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- I. Late Antiquity (300s - 600s)
 - A. Unified great diverse empire
 - 1. Army
 - 2. Common imposed culture - Romanitas
 - 3. Ruled from Rome
 - 4. Western Europe was poor while East was mercantile center
 - 5. Government
 - a. Senators
 - i. Traditionally Roman
 - ii. Expanded draw
 - iii. Legislative and Judicial power
 - iv. Many Emperors came from senatorial classes
 - b. Emperor
 - i. "Imperator" - army acclimation
 - ii. Great power
 - iii. Depended on army's loyalty - frequent revolutions
 - 6. Weaknesses
 - a. Size (Britain -> Rome in a week at best)
 - b. Large borders - thinly guarded
 - c. Divided command
 - d. Economic
 - i. West's wealth was tied up in land
 - ii. No concept of borrowing
 - B. 3rd Century
 - 1. Line of competent emperors
 - a. Ended by Aurelius / Comosus
 - b. Military dictated
 - 2. Economic meltdown
 - a. Debased currency
 - b. Heavy taxation
 - C. New Order
 - 1. Diocletian (284-305)
 - a. Yugoslavian / Dalmatian
 - b. Persecuted Christians (303)
 - 2. Reforms of Diocletian
 - a. Divided empire: tetrarchy

	West	East
Augustus	Maximian	Diocletian
Caesar (sub-emperor)	Constantius	Galerian

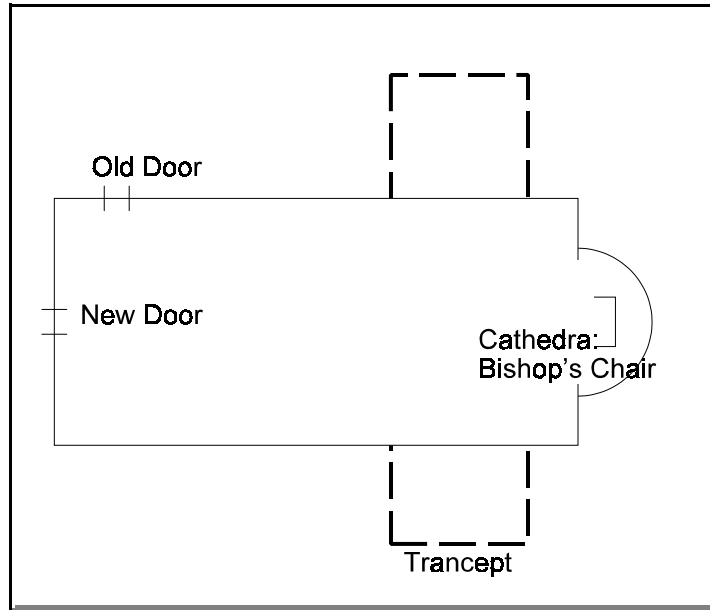
- b. Greater number of provinces and diocese
 - c. Price controls
 - d. Taxes in kind
 - e. Froze occupations
- D. 4th century revival
 - 1. Widening gulf between rich and poor
 - 2. Oppressive tax - Dies Trae, tax official
 - 3. Buildings are palaces, not public works
 - 4. More local rule

- a. Patrons had to interceded for communication with the top
 - b. Greater local interaction
 - i. Romance languages
 - ii. Supplanted Celtic
 - c. Less oppression and aggregation of wealth in East
- E. Roman religion
- 1. Secular - important
 - 2. Pagan
 - a. Pagus: rustic
 - b. Afterlife
 - i. Virgil: Elysian fields
 - ii. Reincarnation :unresolved
 - iii. Wandering shades: hades
 - 3. Quid pro quo
 - 4. Run by college of priests
 - a. Headed by “pontifex maximus”
 - i. Bridge builder
 - ii. Julius Caesar’s 1st job
 - b. Fortune teller
 - i. Birds
 - ii. Taking the auguries
 - c. Impersonal between you & Jupiter
 - 5. Eastern influences
 - a. Mystery cults
 - i. Promises immediate contact
 - ii. Immortality
 - b. Mithras
 - i. Battle
 - ii. “Blood of Bull” share in immortality
 - c. Tolerated by Rome
 - i. No threat to public order
 - ii. Must worship Jupiter
 - d. Dionysus / Bacchus
 - i. Early Eastern import
 - ii. Charismatic, hedonistic
 - iii. 3rd Century : banned by Senate
 - 6. Jews
 - a. Tolerated
 - i. Permitted services
 - ii. Excluded from sate ceremonies
 - b. Internal response
 - i. Sadducees
 - Greek headed church
 - Compromised, incorporated Roman rituals
 - ii. Hasidism
 - Pharisees were subgroup
 - i) waited for messiah
 - ii) no accommodation
 - Zealots: open revolt
 - Zedcenes: dead sea scrolls
 - c. Jesus
 - i. Born in Galilee: area full of zealots
 - ii. Preached coming of diving kingdom
 - iii. Eventually perceived as threat by Sadducees

