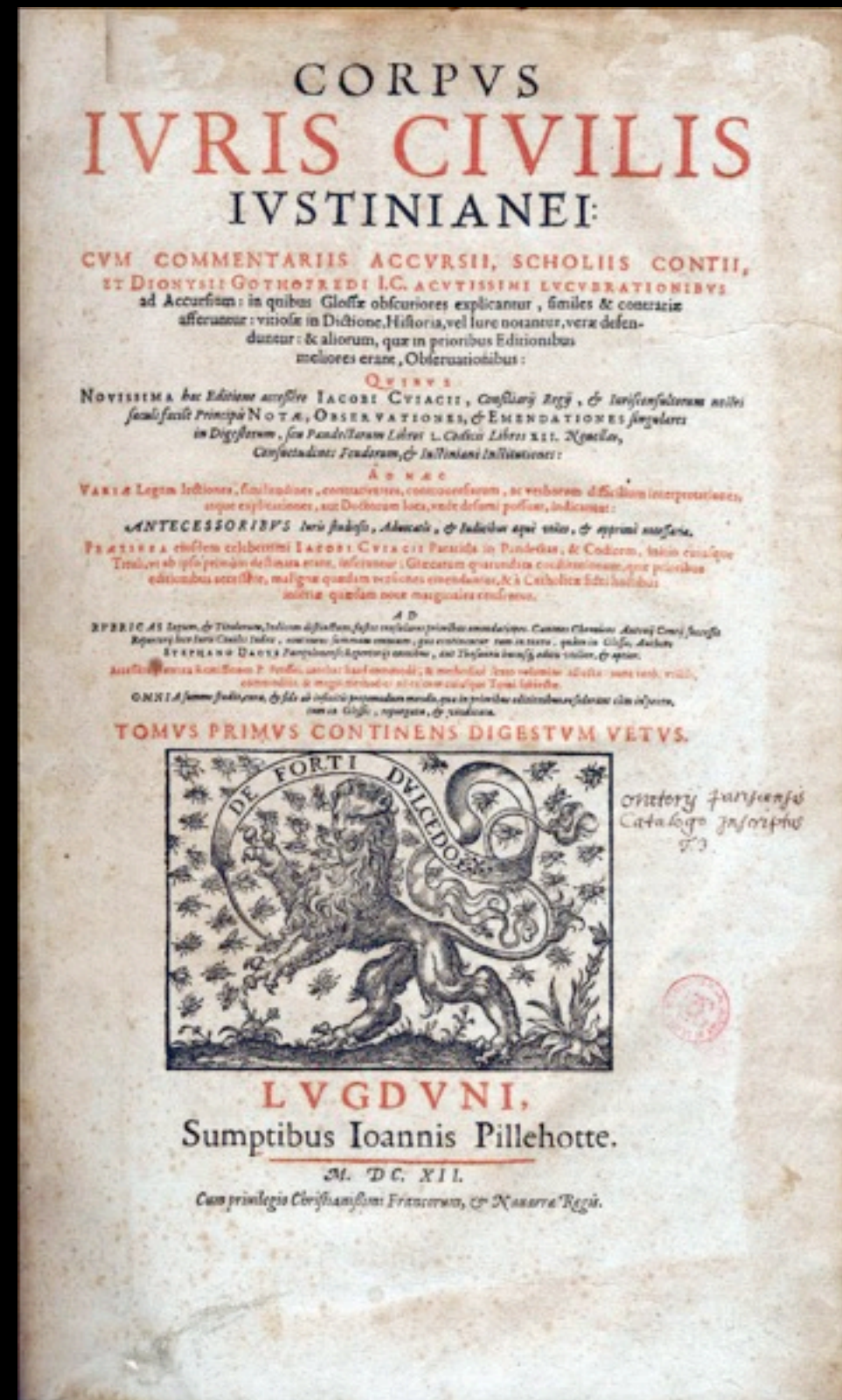


University of Bologna oldest university in Europe

Corpus Juris Civilis compiled in Constantinople 529 (Latin, although created in Constantinople-Greek)



Corpus Juris Civilis



April 7, 529, issue first part: Corpus Justinianus

Corpus Juris Civilis



1. Codex
all Roman law organized

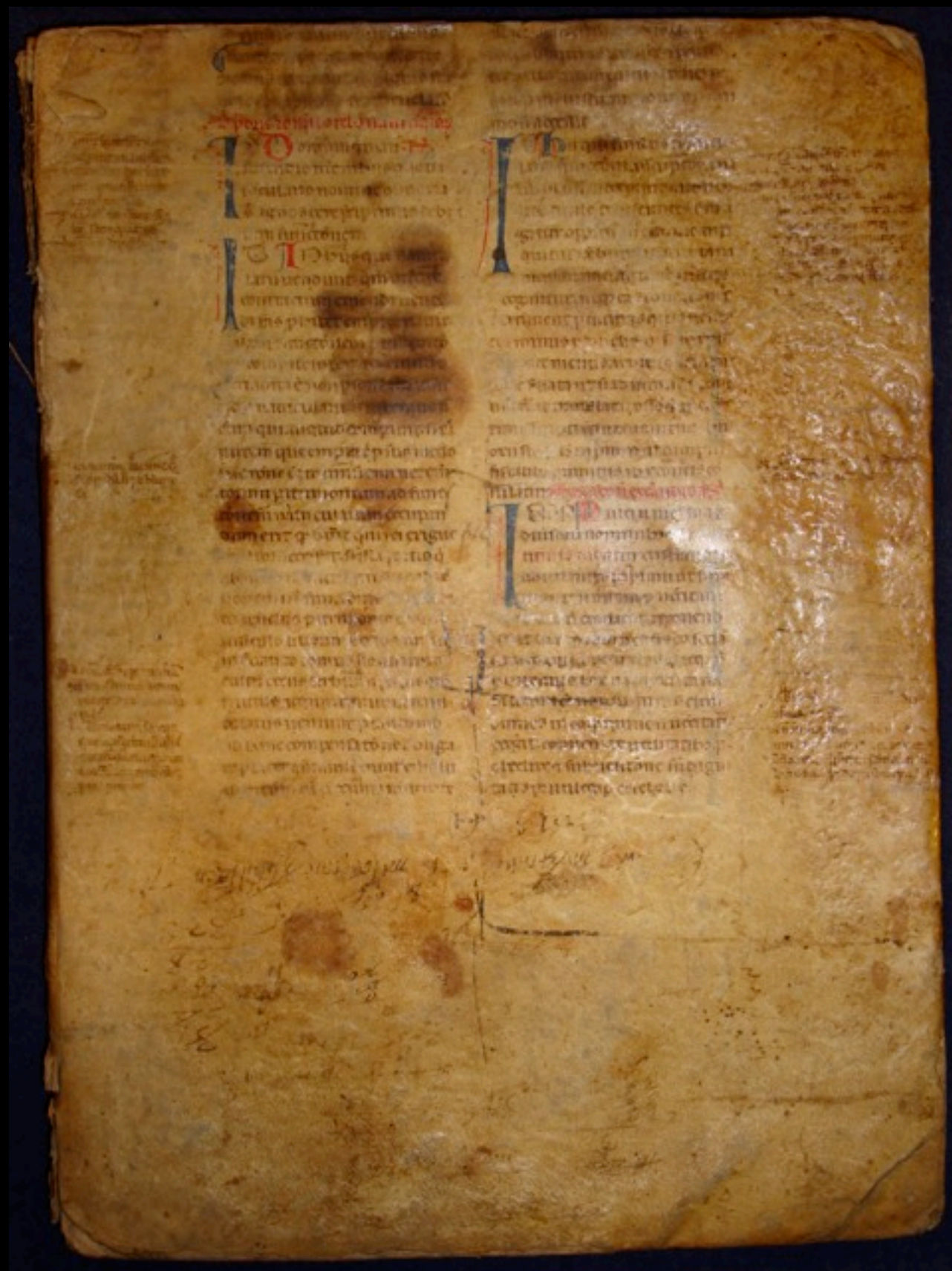
2. Digest
summary of all Roman
legal opinions (lawyers)

3. Institutes
law textbook for all
law schools

4. the “novels”
new law since corpus



Medieval
manuscript
of
Corpus
spotted
but survived



For almost 500 Years
the Corpus disappeared
in Western Europe
then
1072 or so...
a copy is found in Tuscany
probably Pistoia
by 1080's
it is being taught at...

ne col qui matrimonio totū sunt ante
nuptias totū feli nūc consistet & si eodē
die nuptie fiunt secute. **Paul.**
id q conatū ē pient. ul. nuptiam ut ei
qui dedit est detinetur. **Paul.** qd man
ei res qui dedit suam rem de pedit. **Paul.**

super lana sua opus amallorum p[er]tinet uenit
una sine no[n]ne & fecit uileb[ile] & uenit una p[er] opus amallorum uno p[er]tinet & de
m[er]ito de uenit & fecit uileb[ile] & uenit una p[er] opus amallorum uno p[er]tinet & de
ut si lane uenit p[er]tinet p[er]tinet si no[n] u
uileb[ile] uenit sine no[n]ne to fecit si ea
do donauit no[n] uileb[ile] cura ma[n]eat. et in
uileb[ile] opus & fecit nec mag[is] opus una

[illegible]

24. Anallom. in p. 1. h. 2. d. 1.
1. novum.

1088 Rediscover and Begin Teaching Roman Law



1088 Rediscover and Begin Teaching Roman Law

Henry II (1154-1189)

Established Royal
Courts

Common Law:

- Unified body of laws
- Judges decisions form the base of law in various English speaking countries.



1160s Henry creating Common Law

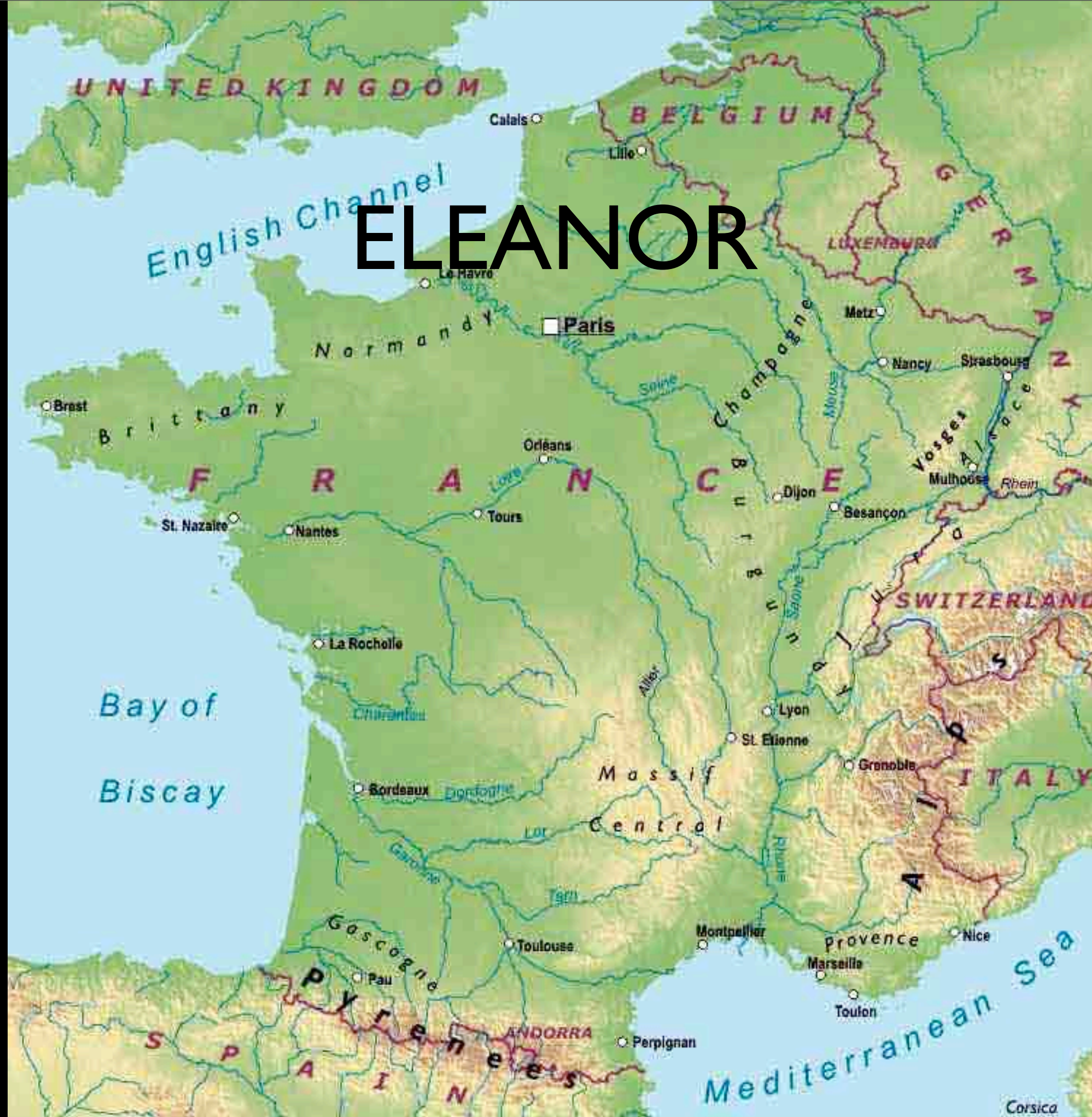
Civil Law and Common Law

■ Civil Law

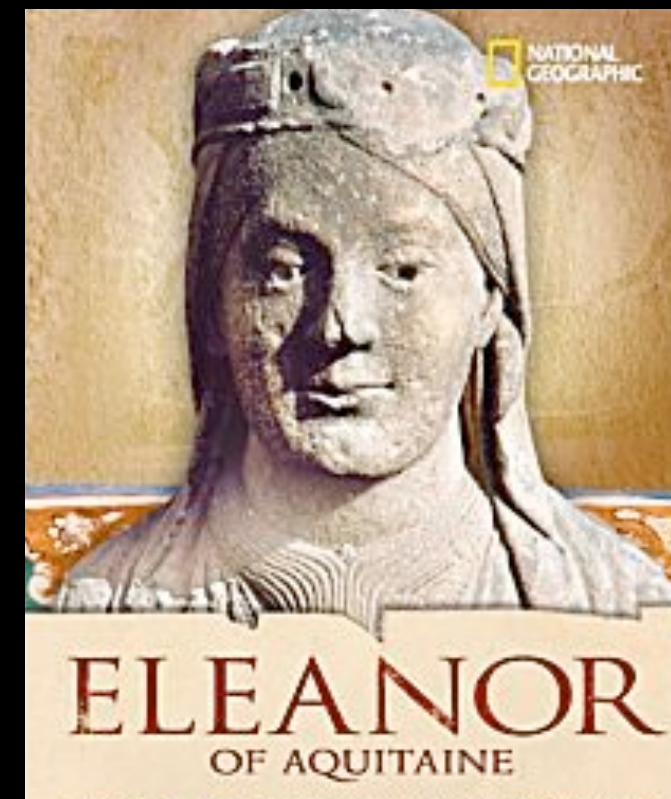
- Origins are in Roman jurisprudence
- It is a CODE, detailed and all-encompassing set of rules and regulations
- Legal scholar oriented, meaning that philosophical foundations tie the system together and make it make sense.
- Judges, by contrast, are
are very active can render opinions that are contrary to popular opinion

■ Common Law

- Origins are in the English tradition
- Think about Great Britain's constitution and constitutional law...what is it?
- trial, judge, jury
- Legal custom and tradition become the law
- Stare decisis is key.
 - Pros and cons of stare decisis?

