

## Lesson 5

# The Decline of Feudalism

***How did events in Europe contribute to the decline of feudalism and the rise of democratic thought?***

### Introduction

Several key events contributed to the decline of feudalism in Europe from the 12th through the 15th centuries. There were many causes for the breakdown of the feudal system. You will explore three of these causes: political changes in England, a terrible disease, and a long series of wars.

In England, several political changes in the 12th and 13th centuries helped to weaken feudalism. A famous document known as *Magna Carta*, or Great Charter, dates from this time. *Magna Carta* was a written legal agreement that limited the king's power and strengthened the rights of nobles. As feudalism declined, *Magna Carta* took on a much broader meaning and contributed to ideas about individual rights and liberties in England.

In the 1300s, a terrible disease called the bubonic plague, or Black Death, swept across Asia and reached Europe in the late 1340s. Over the next two centuries, this terrifying disease killed millions in Europe. It struck all kinds of people—rich and poor, young and old, town dwellers and country folk. Almost everyone who caught the plague died within days. In some places, whole communities were wiped out. The deaths of so many people led to sweeping economic and social changes.

Lastly, between 1337 and 1453, France and England fought a series of battles known as the Hundred Years' War. This conflict changed the way wars were fought and shifted power away from feudal lords to monarchs and the common people.

How did such different events contribute to the decline of feudalism? What social and political changes occurred as feudalism weakened? In this lesson, you will find out.

### Social Studies

#### Vocabulary

bubonic plague

habeas corpus

heretic

Hundred Years' War

Magna Carta

Model Parliament

▲ The Hundred Years' War, shown here, is one reason feudalism declined in the Middle Ages.

**Magna Carta** a written legal agreement signed in 1215 that limited the English monarch's power

## 1. Political Developments in England

Political development was rampant during the Middle Ages, and in one country, England, developments during the 12th and 13th centuries helped to weaken feudalism. The story begins with King Henry II, who reigned from 1154 to 1189.

**Henry II's Legal Reforms** Henry made legal reform a central concern of his reign. For example, he insisted that a jury formally accuse a person of a serious crime. Cases were then tried before a royal judge. In theory, people could no longer simply be jailed or executed for no legal reason, but had to go through a court trial as well. These reforms strengthened the power of royal courts at the expense of feudal lords.

Henry's effort to strengthen royal authority led to a serious conflict with the Catholic Church. In the year 1164, Henry issued the Constitutions of Clarendon, a document that he claimed spelled out the king's **traditional** rights. Among them was the right to try clergy accused of serious crimes in royal courts, rather than in Church courts.

Henry's action led to a long, bitter quarrel with his friend, Thomas Becket, the archbishop of Canterbury. In 1170, four knights, perhaps seeking the king's favor, killed Becket in front of the main altar of Canterbury Cathedral. The cathedral and Becket's tomb soon became a popular destination for pilgrimages. In 1173, the Catholic Church

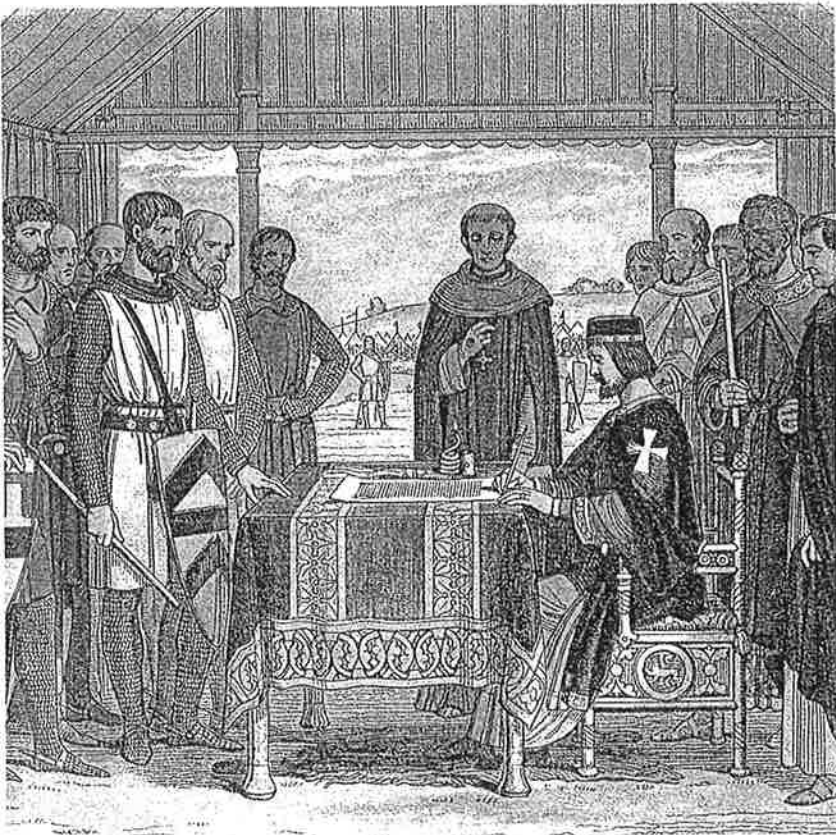
proclaimed him a saint. Still, most of the Constitutions of Clarendon remained in force.