F. Christians

1. Radical communism
2. No code of ethics: Jesus returning
3. Forced into new ideological basis
 - a. Didn't know when Christ would return
 - b. Need to prepare
 - i. Conversion and expansion
 - ii. Permanence of institutions
4. James established entirely Jewish cult - scattered in 78 AD
5. Paul of Tarsus
 - a. Sadducee
 - i. Pro-roman
 - ii. Wanted to wipe out Christians
 - iii. Met with suspicion
 - b. Also saw it as ultimate incarnation of Judaism
 - c. Missionary and miracle worker
 - i. Not only to diaspora
 - ii. Greatest success: organizing Greeks in Mediterranean
6. Readjustment (2nd century)
 - a. Christianity had body of written texts - unique among mystery cults
 - b. Jewish tradition merged with
 - i. Revelations
 - ii. Letters
 - iii. Acts
 - iv. Jesus's life and teachings
 - c. Organized worshipping centers
 - i. Ecclesiae: assembly -> church
 - ii. Episcopos: overseer -> bishop
 - d. Institutional sacrifice
 - i. Eucharist / communion
 - ii. Jewish traditional of animal sacrifices
 - iii. Sacrament
 - Link to mystery cult
 - Personal connection to God
 - Baptism
 - Apostolic consecration
7. Bad stuff
 - a. Refused to participate
 - i. Trouble of Eastern style emperors
 - ii. Actually spreading religion: subversion
 - b. Early persecution
 - i. Nero: Fire 68 AD
 - ii. Blamed on Christians
 - c. Not adverse to torture
 - i. More martyrs
 - ii. Brought in more converts
8. Spread and influence
 - a. 3rd century
 - i. 1/3 of populations
 - ii. Small local cells, correspondence groups
 - b. Catacombs - hiding place
 - i. Romans afraid of dead
 - ii. " secret symbol
 - iii. Decorated - adapted from classical iconography
9. Constance

- a. Returned confiscated properties
- b. Indemnities
- c. Exempted clergy
 - i. Career freeze
 - ii. Family law: pater familias
 - iii. Sunday legal holiday
- d. Bishops as magistrates within Christian communities
- e. Growing Christian wealth
- f. Basilica
 - i. Large hall for public meetings
 - ii. Became churches



Roman to Catholic Basilica

- 10. Theological splits
 - a. Donatism
 - i. Sacraments invalid for those who recant or are half-hearted
 - ii. Consecrations of recanters invalid
 - iii. Established separate church structure
 - b. Aryanism
 - i. Greek roots
 - ii. Jesus was man
 - iii. Intelligence and guidance
 - iv. Military & Emperors
 - v. Ulfias taught it to barbarians
 - c. Monophysites
 - i. One nature
 - ii. Illusory suffering
 - d. Catholic
 - i. Union of divine and human
 - ii. Trinity
 - e. 1st Council of Nicea 325 AD
 - i. Nicene creed
 - ii. Nature of Christ
 - f. Emperor no longer God
 - i. 390 AD - Theodosius vs. St. Ambrose of Milan
 - ii. Emperor must also obey God

11. 395 AD: Theodosius bans paganism
- G. 5th century
1. 166 Marcomanian Wars
 - a. Marcus Aurielius
 - b. Barbarians entered Italy
 - c. Comosus suppressed revolt
 2. Elevation of Barbarians in West
 - a. Theodosius allowed settlement
 - b. Odoacer overthrew Romulus Augustus (476)
 - c. Military was Romanization agent, now barbarianization agent
 - d. Hadrian had locals stay in province
 - i. More efficient
 - ii. More localism
 - iii. Protected homes
 3. Social mobility in West was just military
 4. Colony
 - a. Frozen in servitude
 - b. Protection
 5. Army reorganized
 - a. Formerly army massed on limes
 - b. Comes / comitatus
 - i. Formerly advisors
 - ii. Became crack troops / calvary
 - iii. Rapid response
 - iv. Other explanations
 - Centralized collection
 - Policing actions
 - c. Limitanae remain subsistence farmers on limes
 6. Eastern style emperors
 - a. Spectacular opulence and distance
 - b. Living God: Diocletian = Jupiter
 7. Diocletian steps down
 - a. Maximian retires and comes back out
 - b. Constantine, son of Constantius
 - i. 312 battle of Melvian Bridge
 - ii. Army supports continuation of blood lines
 - iii. Chi-rho "by this sign you will conquer"
 - iv. Toleration of religions: Edict of Milan (313)
 - v. Defeated co-emperor Licinius
 - vi. Moves to Byzantium (Constantinople)

II. Barbarians

- A. Criteria
 1. Ba . . . ba . . . ba - non-Greek
 2. Antiquity: anyone outside Roman Empire (ex. Persians)
 3. Lacked Romanitas and law
 4. Barbarians
 - a. Passed on family: ethene
 - b. Perceived as homogenous
 - c. Static, unchanging
- B. Groups
 1. Africa: Arab and Berber
 2. East: Cythians
 3. West: Celts and Germans
 - a. East of Rhine
 - b. Germania