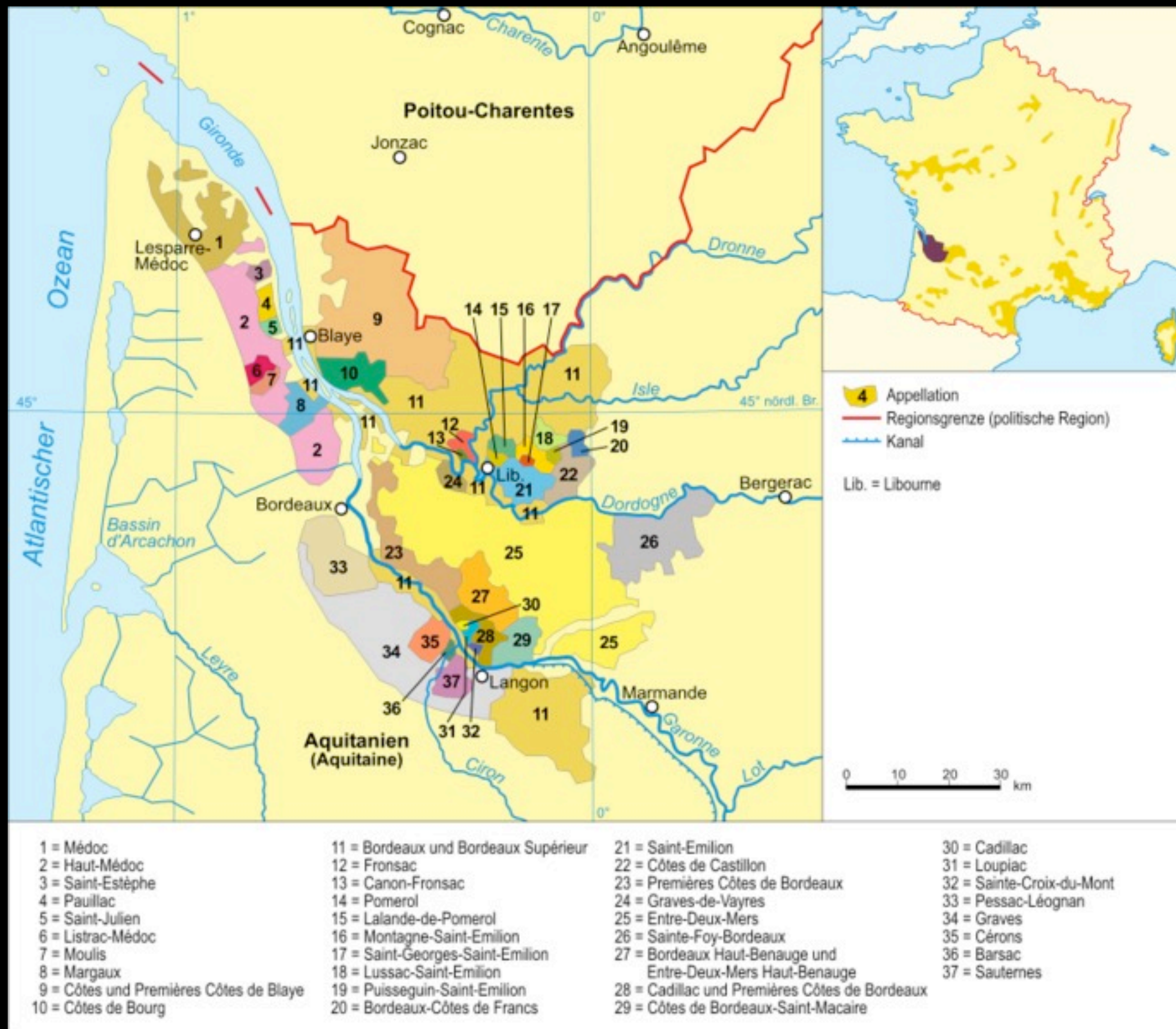


SOUTHWEST FRANCE 1000 THE DUKES OF AQUITAINE















BORDEAUX

ROMANS
AND A
VILLA

CONTINUITY

AUSONE



Stone terracing built by Romans



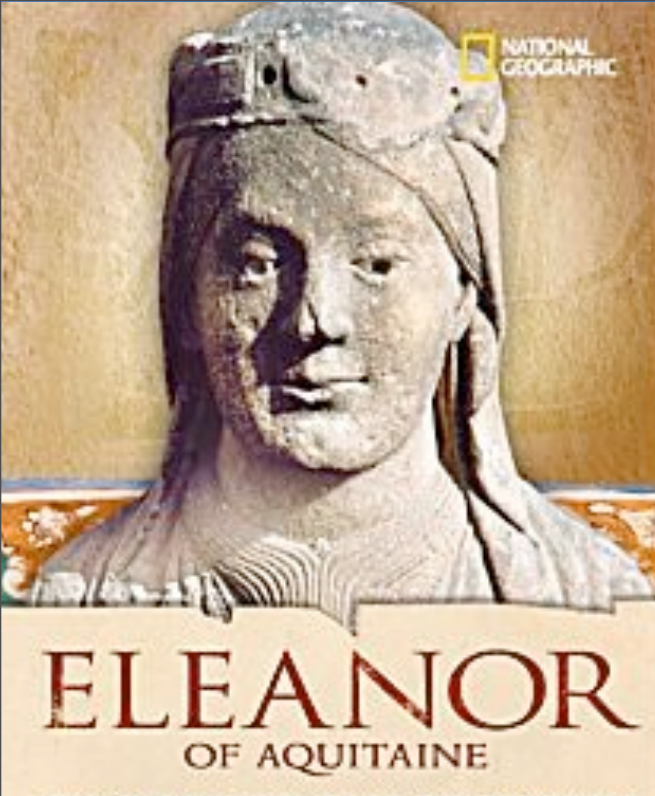












BORDEAUX

















Saturday January 25, 2020

















Saturday January 25, 2020



Saturday January 25, 2020



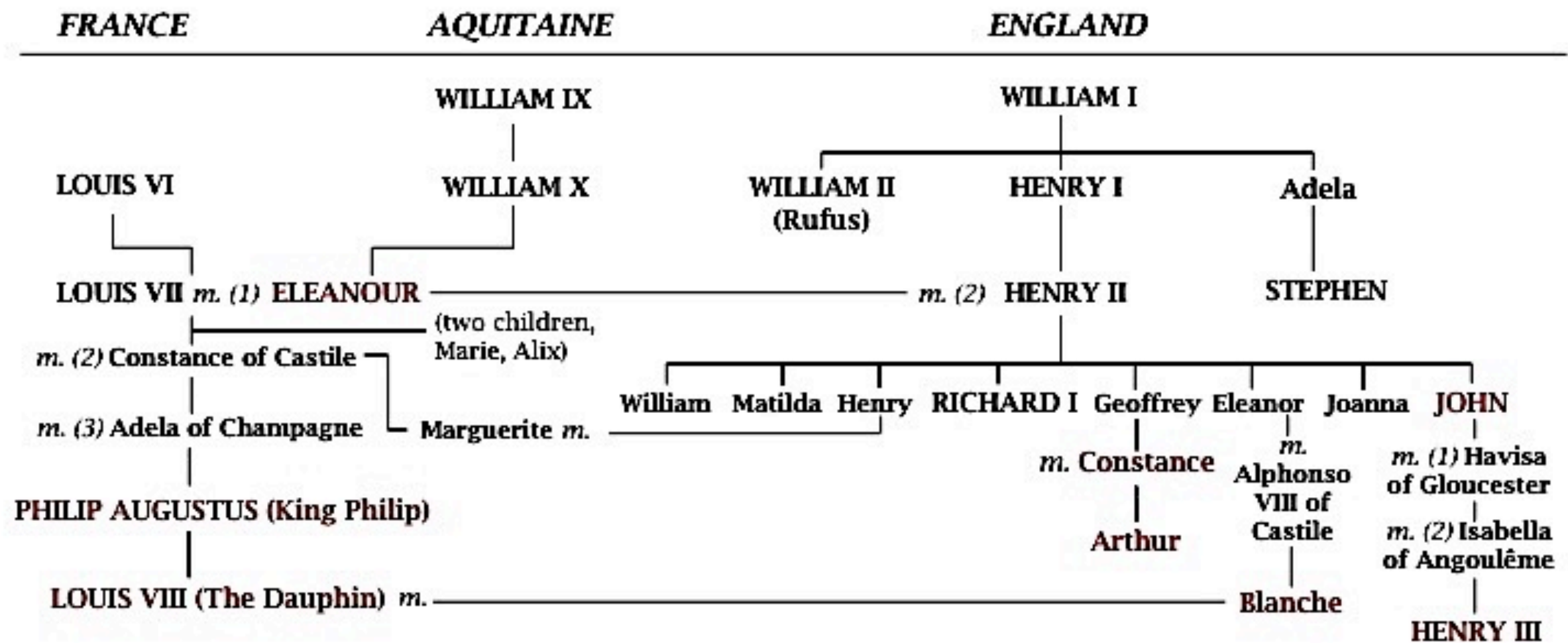
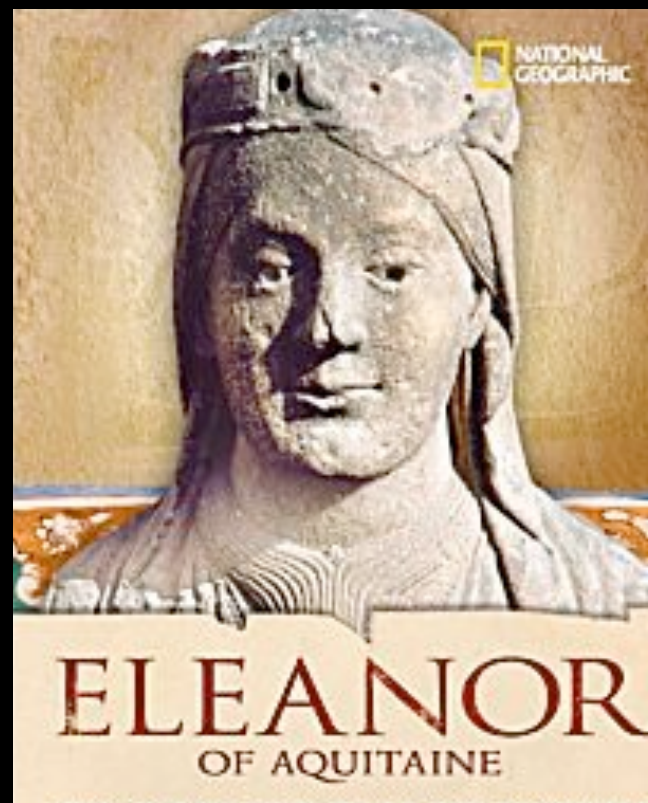








Eleanor of Aquitaine
Born 1122



FIRST TROUBADOR POET



Duke William IX
Occitan: *Guilhèm de Peiteus*;
French: *Guillaume de Poitiers*
(1071 – 1127),
called **the Troubadour**, was the Duke of Aquitaine and Gascony and Count of Poitou between 1086 and his death. He was also one of the leaders of the Crusade of 1101. Though his political and military achievements have a certain historical importance, he is best known as **the earliest troubadour** — a vernacular lyric poet in the Occitan language — **whose work survived.**

in Song 5, he describes how he deceived two women.

In a striking departure from the typical attitude toward women in the period, William seems to have held at least one woman in particularly high esteem, composing several poems in homage to this woman, who he refers to as *midons* (master):

Every joy must abase itself,
and every might obey
in the presence of Mi Dons, (Donna?)
for the sweetness of her welcome,
for her beautiful and gentle look;
and a man who wins the joy of her love
will live a hundred years.
The joy of her can make the sick man well again,
her wrath can make a well man die,

His frankness, wit, and vivacity caused scandal and won admiration at the same time. He is among the first Romance vernacular poets of the Middle Ages, one of the founders of a tradition that would culminate in Dante, Petrarch, and François Villon.

Ezra Pound mentions him in *Canto VIII*:xt

A musing on mortality: *Pos de cantar m'es pres talenz*
(*Since I have the desire to sing,*
I'll write a verse for which I'll grieve)

I have given up all I loved so much:
chivalry and pride;
and since it pleases God,
I accept it all,
that He may keep me by Him.

I enjoin my friends, upon my death,
all to come and do me great honor,
since I have held joy and delight
far and near, and in my abode.

Thus I give up joy and delight,
and squirrel and grey and sable furs.



William X (1099 – 9 April 1137), Duke of Aquitaine 1126 to 1137.

He was the son of William IX by his second wife, Philippa of Toulouse.

William was born in Toulouse during the brief period when his parents ruled the capital. His birth is recorded in the *Chronicle of Saint-Maixent* for the year 1099: ("a son was born to Count William, named William like himself"). Later that same year, much to Philippa's ire, Duke William IX mortgaged Toulouse, and then left on Crusade. Philippa and her infant son William X were left in Poitiers.

1121 William X married Aenor de Châtelleraut, William had three children with Aenor:

- Eleanor, who later became heiress to the Duchy;
- and is best known to history as Eleanor of Aquitaine;
- Petronilla, who married Raoul I of Vermandois;
- William Aigret, who died at age 4 in 1130, about the time their mother Aenor de Châtelleraut died.