### King John and Magna Carta

In 1199, Henry's youngest son, John, became king of England. John soon made powerful enemies by losing most of the lands the English had controlled in France. He also taxed his barons heavily and ignored their traditional rights, arresting opponents at will. In addition, John quarreled with the Catholic Church and collected large amounts of money from its properties.

In June 1215, angry nobles forced a meeting with King John in a meadow called Runnymede, beside the River Thames, outside of London. There, they insisted that John put his seal on a document called **Magna Carta**, which means "Great Charter" in Latin.

King John's acceptance of Magna Carta has been illustrated and painted many times. He is often, as he is here, incorrectly shown signing his name with a pen. In fact, he stamped his royal seal on the document to show his agreement.



Magna Carta was an agreement between the nobles and the monarch. The nobles concurred that the monarch could continue to rule. For his part, King John agreed to observe common law and the traditional rights of the nobles and the Church. For example, he promised to consult the nobles and the Church archbishops and bishops before imposing special taxes. He also agreed that “no free man” could be jailed except by the lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land. This idea eventually developed into a key part of English common law known as **habeas corpus** (HAY-be-us KOR-pus).

In many ways, Magna Carta only protected the rights and privileges of nobles. However, as time passed, the English people came to regard it as one of the **foundations** of their rights and liberties.



**King Edward I and the Model Parliament** In 1295, Edward I, King John’s grandson, took a major step toward including more people in government. Edward called together a governing body called the **Model Parliament** that included commoners and lower-ranking clergy, as well as high-level Church officials and nobles.

King Edward I made significant efforts to include more people in the government. He set up Model Parliament, which included Church officials and nobles, as well as commoners.

**The Impact of Political Developments in England** These political changes contributed to the decline of feudalism in two ways. Some of the changes strengthened royal authority at the expense of the nobles. Others eventually shifted some power to the common people.

Magna Carta established the idea of rights and liberties that even a monarch cannot violate. This document also affirmed that monarchs should rule with the advice of the governed. Henry II’s legal reforms strengthened English common law and the role of judges and juries. Finally, Edward I’s Model Parliament gave a voice in government to common people, as well as to nobles. All these ideas formed the basis for the development of modern **democratic** institutions.

**habeas corpus** the legal concept that an accused person cannot be jailed indefinitely without being charged with a crime

**Model Parliament** a governing body created by King Edward I of England that included some commoners, Church officials, and nobles

**bubonic plague** a deadly contagious disease caused by bacteria and spread by fleas; also called the Black Death

## 2. The Bubonic Plague

In addition to political developments in England, another reason for the decline of feudalism was the **bubonic plague**, which affected all of Europe. The bubonic plague first struck Europe from 1346 to 1351. It returned in waves that occurred about every decade into the 15th century, leaving major changes in its wake.