4. Goths - East
 - a. 376: attacked by Atilla's horde
 - b. Romans let refugees in
 - c. Revolt: 378: Adrianople, Goths win. Kill emperor Valens
 - d. Try to take Constantinople, to get to N. Africa
 - e. Turned into Visigoths: "Great Goths"
 - i. Alaric: general
 - ii. Settled on Danube
 - iii. Shafted
 - iv. 410: Marched on Rome
 - v. Demands money
 - vi. Alaric: magister militum
- C. Organizations
 1. Kindreds - Clans
 - a. Patriarchy
 - b. Some matriarchy: Bo . . . ? Celtics
 - c. Leader: man with the most cattle
 - i. Military
 - ii. Trade
 - d. Constant low level conflict
 - e. Dual leadership
 - i. Theudans: religious figure
 - ii. Rix / dux: war leader
 - f. Warbands organized outside kinship: comitatus
- D. Interaction
 1. Romans increased barbarian wealth and prestige
 2. Looked for leader: Romans paid them
 - a. Created large, central groups
 - b. Other groups rose in opposition
 3. 160s: Marcomanic wars
 - a. Repulsed by Marcus Aurielius
 - b. First major incursion
 4. Alemanni
 5. 350s: Franks - swordsmiths
 6. Pro-romans w/army
 - a. Imperial Germans - entered Roman army
 - i. Learned camp Latin
 - ii. Roman army becomes barbarized
 - b. Federated army
 - i. Foedum: treaty army
 - ii. Laeti: resettled POWs
 - Buffer
 - Bring land back into cultivation
 - c. Proof of influence
 - i. Burial: Previously cremation or random burial
 - ii. Row graves: 4th century: better grave goods
 7. 406: Rhine froze
 - a. Vandals
 - i. Got to N. Africa (431), set up kingdom
 - ii. Left Roman infrastructure in place
 - b. Visigoths - put down Swabian revolt
 8. Germans control puppet emperors and army: 5th century
 9. Odoacer (476)
 - a. Deposed Romulus Augustulus
 - b. Ostrogoths (Theodoric): 480s

- i. Led by Theodoric
 - Given as war gift to court of Constantinople
 - Romanized
 - ii. Conquers Rome, sent by Xeno
- E. End of Empire
 - 1. Bureaucracy survived
 - 2. Continuity
 - a. Taxes - same taxes levied
 - b. Law still in place
 - c. Agriculture
 - i. Farms
 - ii. Estates
 - d. Co-opted Roman elites
 - 3. Nominal Eastern control
 - 4. Sticking point: Religion
 - a. Arian: Barbarians (converted by Ulfilas)
 - b. Romans: Eastern Orthodox
 - 5. Decline
 - a. Fewer cities, decreased population
 - i. Administrative center: Theodoric's Ravenna
 - ii. Religious centers
 - b. Justinian
 - i. No longer sanctions Ostrogoths
 - ii. Sends in army
 - 6. Fewer free farmers
 - a. Rose up in rebellion
 - b. Fled
 - c. Placed under protection
 - 7. Abandonment
 - a. Forced tax increase to compensate
 - b. Barbarians needed to resettle
 - c. Could be sold

III. Successor Kingdoms

- A. Britain
 - 1. Occupied by Rome, 1st century on
 - a. Romanized
 - b. Christianized
 - c. Pulled legions in 410
 - d. Rom refused to help
 - 2. Hired mercenaries
 - a. Various north Germans
 - i. Angles
 - ii. Saxons
 - iii. Jutes
 - iv. Outside Roman's influence
 - v. Pagan
 - b. Mercenaries take over-push Romanized Celtics West / North
 - c. No accommodation
 - i. Barbarians take over
 - ii. Or Revert to Celtic traditions
 - iii. Roman model vanishes until Rome's missionaries return
- B. Vandals (North Africa)
 - 1. Crossed Rhine (406)
 - 2. Moved w/ orbit of Roman world

- a. Stillico: general
 - b. Minority in N. Africa
 - 3. Arian; not connected to culture
 - a. Separate from aristocracy, held society by force
 - b. St. Augustine dies
 - 4. Justinian (built church of San Vitale in Ravenna)
 - a. Wife: prostitute / ex. Dancer
 - b. Reasserts Roman rule in West
 - i. Sends Belisarius
 - 533: Sardinian revolt engineered
 - i) Vandal army goes up
 - ii) Justinian invades N. Africa
 - 535 Ostrogoth attack: Replaced by Narces (?)
 - ii. Eradicates Vandal kingdom; incites local revolt
 - 5. Had imperial legitimacy
 - a. Used infrastructure
 - b. Used Roman lawyers to write Visigothic law
 - 6. Also Arian minority
 - 7. 507 Franks pushed Visigoths out of Gaul by Franks
 - a. Collection of small Duchies (Dux)
 - b. 530s: Belisarius moves up
 - i. Robert Graves based narrative on Procopius, Belisarius
 - ii. 587: 3rd council of Toledo
 - Visigoths now orthodox
 - Persuades bishops to work with them
 - 8. Lasts until 711
 - a. Muslims invade by intervening in succession
 - b. Model didn't work
- C. Italy
- 1. Theodoric
 - a. Attacks Odoacer 488
 - b. 493 - kills during dinner
 - c. Rules from Ravenna
 - d. Roman rule / Romanized
 - i. Roman infrastructure
 - ii. Consul / Magister Militum
 - e. Ostrogoth
 - i. Rix
 - ii. Amal
 - 2. Ostrogoths still Arian
 - a. Catholics look to Constantinople
 - b. Ostrogoths turn Roman - old fear assimilation
 - c. Boethius
 - i. Suspected of conspiring with Constantinople
 - ii. Wrote *Consolation of Philosophy* in prison
 - 3. Reaction against Theodoric (526-died)
 - a. Belisarius goes in to support faction
 - b. 17 years to restore order - destroys Roman infrastructure
 - 4. Barbarian influx into vacuum
 - a. 568: Lombards come in
 - b. Setup patchwork of small states
 - c. Pope left to defend Rome against Lombards
- D. Roman legacy and new ideas
- 1. Administration
 - a. Local senates: Curiae