Marriage of Eleanor and future King Louis VII, 1137





Eleanor's gift to Louis

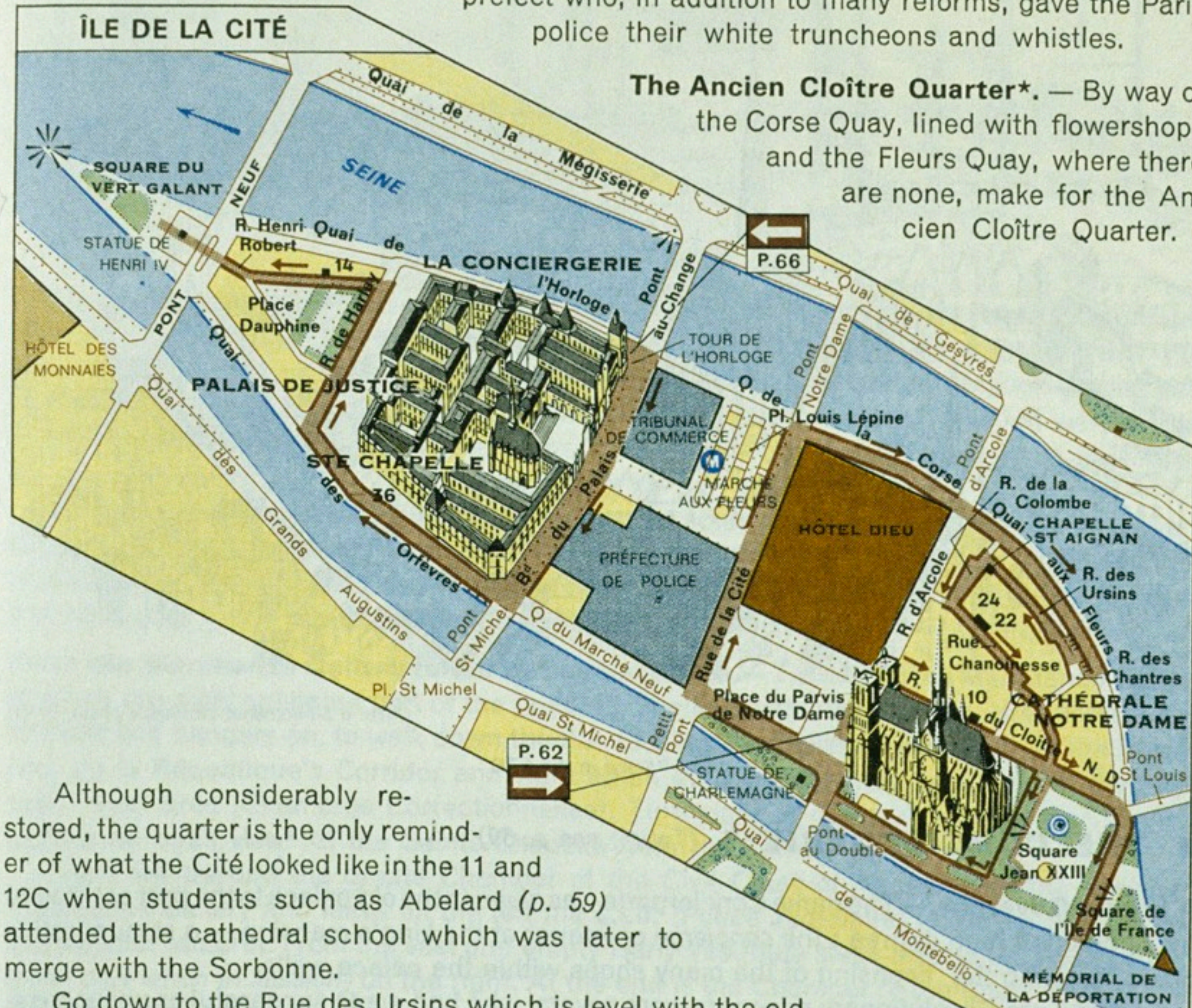
Eleanor to Paris: Queen of France, 1137-1152





have surrounded the square on three sides since the Second Empire. On Sundays birds replace the flowers for sale in the square named after the popular prefect who, in addition to many reforms, gave the Paris police their white truncheons and whistles.

The Ancien Cloître Quarter*. — By way of the Corse Quay, lined with flowershops and the Fleurs Quay, where there are none, make for the Ancien Cloître Quarter.

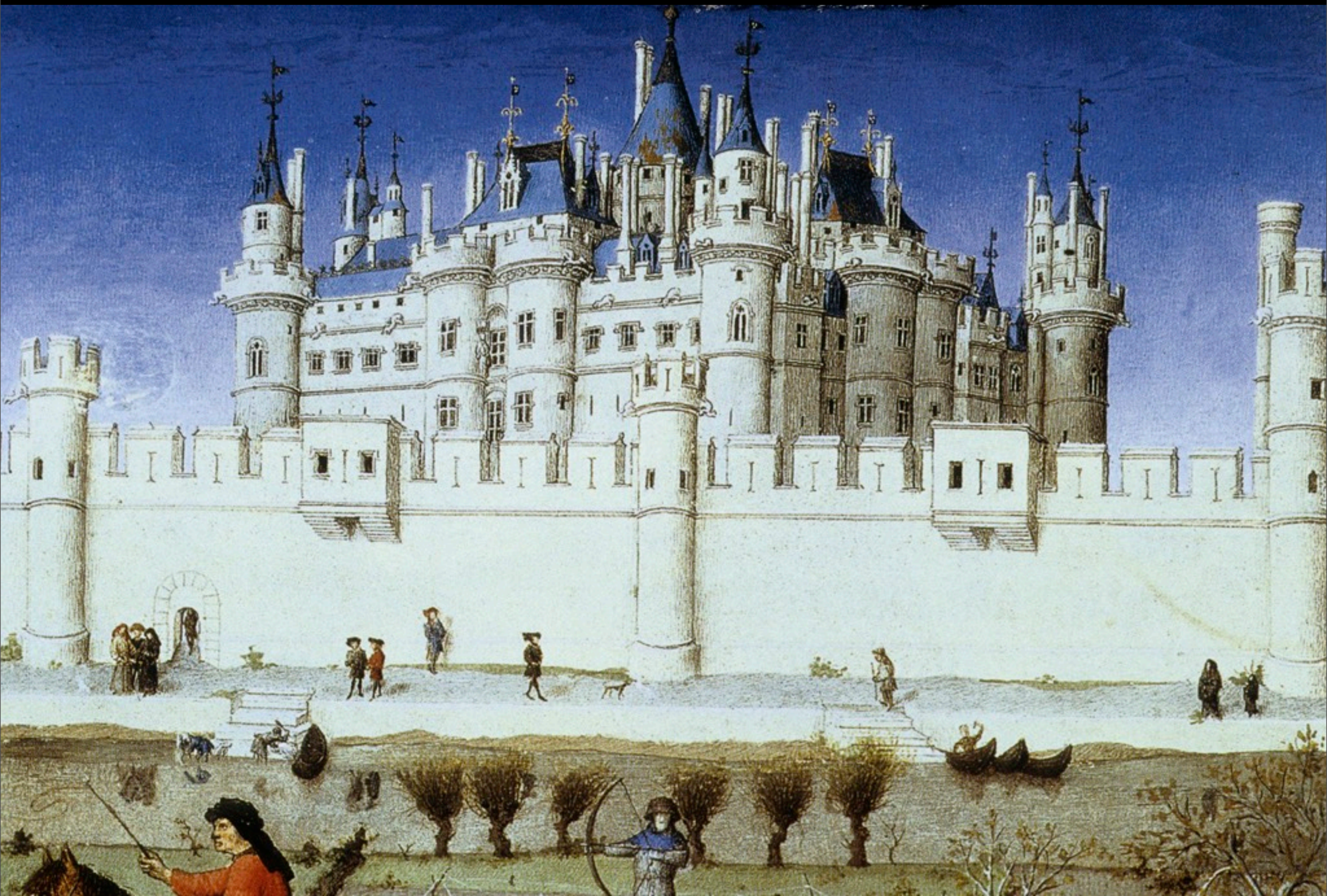


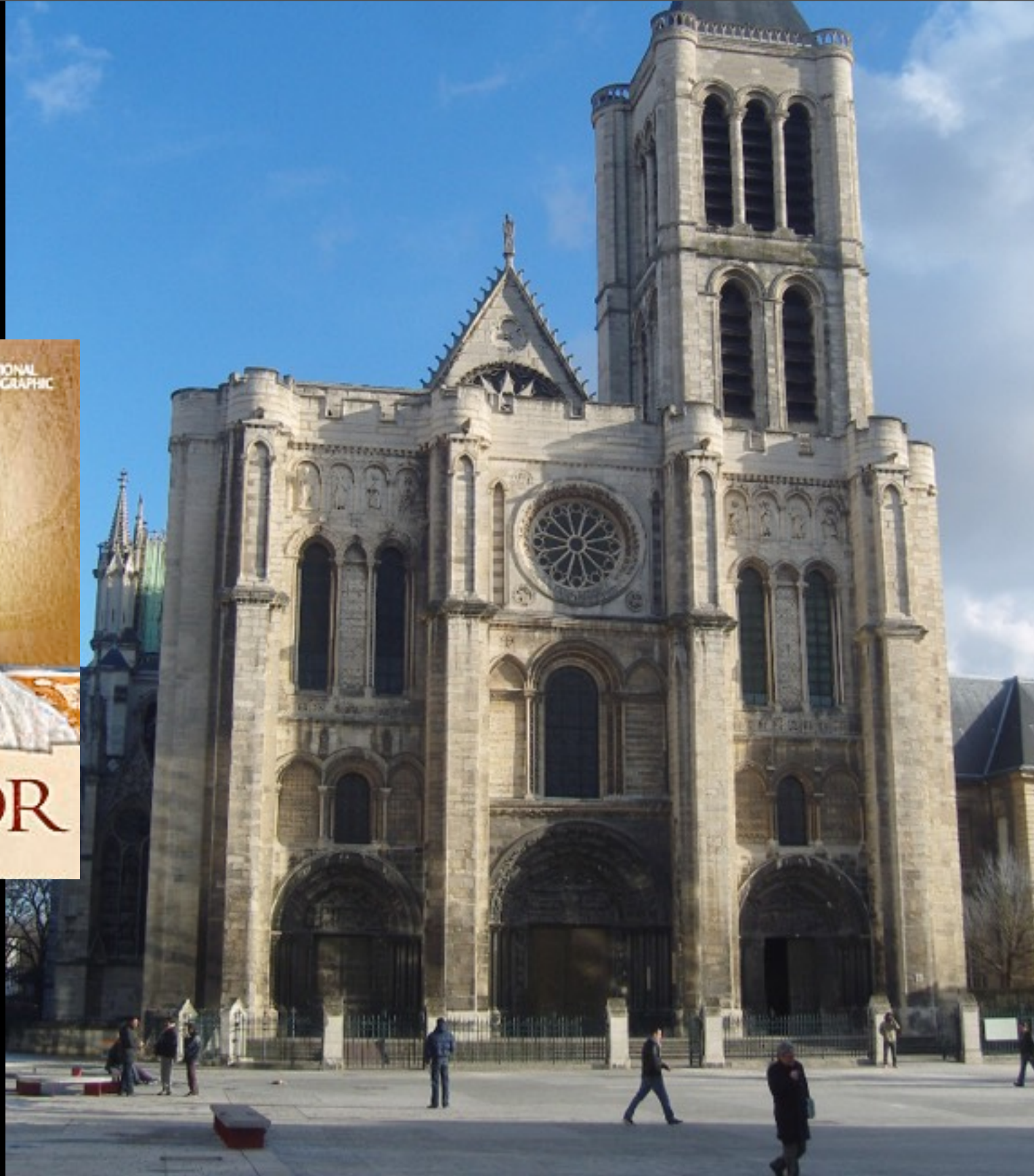
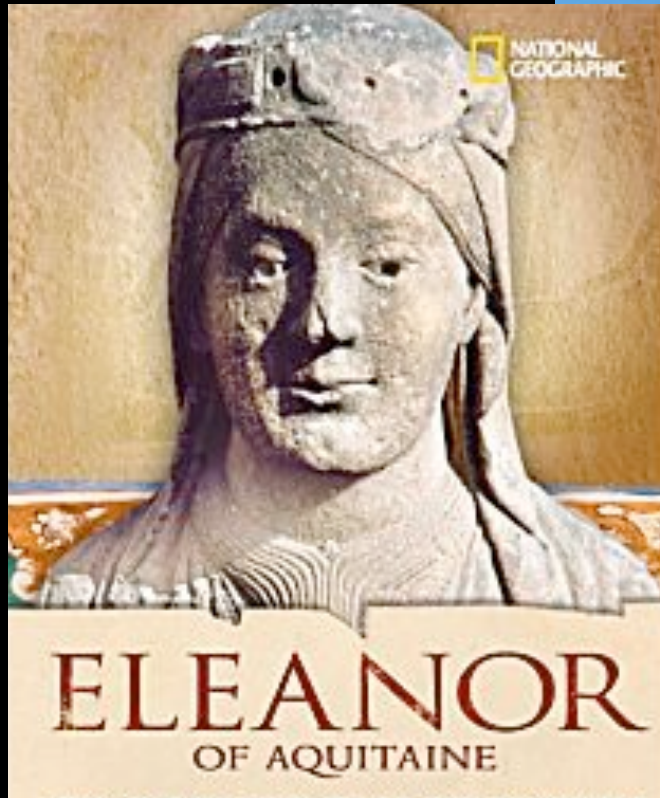
Although considerably re-stored, the quarter is the only reminder of what the Cité looked like in the 11 and 12C when students such as Abelard (p. 59) attended the cathedral school which was later to merge with the Sorbonne.

Go down to the Rue des Ursins which is level with the old









Basilica of Saint Denis, Paris
Dedicated: 1144, Louis VII & Eleanor



Liberation from gravity.
Transformation of stone
into something light and
airy

Romanesque: stones are
there to hold up building

Gothic: stone vaults &
flying buttress raise up
ceiling

allow glass “walls”

to create a

“crown of light”
a vertical ecstasy

Basilica of Saint Denis, Paris

Dedicated: 1144, Louis VII & Eleanor



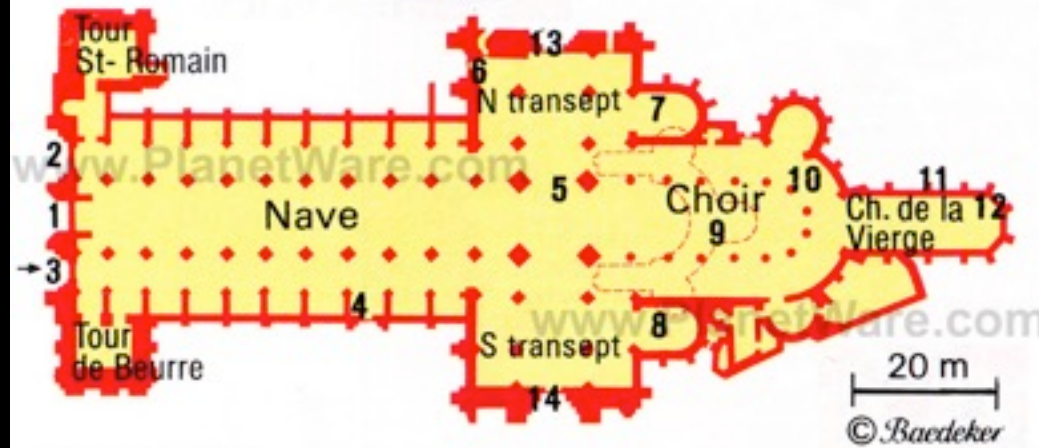




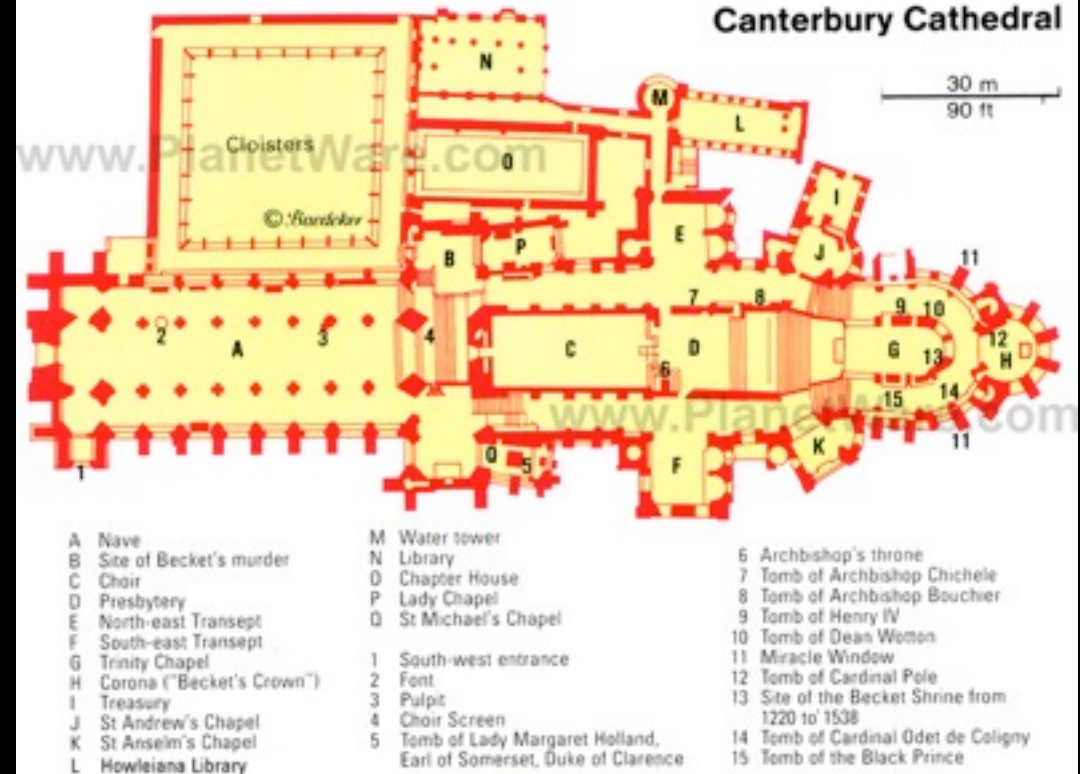
PARIS 1150
The Gothic Revolution
1. up to the heavens
“verticality”
2. universal
encyclopedic
3.”manifestatio”
show how it works
4.”concordance”
unify themes
unify all arts
5. Trinitarian
Father, Son, Spirit
Fight, Pray, Work
Heaven, Hell, Purgatory



