410, Sack of Rome by the Goths
Charles Martel, 686-741
King of the Franks
Pepin the Short
Charles the Big
Clovis, King of the Franks, 466-511
THE BISHOP AND HISTORIAN AND THE FRANKS

Saturday January 25, 2020
Charles Martel, 686-741
Charles Martel at the Battle of Poitiers, 732
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
AS ROME COLLAPSED IN EUROPE NEW CENTERS

Byzantine Empire, A.D. 565

BRITAIN
FRANKISH KINGDOM
KINGDOM OF THE VISIGOTHS
Córdoba
Balearic Islands
Corsica
Rome
Sardinia
Carthage
Italy

Constantinople
Antioch
Jerusalem
Alexandria

PERSIAN EMPIRE

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Byzantine Empire 527
Added by 565

Saturday, January 25, 2020
600-1000, HUNDREDS OF WATERMILLS IN BRITAIN
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 eow.”
THE DEEP PLOUGH, 800-1000 INCREASE FOOD PRODUCTION QUALITY OF CROPS

God spede ye plouz: F sende us korne! nokk

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 enow.”
The fully developed medieval plough, with ox-team, ploughshare and mouldboard (an illumination from the Luttrell Psalter).

The Farmer in 800’s
The earliest clear written record of iron horseshoes is a reference to "crescent figured irons and their nails" in AD 910.
THE WORLD ENDS IN 1000

PROPHETS OF DOOM
Emergence of Italian Maritime Republics: 800-1300
1. Genoa
2. Pisa
3. Amalfi
4. Bari
5. Ancona
6. Venice
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**.
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
THE ARSENAL
Christopher Columbus’ La Nina
The Most Important Invention Since the Wheel
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
THE BIRTH OF UNIVERSITIES IN EUROPE c. 1000
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...
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 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?
  - Legal custom and tradition become the law
  - Stare decisis is key.
    - Pros and cons of stare decisis?
SOUTHWEST FRANCE
1000
THE DUKES OF AQUITAINE

SPAIN
Andorra

Saturday January 25, 2020
BORDEAUX

ROMANS AND A VILLA

CONTINUITY

AUSONE
Stone terracing built by Romans
Eleanor of Aquitaine
Born 1122
Duke William IX
Occitan: Guilhèm de Peitieus;
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:
A musing on mortality: *Pos de chantar 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 Châtellerault, 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 Châtellerault died.
Marriage of Eleanor and future King Louis VII, 1137
Eleanor’s gift to Louis
Eleanor to Paris: Queen of France, 1137-1152
Although considerably restored, 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

Saturday January 25, 2020
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
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
Eleleanor 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.
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
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
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
Royal Family rocked by death of heir to the throne: Prince Henry

New Prince of Wales Richard
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

Saturday January 25, 2020
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

Saturday January 25, 2020
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.
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, LOIR VALLEY

Saturday January 25, 2020
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