- b. Senators persist, but mostly hereditary
 - c. Gesta municipali: town archives
 - i. Property
 - ii. Written on papyrus, so little survived
 - d. Civilian administration
 - i. Taxes are no longer fluid / fossilized
 - ii. Honor
 - e. Roman law persists
 - i. Theodosian Code (438)
 - ii. Justinian Code (500s): not circulated
 - iii. "Vulgar" everyday law
 - iv. Alaric ordered up summary of Vulgar and Theodosian code
 - Lex Romana Visigothorum
 - Breviary of Alaric
2. Catholic Church
- a. Diocese: Maintained Roman divisions created by Diocletian
 - i. Bishop (top)
 - ii. Priest (admin) - ordained to serve sacrament
 - iii. Deacons (admin)
 - b. Bishops act as magistrates in Christian communities and governmental advisers
 - c. Senators could escape into church structure. Pretty much moved out of senatorial aristocracy
 - d. Negotiations / Spokespersons - sometimes civic government replacement
 - e. Gregory I "the Great"
 - i. Worked out issues with Constantinople and Lombards
 - ii. Held apostolic (founded by Peter) see
 - iii. Fed and defended population
 - iv. Increased power
 - Sends out missionaries
 - Orders around their bishops
 - Takes over imperial power structure
 - v. Developed primate idea . . .
3. Monasticism - (monos)
- a. Begun in Egypt during Diocletian: Anthony
 - b. Alternative to martyrdom
 - c. Antony becomes father, abba, of mutual support communities
 - d. Syria: Simon Stylite: pillar sitter
 - e. Not institutionalized
 - f. Idea travels to West
 - i. Escape from change
 - ii. Poor: mountain hermits
 - iii. Rich: Retire to villas with like minded
 - iv. In hands of the powerful
- E. Franks
- 1. Originally influenced by Franci = "Free"
 - a. Belgia I, II, Germania
 - b. No unified identity
 - c. Settled by Julian the Apostate: known as Salian Franks
 - d. Remaining: Ripuarian Franks - Rhine River
 - 2. No conflict: Osmosis
 - 3. Tomb of Childaric
 - a. Salian Frankish King
 - b. 482, Buried at Tourné
 - c. Served in Roman army
 - d. Influence by Eastern Barbarians

- i. Spear, throwing axe
 - ii. Horses in full harness buried around burial mound
 - e. Roman
 - i. Signant ring: Childarici Regis
 - ii. Roman military governor & Frankish King
 - f. Different from Christian
 - i. Burials around martyrs
 - ii. Churches pop up - cities form
 - iii. Ex: Bonn
- 4. Clovis succeeded Childaric (till 511)
 - a. Frankish rendering: Chlodwig
 - i. German: Ludwig
 - ii. French: Louis
 - b. Inherited official position from Father
 - c. Under supervision of Syagrius of Soisson
 - i. Also autonomous
 - ii. Later called king of Romans
 - d. Attack and absorbed Syagrius (coup / conquest?) 486
 - e. Given title consul - perhaps sacked Syagrius w/ Roman support?
 - f. Conquest
 - i. 487: Alemanni
 - ii. 502: Thoringia
 - iii. Visigoths at Toulouse
 - g. Success
 - i. Organizer: had Roman organization
 - ii. Catholic conversion: secured senatorial support
 - iii. Process of Gallo-Roman / Frankish fusion
 - iv. 507: kills all other Frankish kings
- 5. New organization
 - a. Salic law: selection, amendment, codifying of Frankish customs
 - b. Roman fiscal machine: got old taxes
 - c. Curii lasted
 - d. Comes - Royal representatives to bishops / towns
 - e. Fisc - state / emperor's property
- 6. Divided kingdom
 - a. Frankish kingdom = Clovis's property
 - b. Divided between four sons
 - i. Theudebert
 - ii. Clodomir: Orleans
 - iii. Childebert: Soisson
 - iv. Chlotar: Paris
 - c. Tradition continues - no idea of indivisible kingdom
 - d. Eventually stable areas develop
 - i. Austrasia
 - ii. Romanized: Neustria
 - iii. Burgundy
 - e. Officials
 - i. Referndarius - bookkeeper
 - ii. Marjodomus - keeper of the house
- 7. Ancestry myth
 - a. Merovech - Half sea-monster ancestor
 - b. Merovengian kingdom
 - c. Trojans / Goth connection?