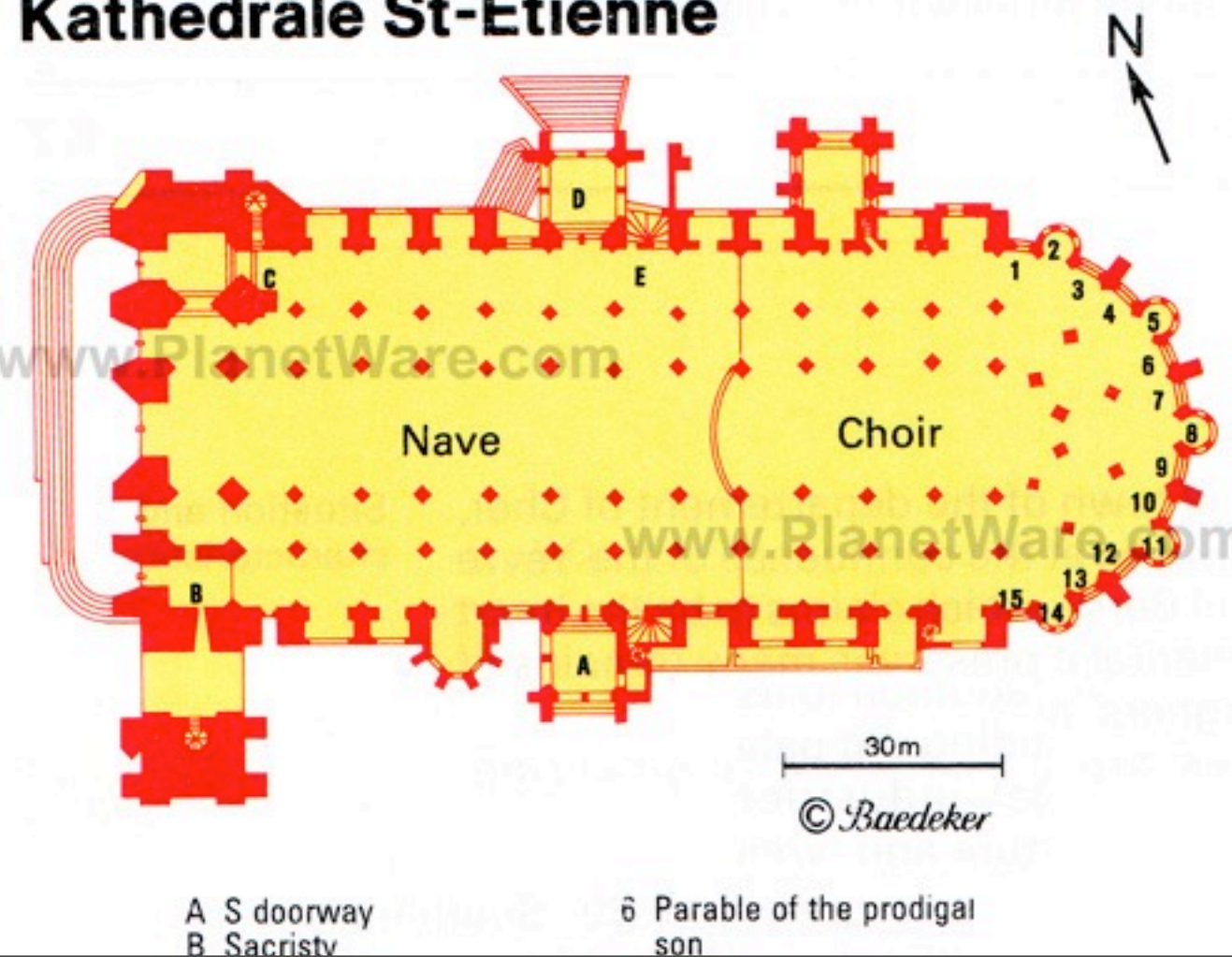
Rouen Cathedral



Canterbury Cathedral



Bourges Cathedral Kathedrale St-Etienne

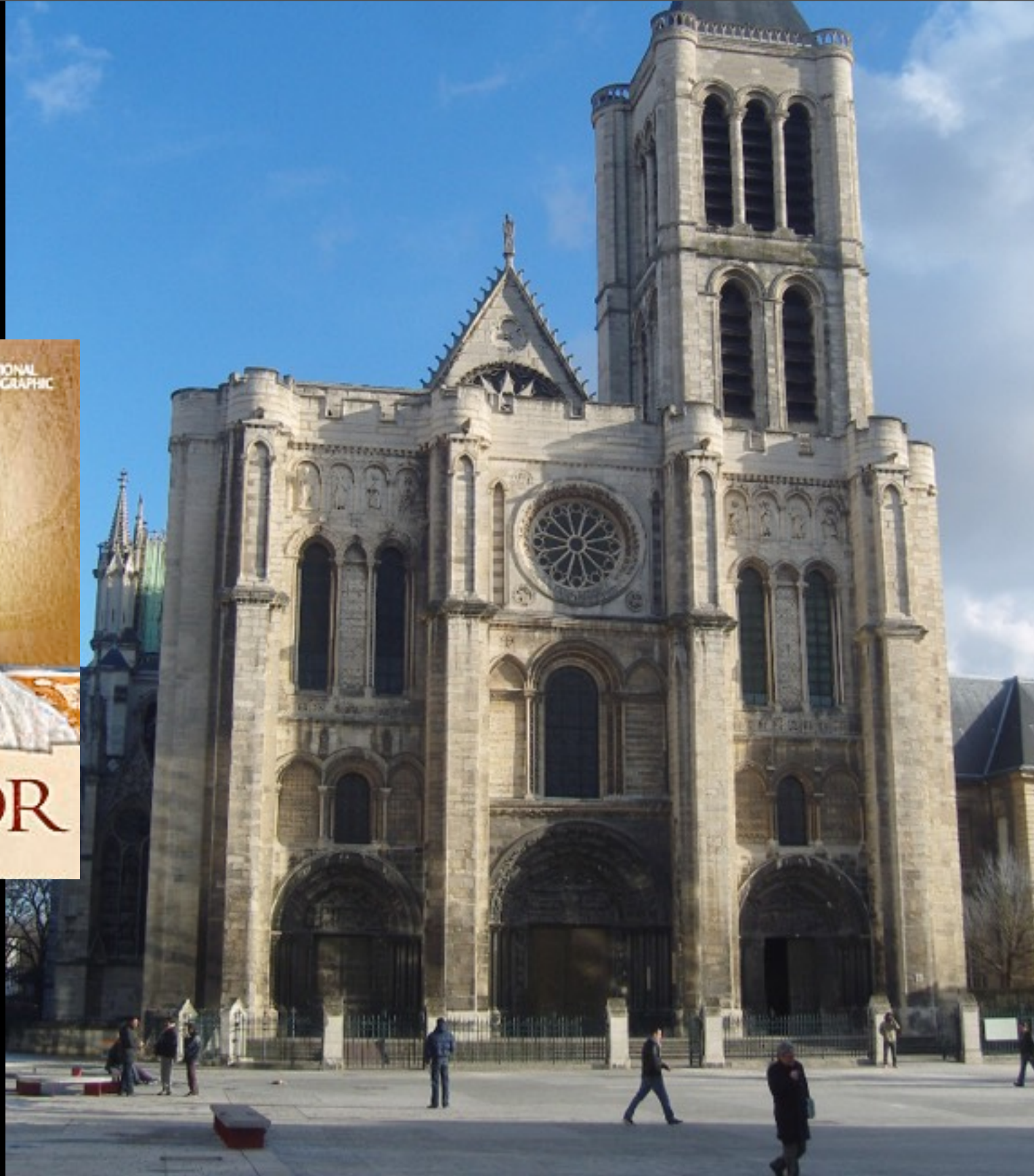
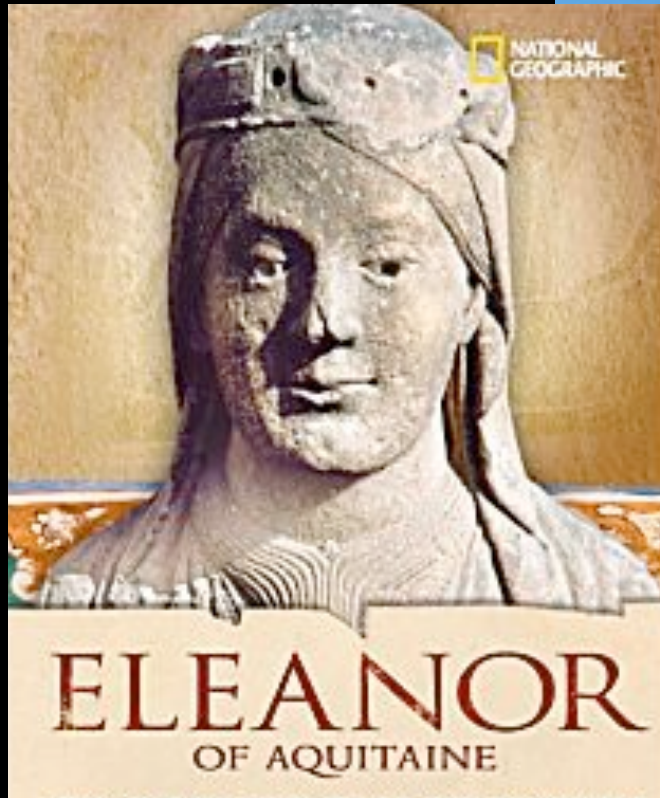






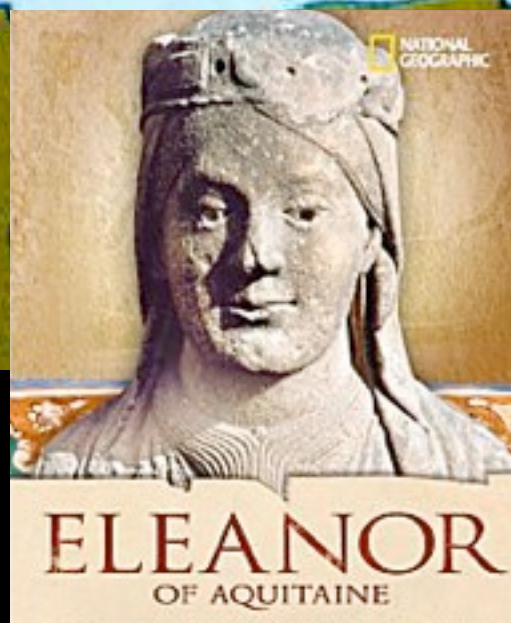
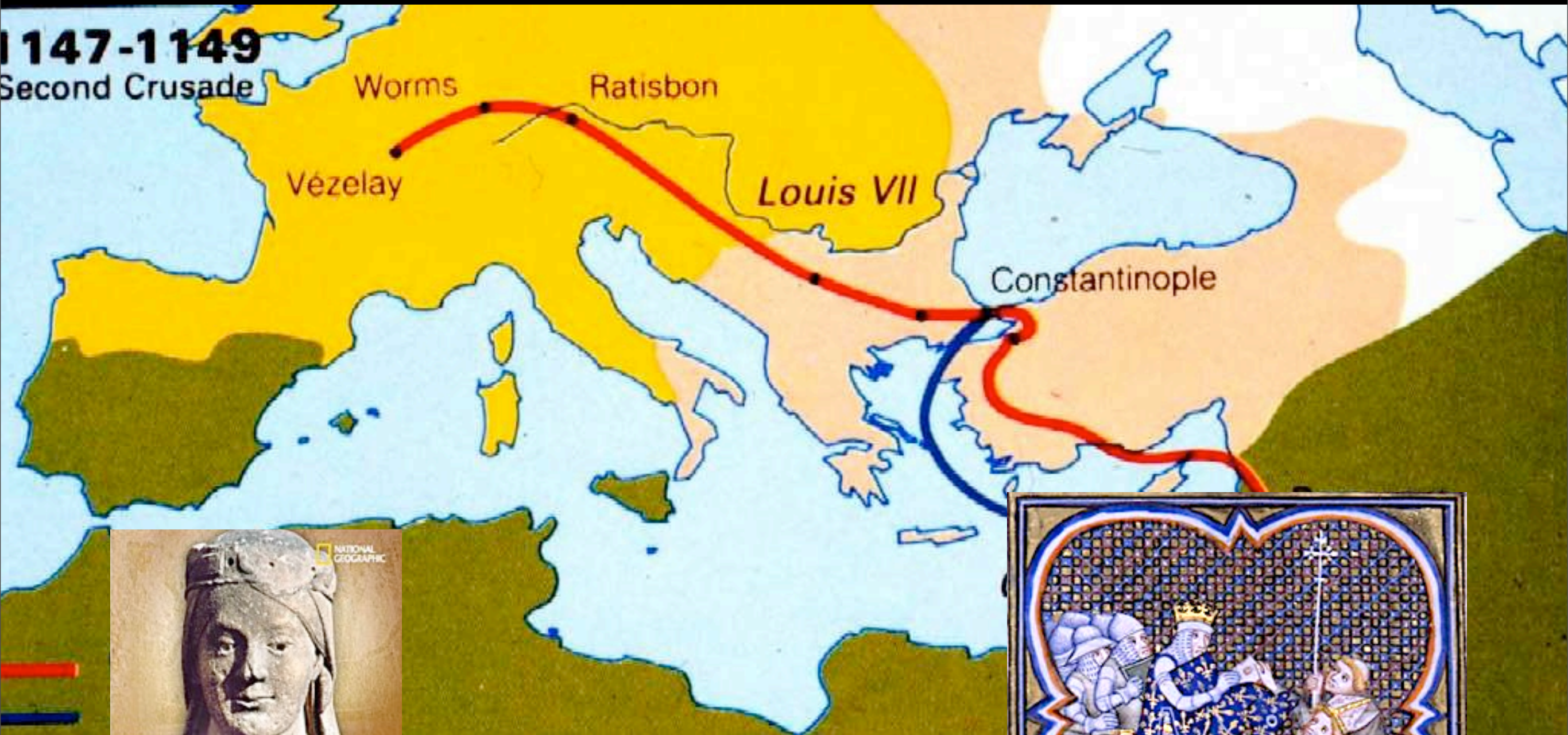




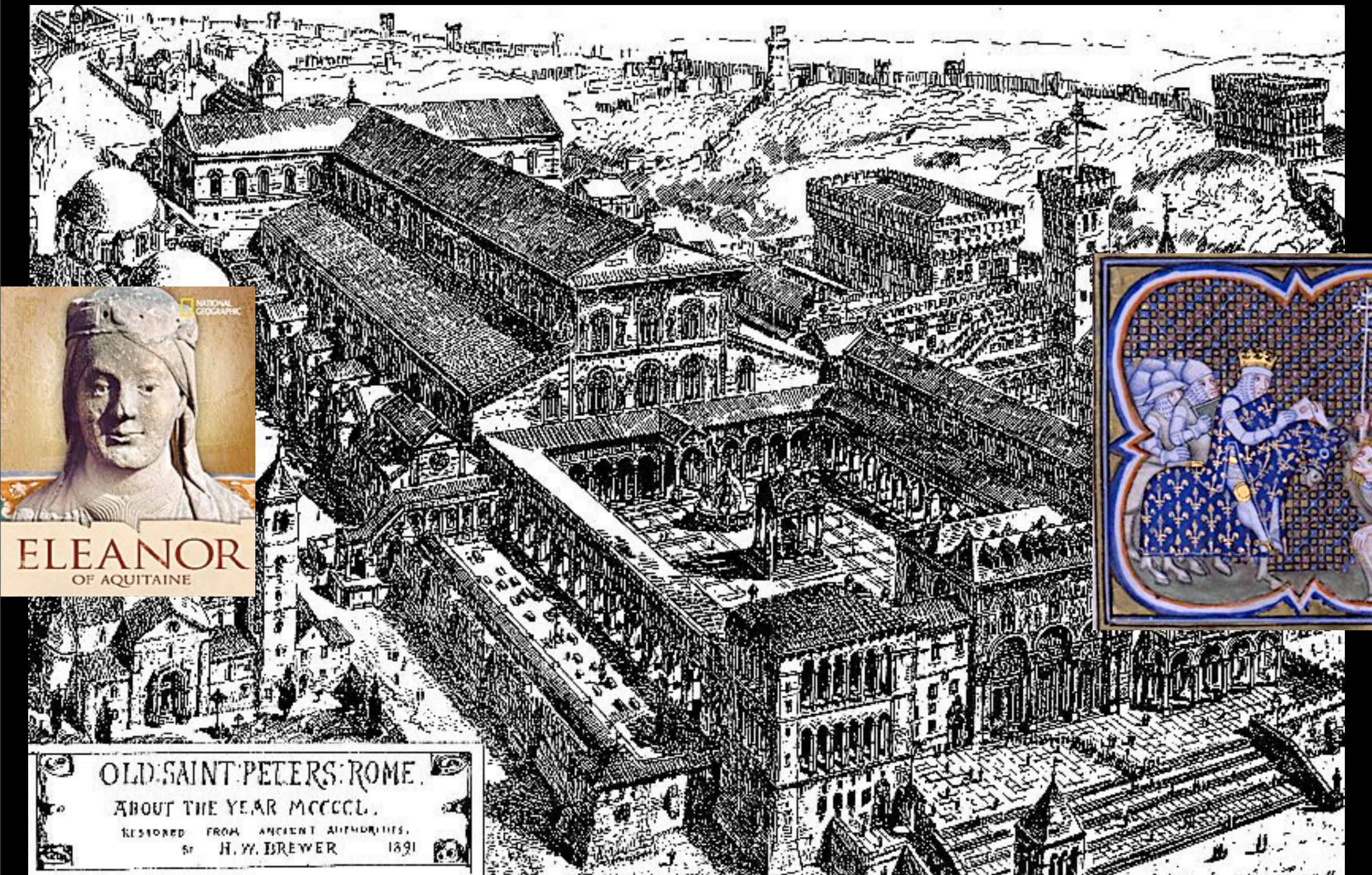


Basilica of Saint Denis, Paris
Dedicated: 1144, Louis VII & Eleanor

THE SECOND CRUSADE LED BY LOUIS VII ELEANOR INSISTS ON GOING TOO Stop to see the Pope on way home.



"Your Holy Father I want a divorce."



Trouble between Eleanor and Louis VII



Trouble in Paris; No male heir from Eleanor; “Get rid of her”



Louis loves her. But gives in.



Mar 1152 Marriage annulled
between Louis VII and Queen Eleanor

Eleanor co-operates; a new friend.



Young (19) handsome
Duke Henry of Normandy

April, 1152 Eleanor Retires to her Castle in Poitiers



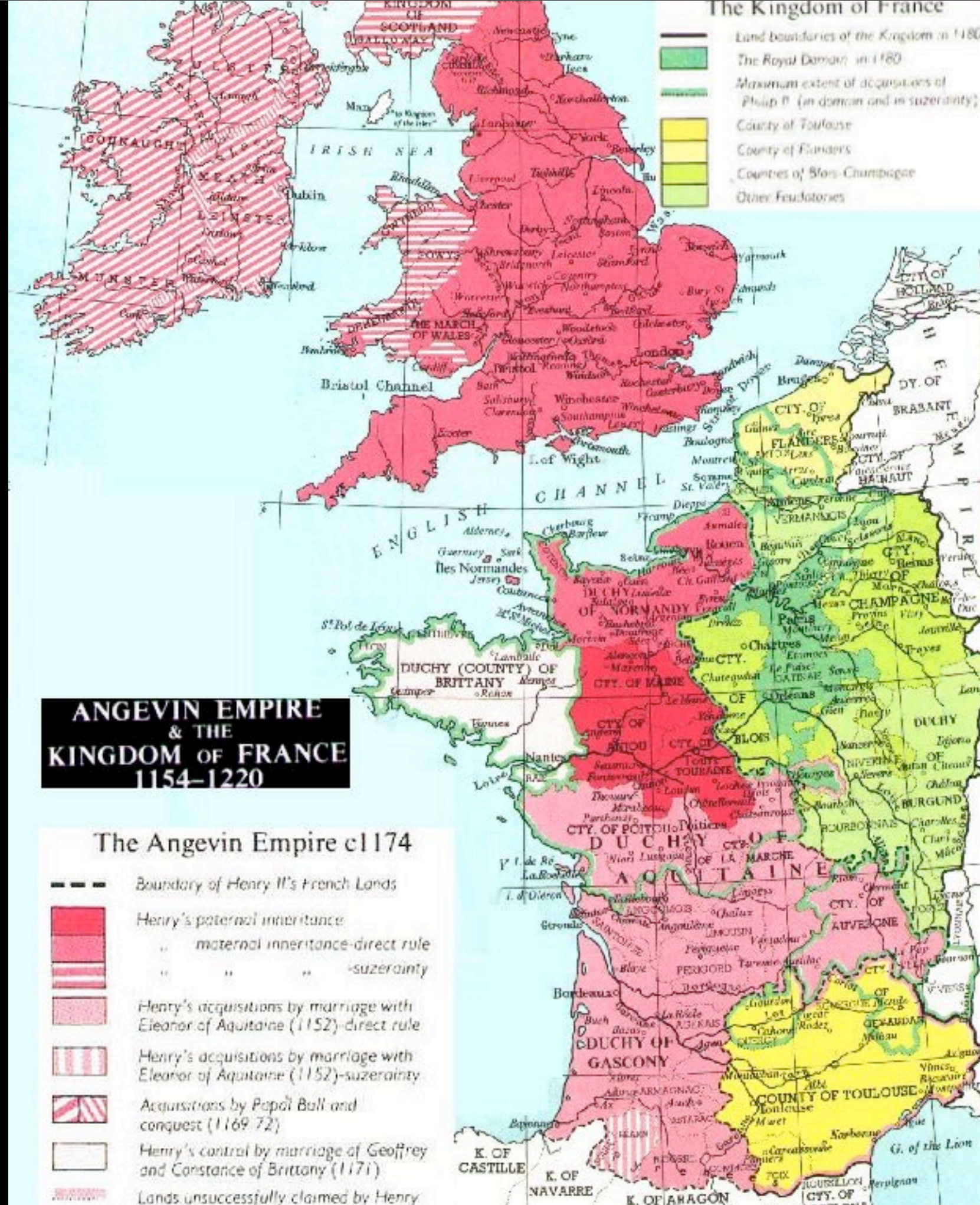
Retains
her
Duchy
1/4 of
all France.



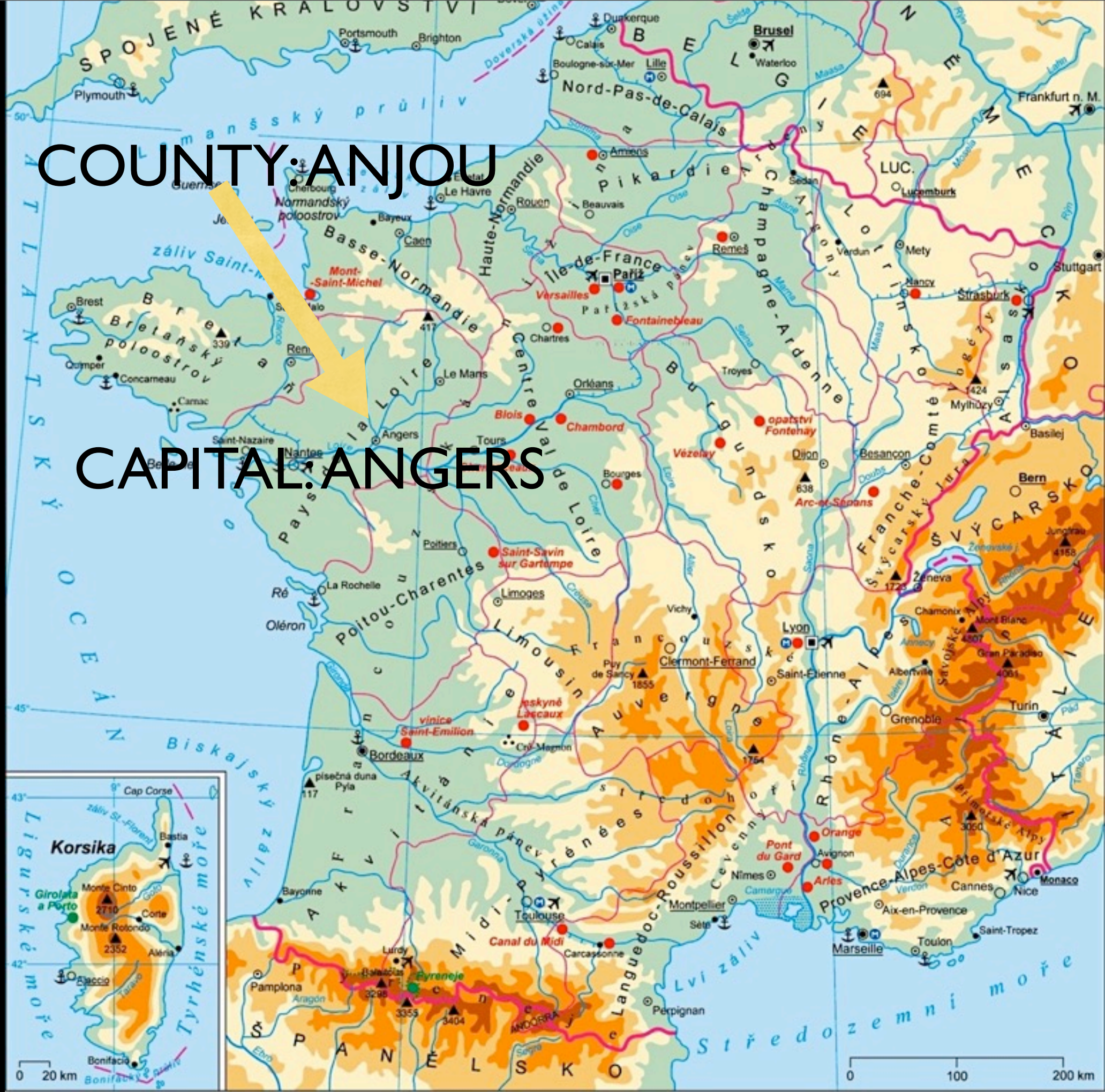
CASTLE OF POITIERS



May 1152, Duchess Eleanor of Aquitaine
Marries Henry Duke of Normandy



1152
Birth of the
Angevin
Empire.
Lands of Eleanor
(Aquitaine)
join
Lands of Henry
(Normandy)



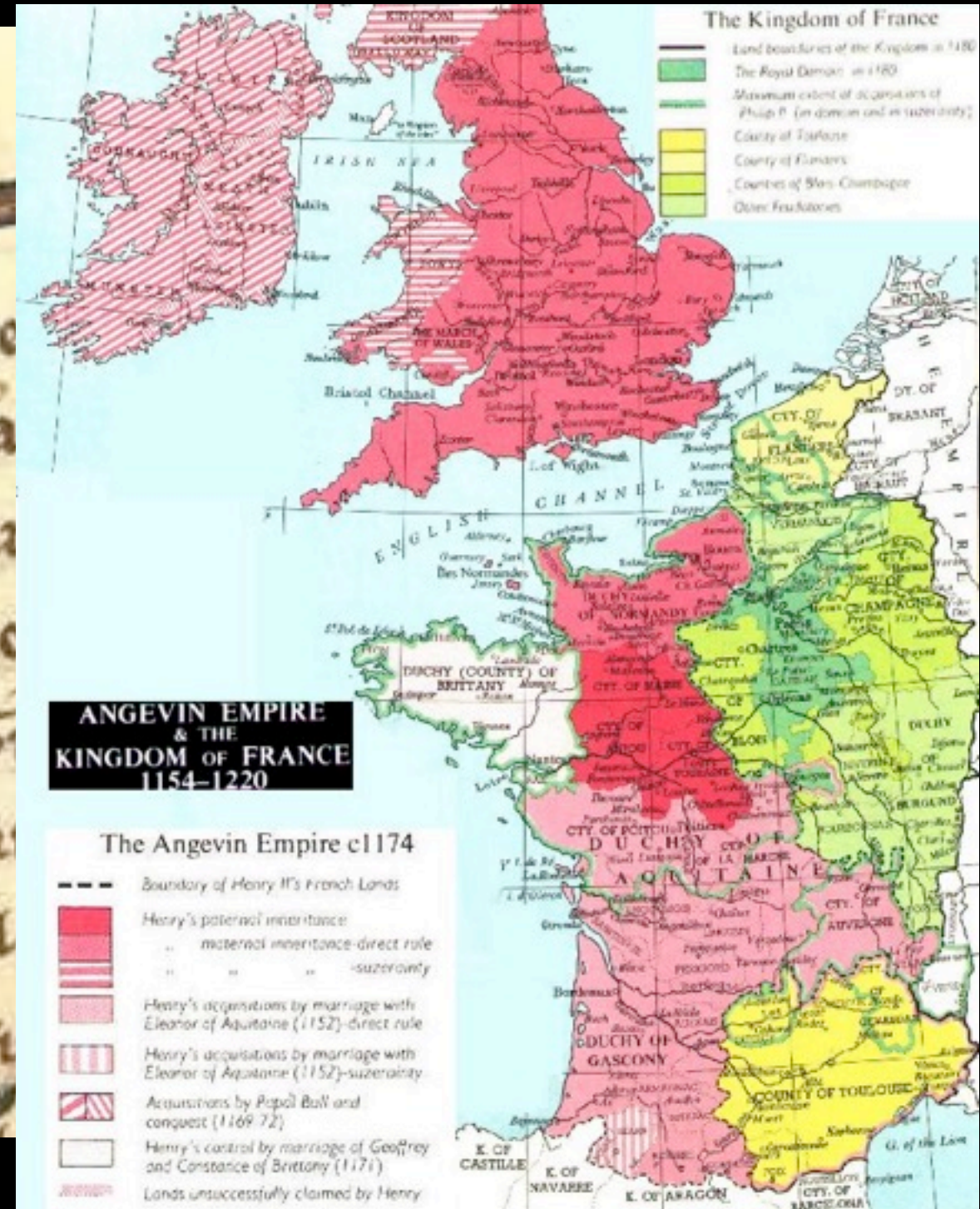
COUNTY: ANJOU

CAPITAL: ANGERS





1154, Henry inherits Crown of England



1154, King Henry II (age 21) and Queen Eleanor of England
Louis VII remarries, has a son, Philip