IV. Merovengian
A. Government

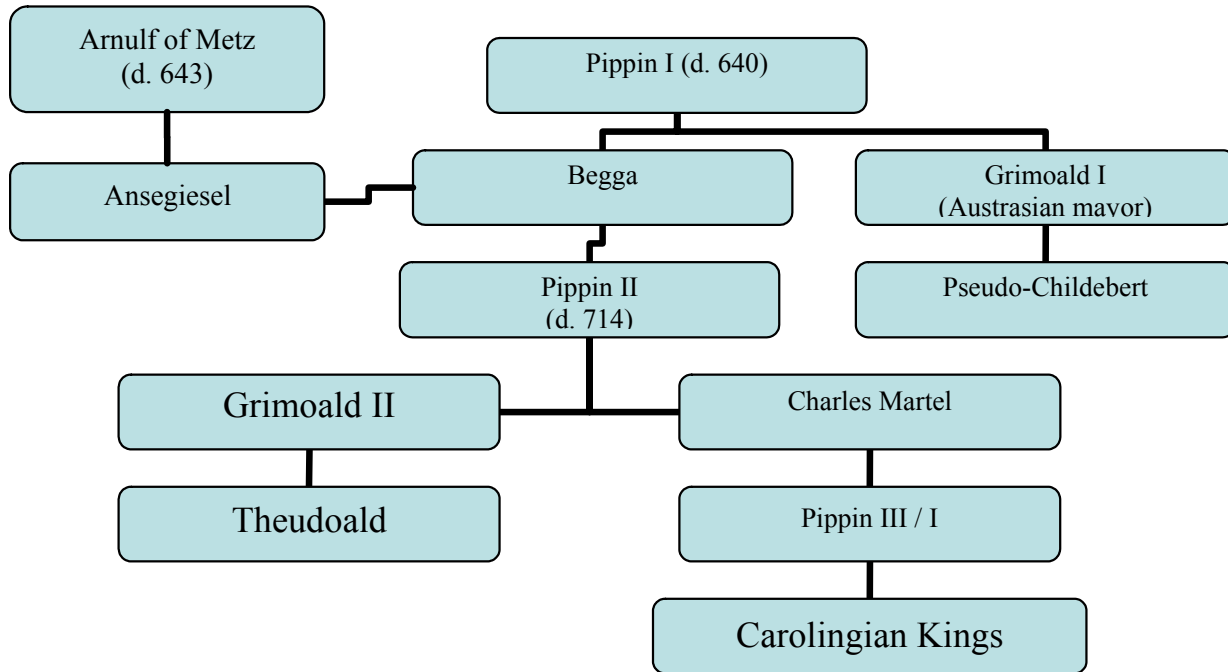
1. Incoming wealth distributed: gifts and raiding
 2. Peripatetic kingship
 - a. Moves to new food supply
 - b. Transitory
 3. Judicial fines: ½ to wronged, ½ to king
 4. Military
 - a. Counts responsible for raising and leading armies
 - b. Dukes: regional armies, outlying were independent
 5. Family system
 - a. Serial monogamy
 - b. Resource polygyny
 - c. Concubines
 - d. All sons were legitimate
 6. Constant conflict was around kings - kept the center
- B. Unification (~600)
1. Held together for about 30 years
 - a. Clothar
 - b. Dagobert
 2. Royal children: shift in patterns
 - a. no longer rallying around noble
 - b. Now trying to legitimize own position
 - c. Everybody picks sides in splintering -> stability
- C. Court is focus of aristocratic life
1. Aristocrats: power
 2. Kids: training for rulers, bishops
 3. Conilium - kings had to include aristocrats
- D. Dagobert I dies, 639 (Grimowald affair)
1. Sons become kings
 - a. Clovis II: king in Neustria
 - b. Sigibert III
 - i. Ruled Austrasia since 633
 - ii. Dies in 656
 - c. Grimowald sends Dagobert II to Irish monastery (tonsures him)
 - i. Places son, renamed Childebert, on throne
 - ii. Neustrians restore son of Clovis II to throne
 - iii. Dagobert II returns, but rebuffed
- E. 660s: Ebroin
1. Mayor restricts access to court for Burgundians
 2. Ruling with Queen Balthid, ruling as regent for Clothar III
 3. Pushes populace too far
 - a. Theuderic (Clothar III's brother) and Ebroin tonsured
 - b. Childaric II invited to rule
 - i. Too much Austrasian influence
 - ii. Locals put Theuderic III on throne
 4. Busts out and digs up Merovingian kings
 5. Reasserts control over Theuderic III
- F. Religion
1. Christianity: urban
 - a. Civitas: where bishop is
 - b. Pagus = countryside
 2. Monasteries still under control of local bishops
 3. Irish Christianity (400s - St. Patrick) / Irofrankish Monasticism
 - a. Each monastery linked with warlords
 - i. Abbots: real power, hereditary
 - ii. Life is journey

- iii. Go out in boats, founding monasteries
 - b. St. Columbanus
 - i. Founds monasteries in Frankish lands
 - ii. Independent of king & bishop
 - c. About same time as Merovingian usurping state - nobles wanted to get religious sanction
 - d. Most eventually became Benedictine
 - e. Columbanus: established monastery on Iona off Scotland
 - f. Use different sacraments
- G. Britain
 - 1. Warlords push out or absorb Romans
 - 2. Distinct regions develop
 - a. Wessex
 - b. Sussex
 - c. Essex
 - d. East Anglica
 - e. Mercia
 - f. North Umbria
 - g. Kent
 - 3. Almost all pagan - Christianity in Wales
 - 4. Sutton Hoo: largest ship burial: Redwald, e. Anglican king (599-625)
- H. 597: Gregory sends St. Augustine to convert Britain
 - 1. Lands in Kent Town => Canterbury
 - 2. 604: Converts Saxons, creates bishop in London
 - 3. Reestablishes supremacy of Roman church
 - 4. Begins to clash with Irish based Christians
 - 5. Edwin converted and takes control of N. Umbria (marries Catholic)
 - a. Oswald takes over and brings in Celtic missionaries
 - b. His son, Oswy is Roman: so presses Easter conflict
 - 6. Theodor of Tarsus (669) made Canterbury Bishop
 - a. Greek: still in contact
 - b. Founds two Benedictine monasteries
 - i. Wearmouth
 - ii. Jarraow: Bede
 - c. Center for classical Latin: fossilized Latin

V. Peppinids

- A. Control of child rulers in Austrasia
 - 1. Peppin of Herstals's son Grimoald
 - a. Gets rid of Dagobert
 - b. Neustrian backlash
 - c. Pippins family unscathed
 - i. Because of conception of family
 - ii. Bilateral kinship: draw identity from whichever side you honor most.
 - d. Peppinid and Arnulfine combine families
- B. Peppinid become major power in Neustria
- C. 687: Battle of Tertry
 - 1. Pippin II takes Austrasian mayorship
 - 2. Extension of kinship
- D. 720: Charles [Churl] "Martel" [Hammer] firm control of Neustria
 - 1. Not intended for greatness: son of concubine
 - 2. Locked up by stepmother, stole treasure
- E. Outlying regions become independent
 - 1. Bavaria: Agilolfings
 - a. Intermarried with Lombards

- b. Became kings in own right: called themselves dukes
- c. Proclaim allegiance to rightful "king": Merovingian
- 2. Martel begins reducing outlying duchies
- 3. Aquitaine
 - a. Invades Neustria to support Merovingians
 - b. 732 Muslims invade Aquitaine
 - i. Almost get to Tours
 - ii. Battle of Poitiers: Martel vs. Muslims
 - c. Martel catches attention of papacy as defender of Christianity



- F. Charles dies 740: begins Carolingian dynasty
 - 1. Two sons: Pippin III & Carloman
 - 2. Carloman has religious conversion - gives kingdom to Peppin III
 - 3. Has to defend throne
 - a. Arnulfine
 - b. Extended family
 - c. Needs legitimacy
 - 4. Pope in 8th century
 - a. Nominally under East's protection
 - b. Surrounded by Lombards
 - c. Casts hopes with Franks over Byzantine
 - 5. Peppin III writes Pope Zacharias **751**
 - a. Power of King = Name of King
 - b. Anointed by Bishops
 - i. Oil ritual
 - ii. God's chosen
 - c. Kingship made (Clergy), not earned
- G. 768 Pippin III / I dies
 - 1. Carloman dies: family flees to Lombards
 - 2. Charles is sole ruler: Carolus Magnus => Charlemagne

- VI. Charlemagne
 - A. Rapid expansion
 - 1. 768: Bavaria taken
 - 2. 774: Takes out Lombards: Crowned king of Italy
 - 3. 797: Absorbs Saxony
 - 4. 801: Spanish Marche
 - 5. 802: Avars in Austria
 - a. Asian people
 - b. Lots of treasure
 - B. Pippin III ruled directly through counts / not mayors
 - 1. Counts now control territories rather than cities
 - 2. Responsible for:
 - a. Justice (w/ Bishop)
 - b. Fisc
 - c. Local military command
 - d. Loyal families expect some offices
 - C. Army
 - 1. Theoretically all free men in army (free = ability to buy and carry arms)
 - 2. Every March, armies assemble at Marchfield - Merovingian tradition
 - 3. Now moved to May by Carolingian - b/c of horses?
 - a. Need to wait for roads to dry
 - b. Logistics
 - D. Constant military expansion
 - 1. Keeps nobles busy
 - 2. Plunder to be redistributed: gift economy of barbarians
 - 3. Relied on written word to rule
 - a. Capitularies:
 - i. "Little chapters"
 - ii. royal edicts
 - b. Diplomas
 - i. Rights
 - ii. Half of sheepskin
 - c. Chamberlain
 - i. "Camera"
 - ii. head of bedroom
 - iii. Financier
 - iv. Under Queen
 - E. Regional divisions
 - 1. Dealt directly with ~300 counts
 - a. Followed dioceses in West
 - b. East of Rhine: larger, called Gaus
 - 2. Distanced ducal rule
 - 3. Monasteries
 - a. Independent (Irish)
 - b. Wealth
 - c. Families claim monastery
 - i. Get "loan" of land back after gift
 - ii. Get back money
 - iii. Families become centered on monastery
 - d. Monastery collects "census" from families using land
 - i. Not enough for economic benefit
 - ii. Lets families know who really own land
 - e. Monasteries get protection, but little land
 - f. Kings can get control
 - i. Families usually get to be next abbot