1154, King Henry II and Queen Eleanor of England



Henry and Eleanor, Partners 1154- 1164



Children of Eleanor of Aquitaine

Marie, Countess of Champagne

Alix, Countess of Blois

William IX, Count of Poitiers

Henry the Young King

Matilda, Duchess of Saxony

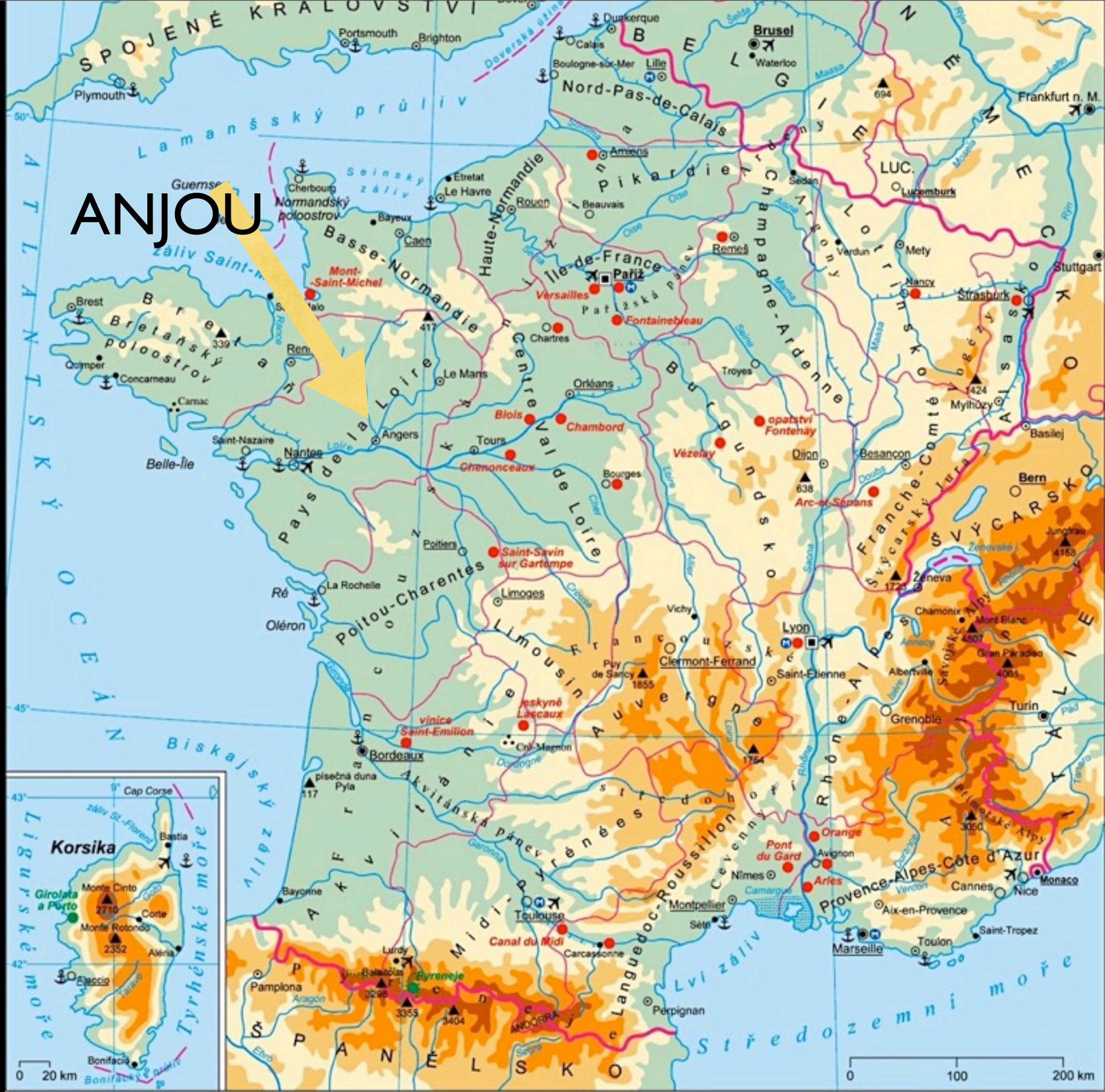
Richard I, King of England

Geoffrey II, Duke of Brittany

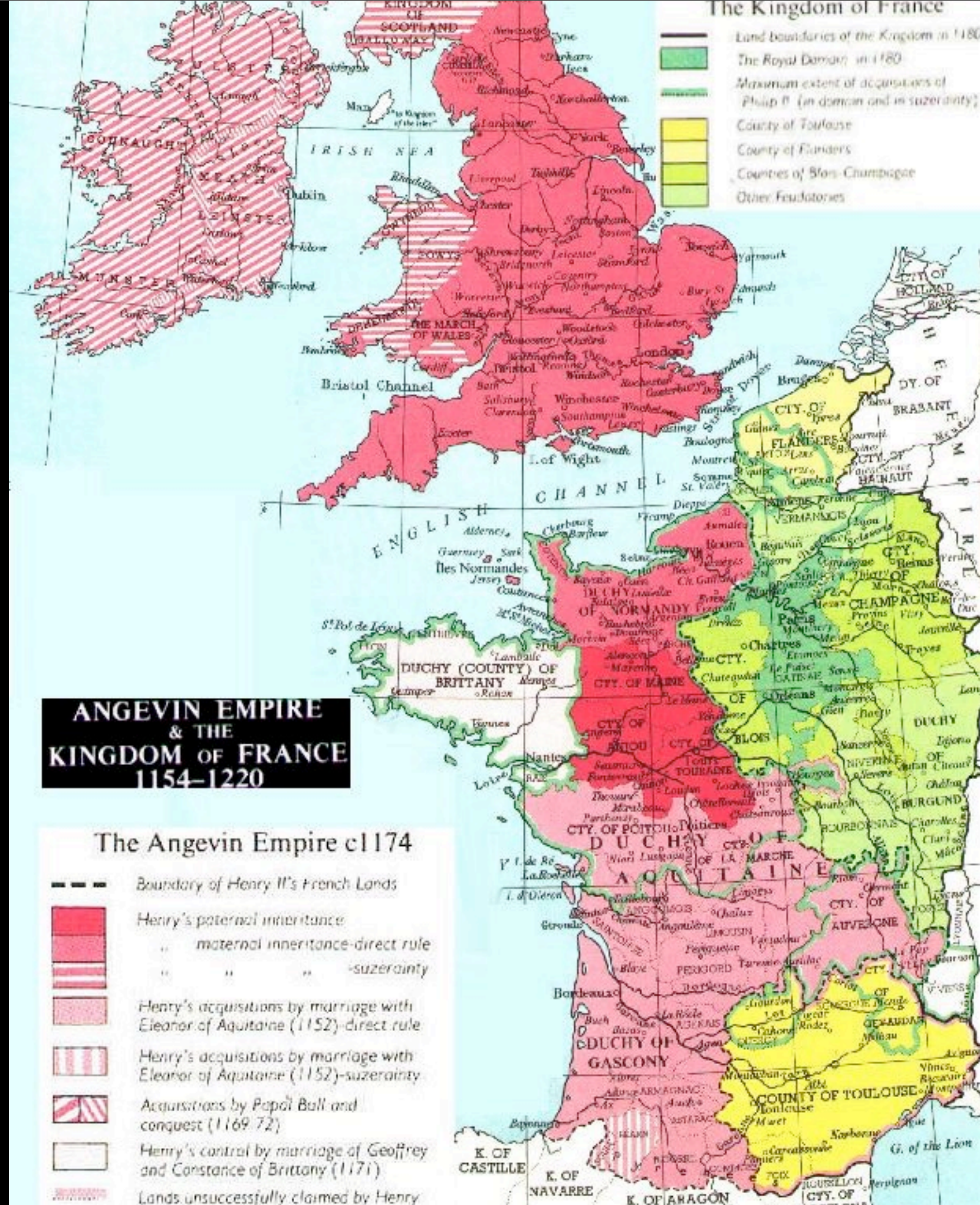
Eleanor, Queen of Castile

Joan, Queen of Sicily

John, King of England



ANJOU





Henry II and Thomas Becket

Henry II and Thomas Becket







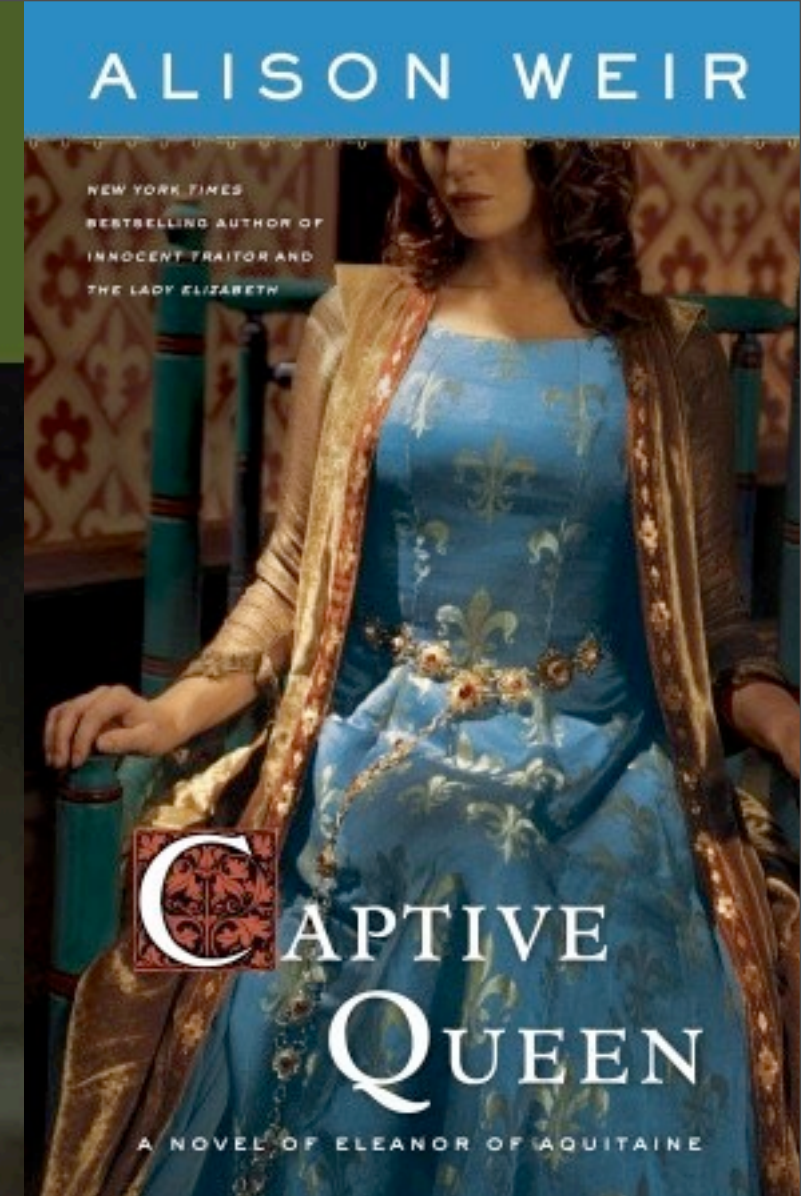
Henry II does public penance for the murder of Thomas Becket