- ii. Kings can force own candidate, supplant families
 - iii. Certificate of immunity: change parameters of land sharing
 - 4. Missi Dominici - watchdogs: Missaticum
 - a. Bishop and Count/Duke pair
 - b. Overview laws and justice
- VII. Charlemagne's Empire and the Church
 - F. Pope crowns Charlemagne as King of Romans (800 AD)
 - A. Sees himself as Christ's vicar: guide of Carolingian church
 - 1. Different liturgies in regions
 - 2. Kings develop protection racket w/ monasteries
 - a. Release from royal, bishop and local control
 - b. Census
 - B. St. Boniface / Winfred back colonizes from England (719)
 - 1. East of Rhine
 - 2. Not Frankish
 - 3. Made Bishop -> archbishop of Mainz (741)
 - a. Pope is ultimate authority
 - b. Support of Carolingian
 - c. Anoints Pippin III in return
 - C. New church ord
 - 1. Archbishops: metropolitan bishops
 - 2. Bishops
 - 3. Regular Clergy: monk's regular
 - 4. Secular clergy
 - D. Standardize education
 - 1. Must provide basis for empire
 - a. Latin
 - i. Scripture
 - ii. Documents
 - b. Celibacy
 - 2. Standardization of Latin
 - a. Living language in Spain and Gaul: unintelligible
 - b. Starts with Anglo-Saxons
 - c. Needs classical texts
 - i. Almost all surviving today come from effort
 - ii. Libraries
 - d. Handwriting
 - i. 770-780: minuscule script
 - ii. 800s: Humanist minuscule => Roman font
 - 3. Alcoin of York (end of 8th century)
 - a. Think tank assembled by Charlemagne
 - b. Carolingian Renaissance
 - E. Palace at Aachen
 - 1. Old Roman Base
 - 2. Octagonal chapel: Late antique Roman
 - 3. Basilica
 - 4. Candelabra installed candelabra when Charlemagne canonized
 - 5. Marble throne
 - a. Thought forgery: 1st reference in relation to Otto
 - b. Scratching on the side: Roman marble floor
 - c. Floor underneath untouched
 - F. Charlemagne dies (814), Louis is the only surviving son out of the three legitimate sons Charlemagne had.
 - 1. Raised in Aquitaine
 - a. Possibly to meet Muslim thread

- b. Fiercely independent
 - c. Very Romanized
 - 2. Raised by Ecclesiastics
 - a. Church reformers
 - b. Separated secular from religious
 - 3. Made co-emperor in 813
 - a. In Aachen
 - b. Roman tradition - no pope
 - 4. Just emperor
 - a. Not king of Franks, Lombards, . . .
 - b. Ticked of Frankish aristocracy
 - 5. Reformed church
 - a. Only church can use property
 - b. Removed land from gift system
 - 6. Other problems
 - a. Expansion stopped - cohesiveness of Franks depended on constant outward growth
 - b. Viking invasion
 - c. Issue of succession: 817 Ordinatio Imperii: division between three sons
 - i. Lothar: Imperial title
 - ii. Louis: East subkingdom, Bavaria
 - iii. Pippin: West, Aquitaine
 - d. 820 remarries a Bavarian / Alimani beauty from the Welf family, Judith
 - i. Has son Charles
 - ii. Writes into order
 - iii. Other sons gather support
 - e. 833: forced to abdicate - sent to monastery
 - i. 834: Louis and Pippin put him back
 - ii. 838: Pippin dies (Natural causes)
 - iii. 840: Louis the Pious Dies
 - f. Other sons fight it out
 - i. Charles the Bald
 - ii. Louis the Pious
 - iii. Lothar
- G. Civil war
 - 1. Fontenoy (841) : Charles & Louis vs. Lothar
 - a. Best of Army killed
 - b. Ruled Trial by Combat: No feuds can result
 - 2. Treaty of Verdun: divided kingdom
 - 3. Partition
 - a. Lothar: dies out
 - b. Louis: Germany
 - c. Charles: France - crowned emperor
- VIII. Tenth century, late ninth
 - A. Changes
 - 1. Aristocrats resettle
 - a. Regionalization
 - b. Verdun makes widespread holding difficult
 - 2. Hereditary right to office
 - 3. Robertings
 - a. Counts of Paris
 - b. Regional Powers between count & king
 - c. Just about all of Neustria
 - B. Outside Pressure: East Franks
 - 1. Fight over Lotharingia w/ West

2. North: Viking raiders
 3. SE: Magyars: replaced Avars
 - a. Lightly Armed
 - b. Quick
 4. Premium on local defense
 - a. Decentralization
 - b. Old duchies
 - c. Doesn't go further because of Eastward Expansion
- C. 911: Louis the Child, last Carolingian in the East, dies
1. Election of new King: Conrad I, duke of Franconia
 - a. Loses Lotharingia
 - b. Beaten up by Magyars
 2. Henry, duke of Saxony 919
 - a. Not anointed as king: 1st among equals
 - b. Called "Fowler"
 3. 936: Otto I elected as Father's successor
- D. Otto the Great: Ottonian
1. Crowned in Aachen
 2. Gets control of Duchies
 3. Gives immunity to church - guides installation of new bishops
 - a. Book production: praising Otto
 - b. Otto & successors: divine guides of Church
 4. 955: Defeated Magyars near Augsburg: Laech field
 5. 960: John XII (960)
 - a. Otto resolves power struggle
 - b. Otto crowned - basis for Holy Roman Empire
 - c. N. Italy
 - i. Rich from trade
 - ii. Office positions
 - d. Too much involvement in Italy led to separation from German affairs
- E. West Franks
1. Charles the Bald
 - a. Competing with brothers
 - b. Fight over Lotharingia
 - c. Needed aristocratic support
 - i. 843: include magnates treaty
 - ii. Extension of concilica (sp?)
 - d. Vikings
 - i. Shallow, long boats: fast
 - ii. Up rivers
 - iii. Local and regional defense
 2. Families best suited to defend against Vikings
 - a. Robertings - Neustria, good at defense
 - b. Charles the Fat deposed: replace by Odo, a Roberting (887 / 888)
 - c. Charles the Simple ruled till 923, regained throne
 - i. Recognizes E. Frankish Konrad I (911)
 - ii. Rollo - Vikings settled on Seine
 - Granted legitimacy
 - keep other Vikings away
 - Stays loyal
 - Land becomes Normandy (land of Norsemen)
 3. Charles the Simple overthrown in 923 by Robert I (ruled for one year)
 4. 987: Hugh Capet granted kingship
 - a. Crowned son Robert II later that year
 - b. Struggle between Capetians and Carolingian left Roberting impotent

- c. Power confined to Neustria
- d. 1223: son to king continual
- e. 1287 - 1314: Continual main heir
- f. Continues until French Revolution
- g. Outlasted regions: 13th century revival of monarchial power

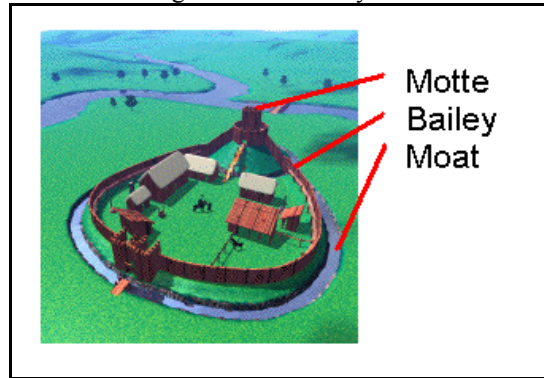


Figure 3: Early Castles

- 5. Local autonomy
 - a. New fortification: small
 - i. Small wooden and earthen stockades
 - ii. Rapid response
 - iii. Castel (roman) >> castle
 - iv. Build hill: motte and bailey castle
 - b. Importance of patrilineal (primogeniture) succession: don't break up lineage
 - c. Localized
 - i. No inheritance across empire
 - ii. Re-emergence of surnames (of ___ place)
 - German: von
 - French: de
 - d. Lordship rather than kings (Dominus = "lord" used on lower levels)
 - i. Courts only as effective as person controlling it
 - ii. Kings's courts impotent
 - iii. Troops: milites (horseback) was any weapon bearer
 - iv. Now: emergence of footman, pedites
 - v. Knights
 - Chevalier, caballero, ritter
 - English: knecht, stable boy
 - e. Horses
 - i. Fast
 - ii. Carry weight
 - iii. Stirrups: mounted shock charge
 - f. Less useful to participate in central power
 - g. Law
 - i. Oaths: clientage, vassalage
 - Vassus
 - replaces royal authority
 - given fief
 - ii. Feuds
 - iii. Foedum: alliance
 - h. Endemic violence
 - i. Projected outward in East
 - ii. Push toward negotiation
 - iii. Hurt economically
 - iv. Church advocacy: "advocate" = protection racket

- v. Lay abbot
- 6. Church response
 - a. William of Aquitaine
 - i. Established monastery: Cluny
 - ii. Guaranteed independence
 - iii. Directly under pope
 - b. Becomes reform movement: monastic control
- 7. 909-1050 Cluny major reform: blackmonks
- 8. In east: Gordsa
- 9. Synods of the 960s
 - a. Outdoors: nobles, clergy, saints
 - b. Swear not to attack peasants, protect church . . .
 - c. Force didn't work
 - d. Support peace of God: Pax Dei
 - e. Community outside local
 - f. 1100's truce of God: no violence on Lent, Sundays, etc.
 - g. Nobles claim to be enforcer of peace council.