Trouble Between Henry and Eleanor



**What shall we hang?
The holly, or each other?**



*Merry Christmas from Grumpy
Eleanor of Aquitaine*





Fair Rosamund Clifford



Winchester Castle

1180, Death of King Louis VII, new young king, Philip II



New
relationship
between
Richard
(Anthony
Hopkins)
& King of
France

New
King of
France
Young
Handsome
Dynamic
Timothy
Dalton



New Prince of Wales
Richard

1183
Royal Family
rocked by
death of
heir to the
throne:
Prince Henry





1189, Death of King Henry II King Richard the Lionhearted





Burial of Henry II here at the Abbey of Fontevraud

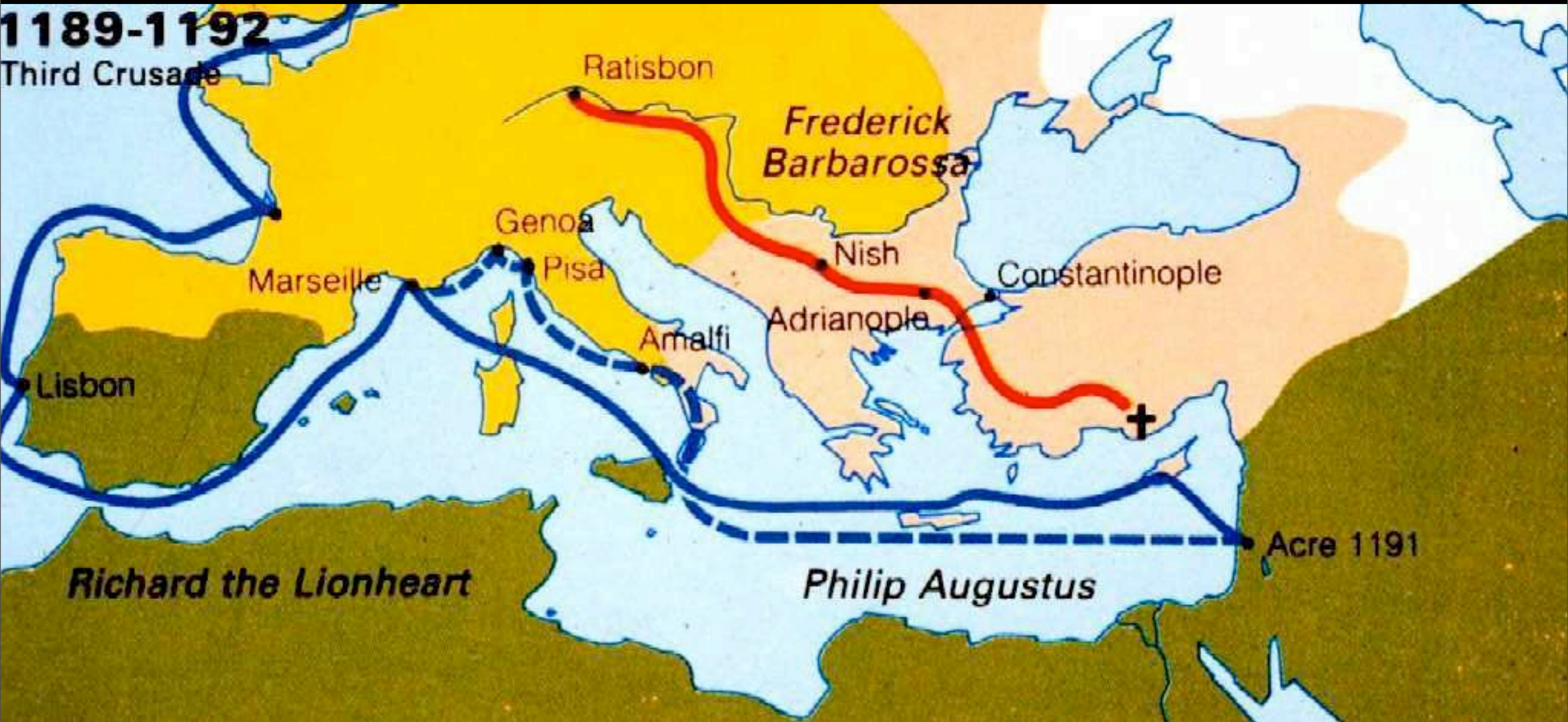




Coronation
of
King
Richard I
London
1189



KING RICHARD GOES ON THIRD CRUSADE 1189-1192



Richard Meets Saladin makes peace



Richard Captured, Held for Ransom



Dunstein Castle Germany, Richard imprisoned



Dunstein Castle Germany, Richard imprisoned



THE
TROUBADOR
ON THE
ROAD

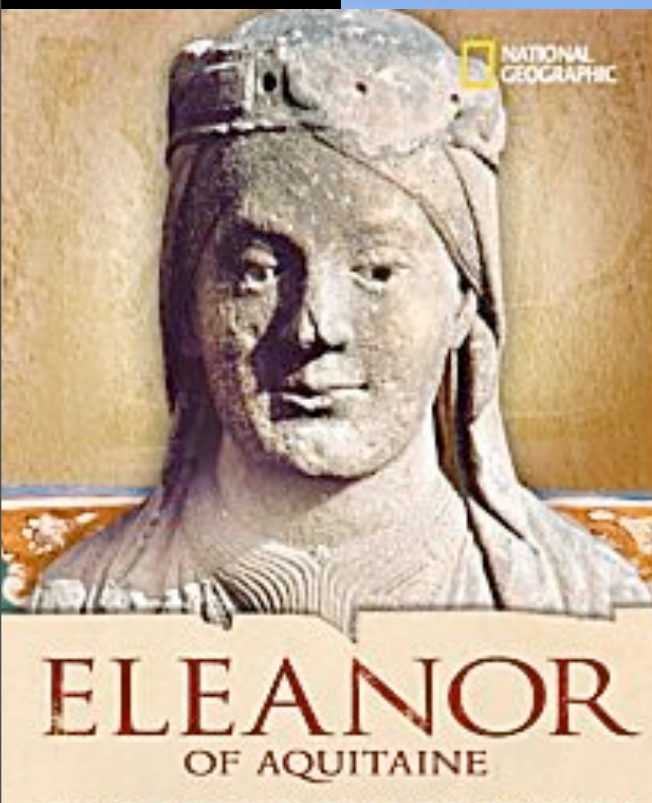


Dunstein Castle Germany, Richard imprisoned



NOW ALL EUROPE KNOWS WHERE HE IS
AUTHORITIES HAVE TO ALLOW RANSOM

Dunstein Castle Germany, Richard imprisoned Eleanor goes to work to raise the ransom



NOW ALL EUROPE KNOWS WHERE HE IS
AUTHORITIES HAVE TO ALLOW RANSOM





Convocation of Mainz, Jan 1194
All converge on historic city
All of the Holy Roman Empire
Queen Eleanor and her son Richard



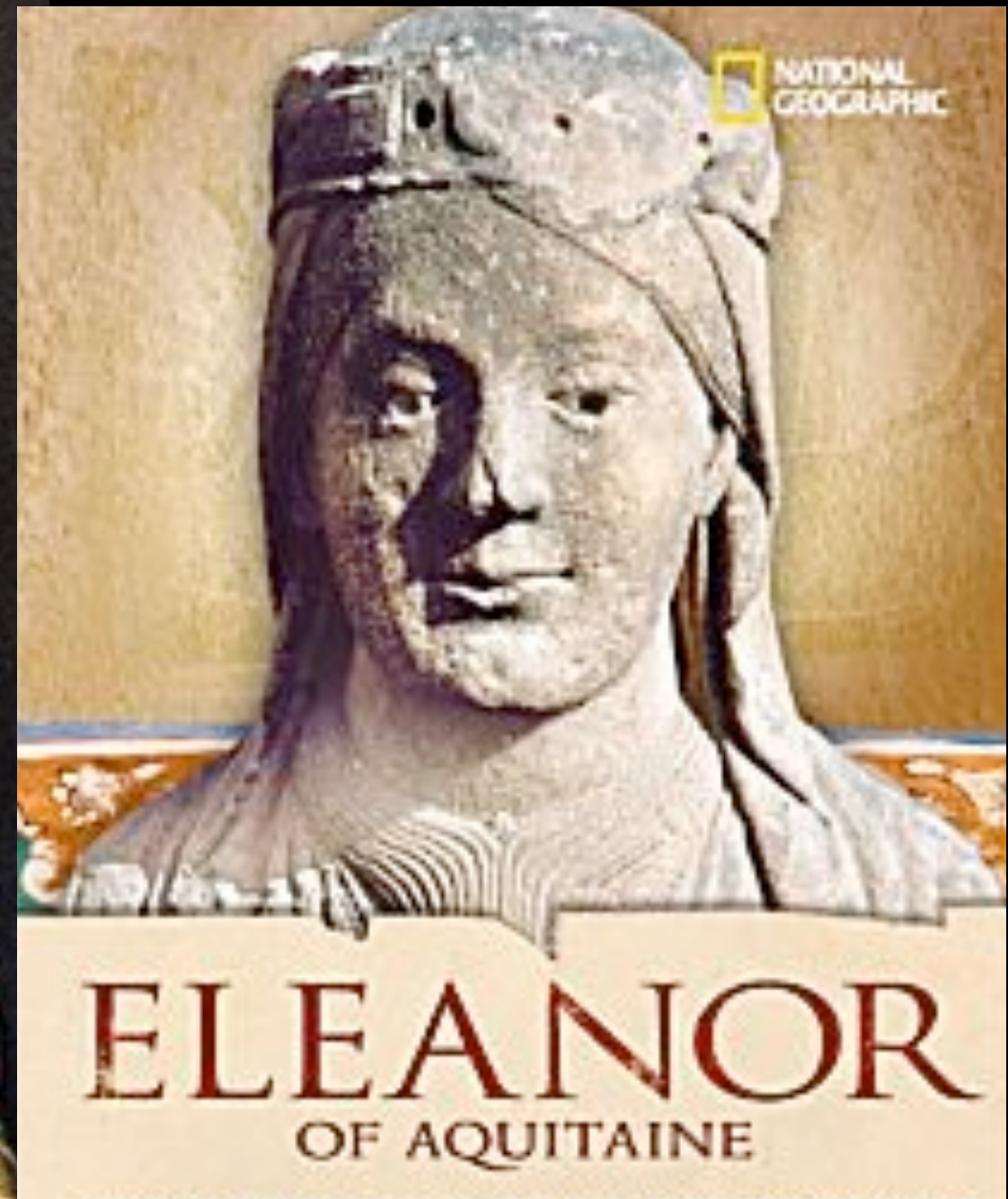
The Ransom is paid and Richard released, March 1194



Eleanor Brings King Richard Home, March 1194

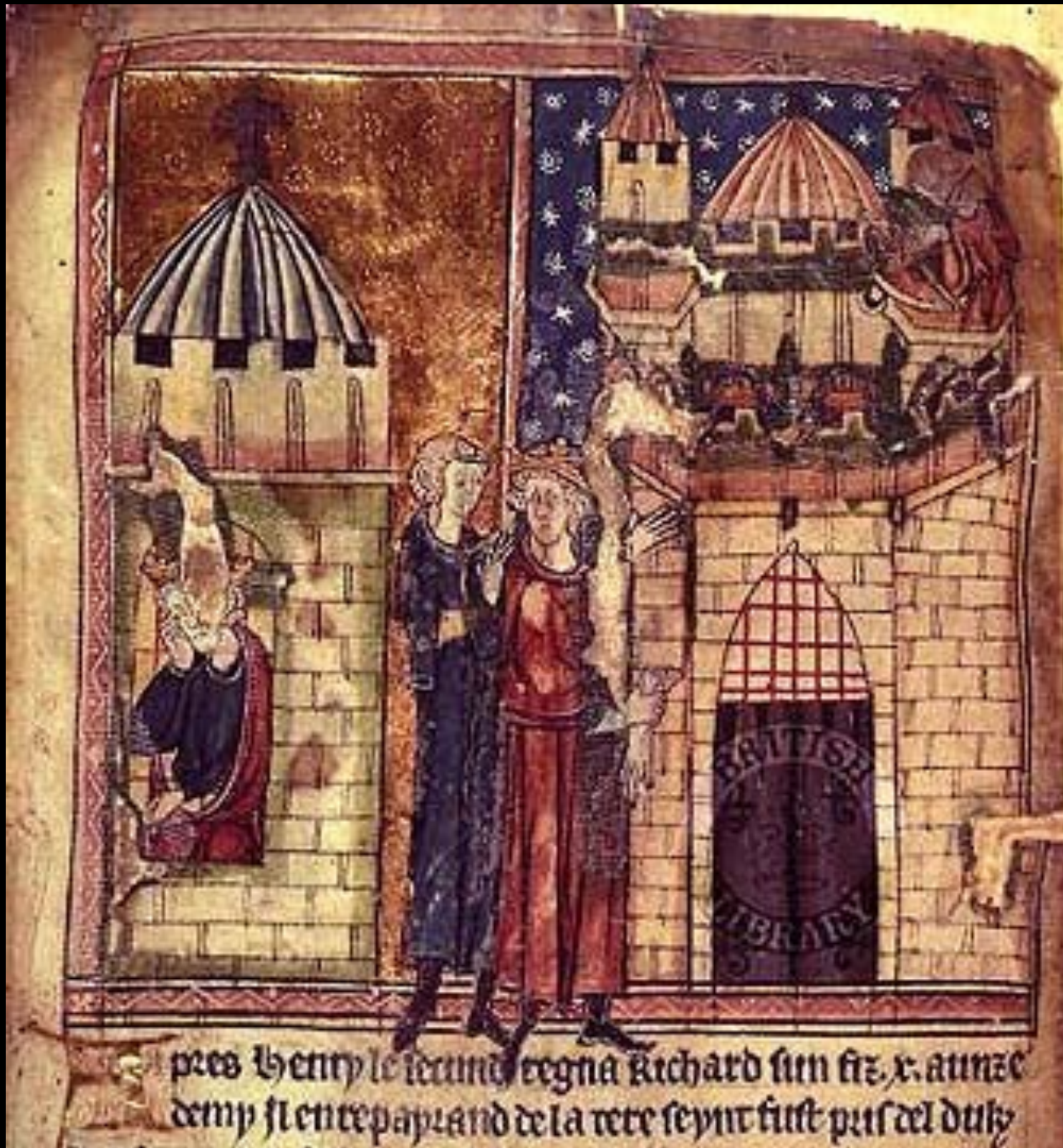




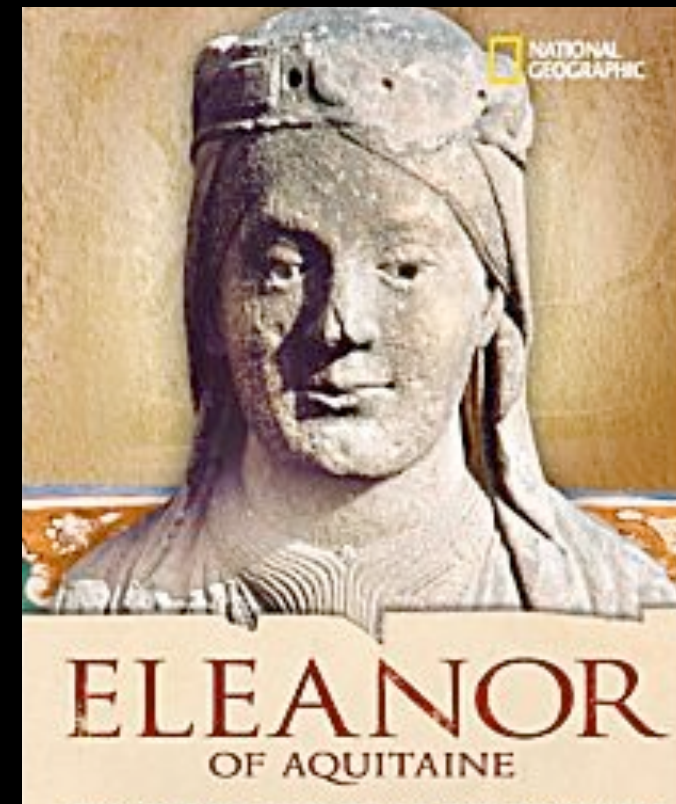


Forgive your brother.



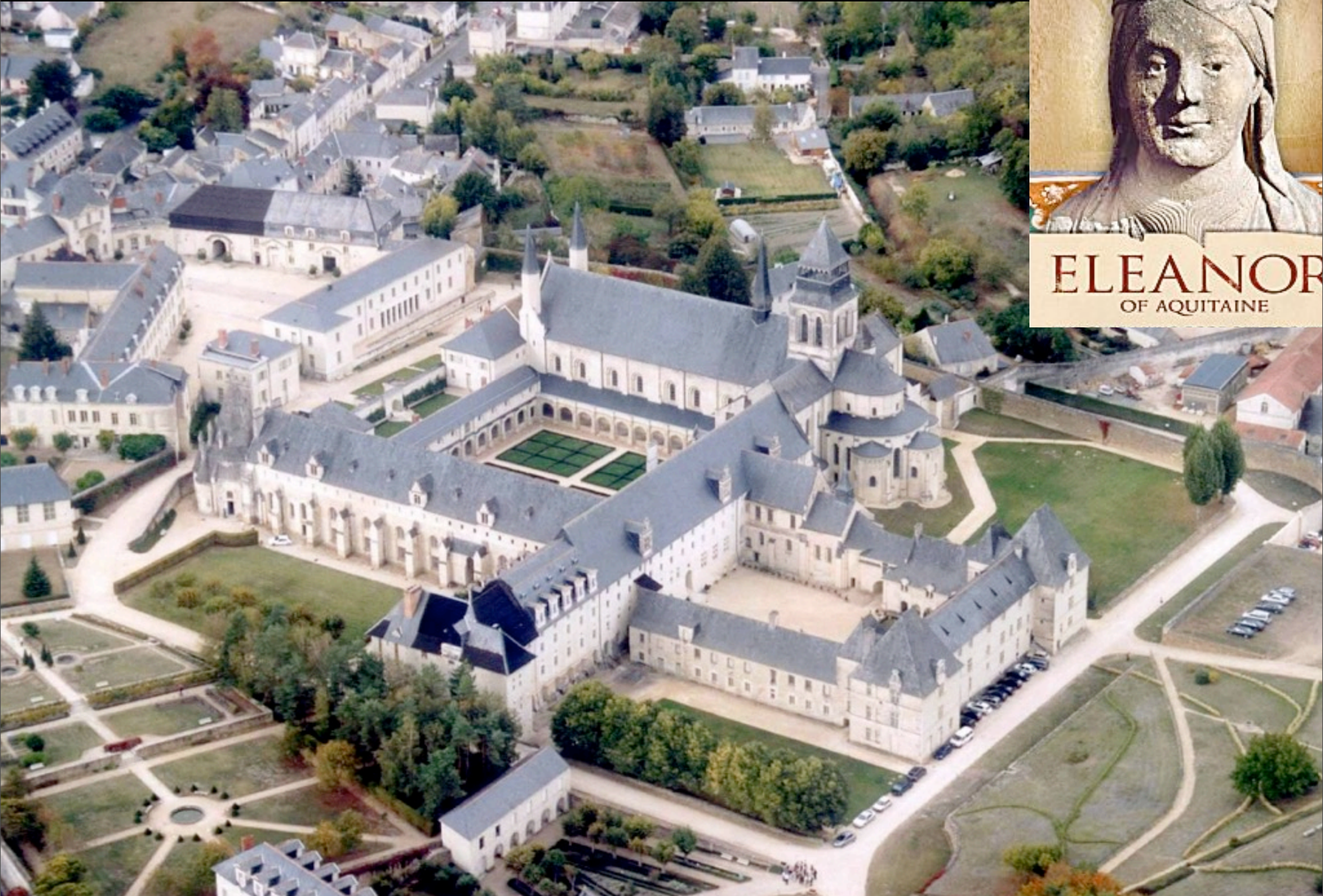


pres Henry le second regna Richard son fr. x. anze
demy si entepapand de la tete seynt fust puis del duby



Death of King Richard the Lionhearted Chalus-Chabrol, France, 1199

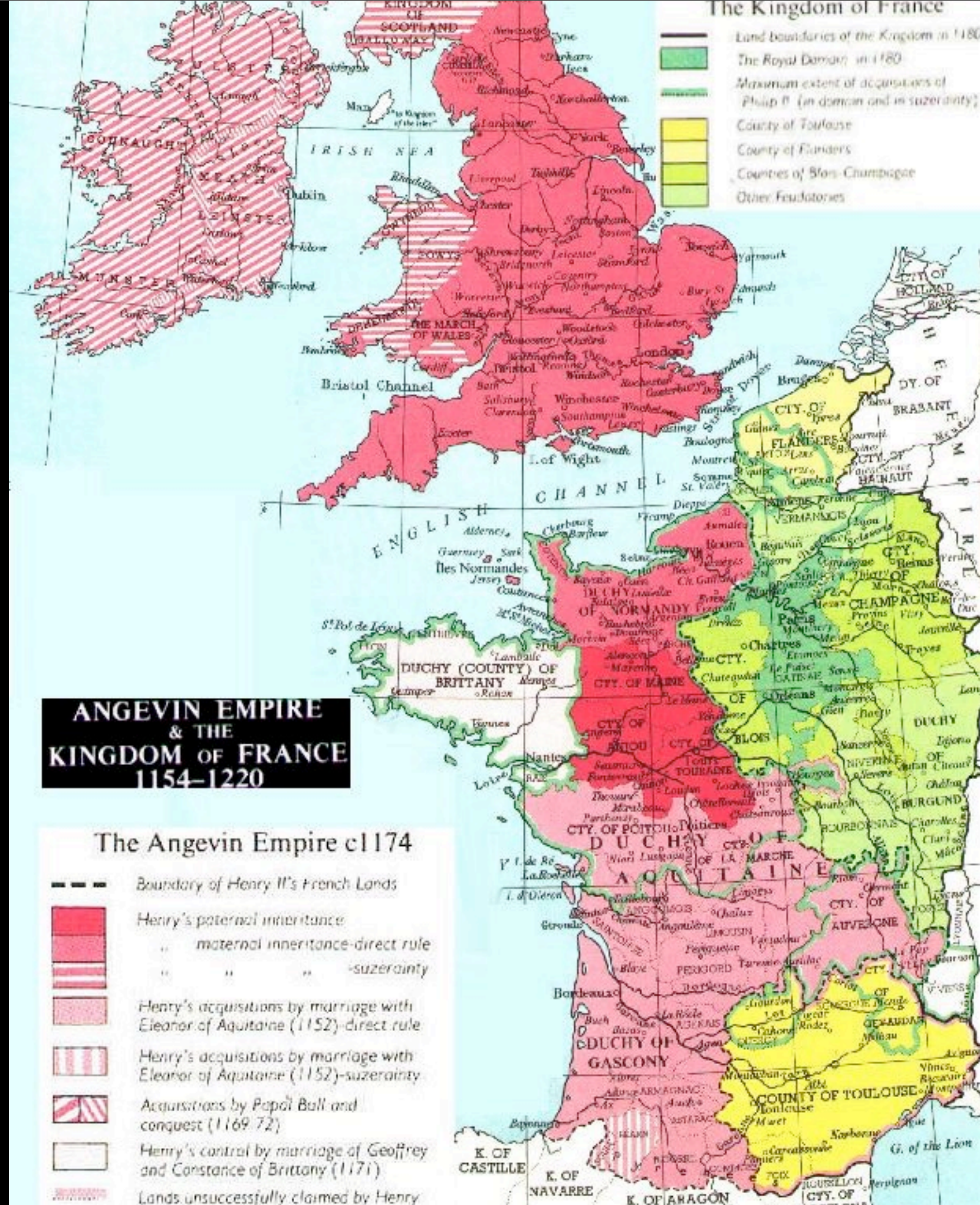
Eleanor brings her son home to Fontevraud.







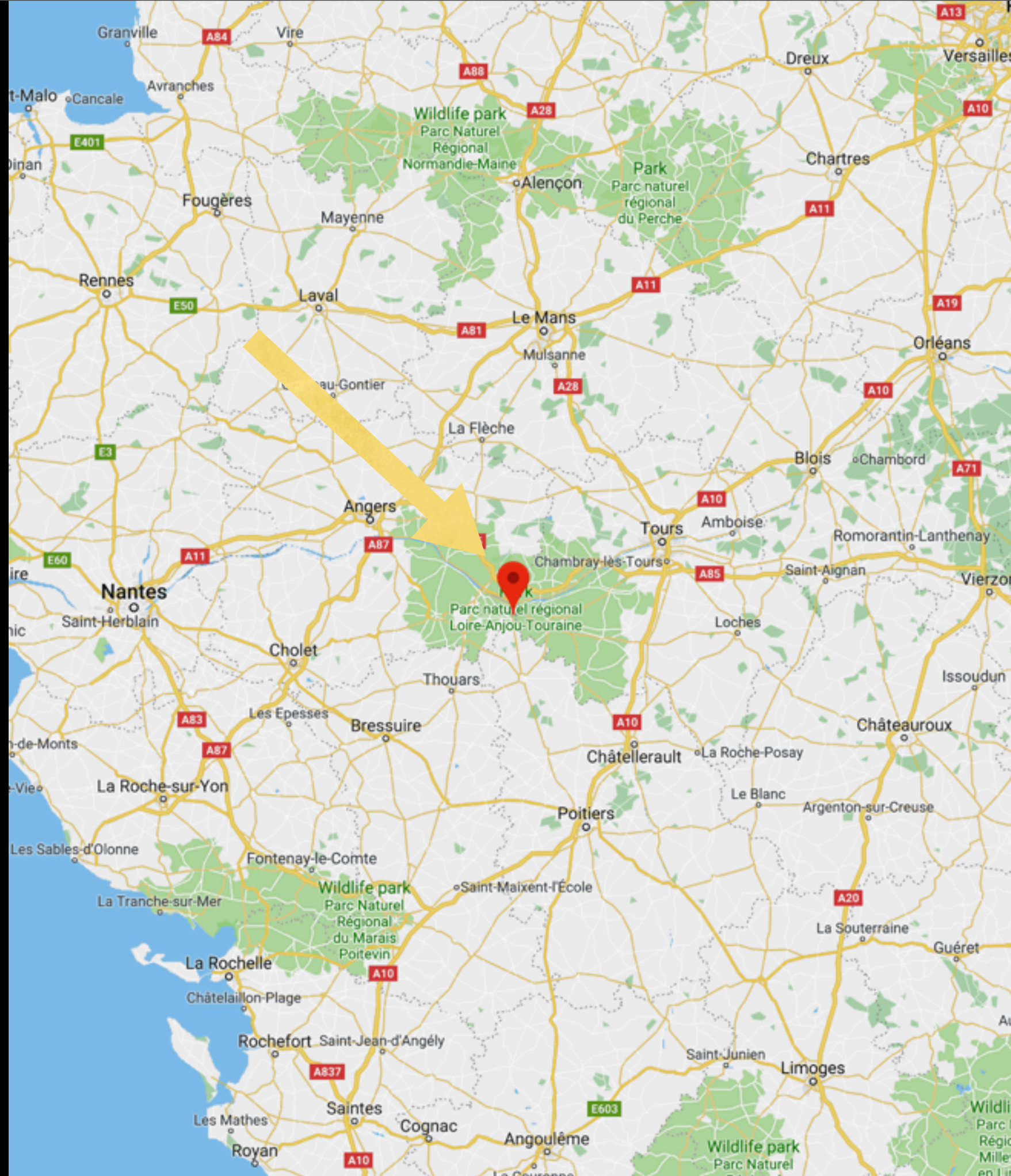
King
John
1166-1216
King of England
1199-1216











FONTEVRAUD ABBEY



FONTEVRAUD ABBEY, LOIR VALLEY



Saturday January 25, 2020













Ernst





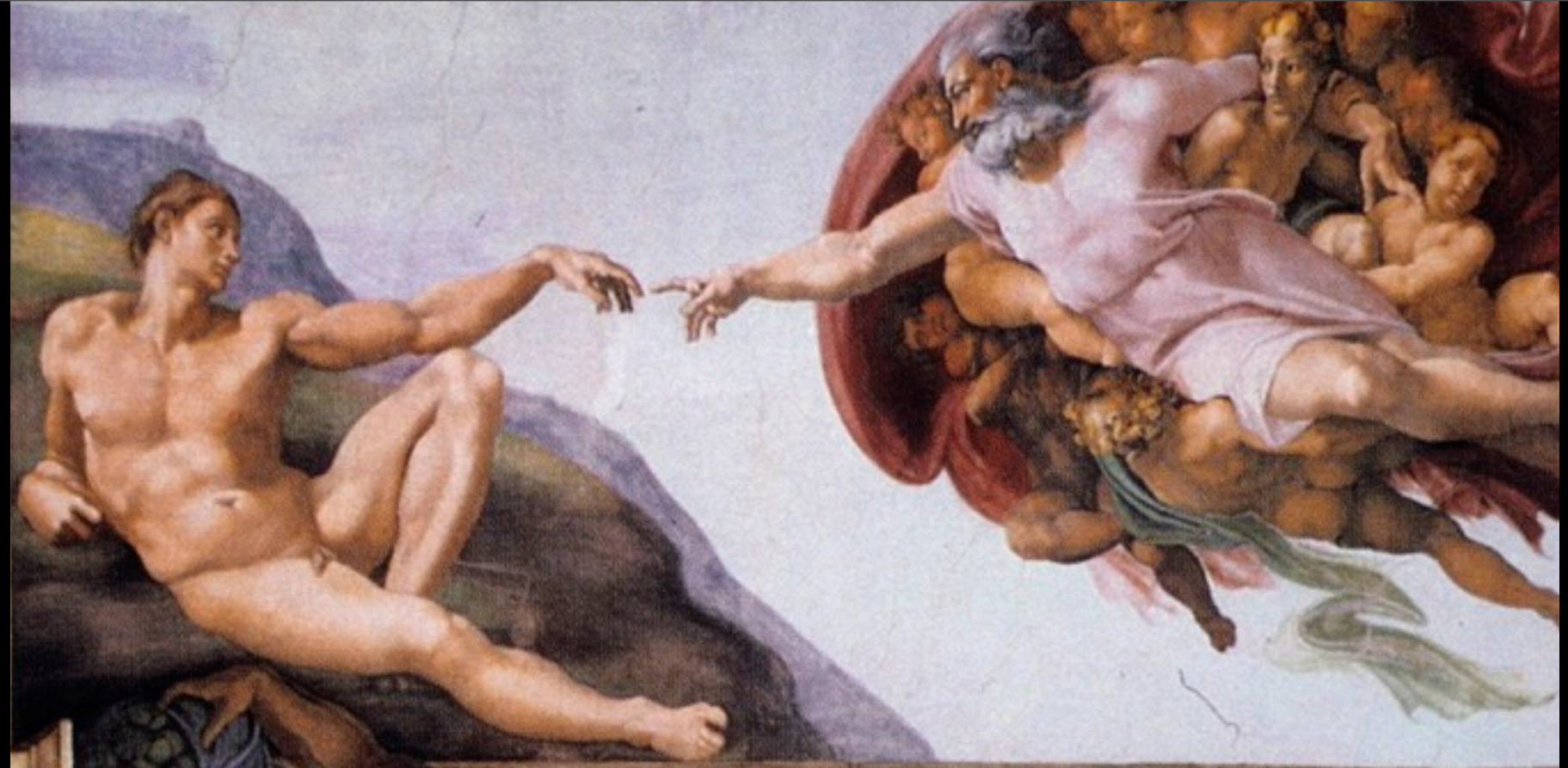


HENRI II
ROI D'ANGLETERRE 1154-1189



Eleanor of Aquitaine, 1122 - 1204
in the church of Fontevraud Abbey
Loire Valley, France





Making of the Western Mind Institute for the Study of Western Civilization Week 13, Eleanor