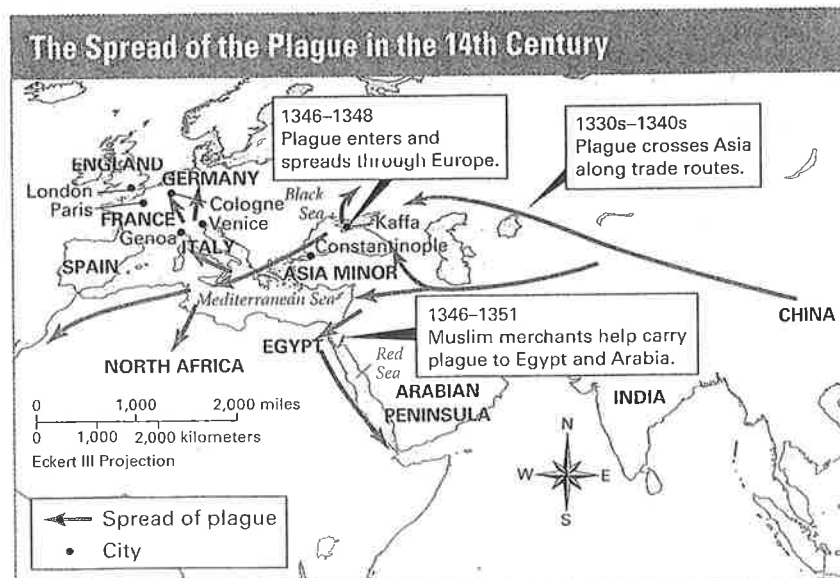
Historians suspect that the plague began in Central Asia, possibly in China, and spread throughout China, India, the Middle East, and eventually to Europe. The disease traveled from Central Asia to the Black Sea along the Silk Road (the main trade route between Asia and the Mediterranean Sea). It probably was carried to Italy on a ship, causing it to spread north and west, throughout the continent of Europe and to England.

**The Black Death** Symptoms, or signs, of the plague included fever, vomiting, fierce coughing and sneezing fits, and egg-sized swellings or bumps, called *buboes*. The term “Black Death” probably came from these black-and-blue swellings that appeared on the skin of victims.

The dirty conditions in which people lived contributed significantly to the spread of the bubonic plague. The bacteria that cause the disease are carried by fleas that feed on the blood of infected rodents. When the animal dies, the fleas jump to other animals and people. During the Middle Ages, it was not unusual for people to go for many months without a change of clothing or a bath. Rodents, covered with fleas, often roamed the floors of homes looking for food. City streets were filled with human waste, dead animals, and trash.

At the time, though, no one knew where the disease came from or how it spread. Terrified people falsely blamed the plague on everything from the positions of the planets to lepers and to Jews.

The bubonic plague, or Black Death, most likely originated in Asia. In the 14th century, this disease killed about one-third of the population of Europe and brought about major political and social change.



Persecution of the Jews did not begin with the plague. Prejudice against Jews provoked the English government to order all Jews to leave the country in 1290. In France, the same thing happened in 1306 and again in 1394. But fear of the plague made matters worse, and during the Black Death, many German cities ordered Jews to leave.

**The Impact of the Plague** The plague took a terrible toll on Asian and European populations. China's population was reduced by nearly half between 1200 and 1393, probably because of the plague and famine. Travelers reported that dead bodies covered the ground in Central Asia and India.

Some historians **estimate** that 24 million Europeans died of the plague—about a third of the entire population. The deaths of so many people accelerated, or sped up, changes in Europe's economic and social structure, which contributed to the decline of feudalism.

Trade and commerce slowed almost to a halt during the plague years. As Europe began to recover, the economy needed to be rebuilt. But it wouldn't be rebuilt in the same way, as feudal lords no longer held most of the power.

After the plague, there was a shift in power from nobles to the common people. One reason for this change was a desperate need for workers because so many people had died. The workers who did survive could, therefore, demand more money and more rights. In addition, many peasants and some serfs abandoned feudal manors and moved to towns and cities, seeking better opportunities. This led to a weakening of the manor system and a loss of power for feudal lords.

After the plague, a number of peasant rebellions broke out. When nobles tried to return to the system from before the plague, resentment exploded across Europe. There were peasant revolts throughout Europe in France, Flanders, England, Germany, Spain, and Italy.

The most famous of these revolts was the English Peasants' War in 1381. The English rebels succeeded in entering London and presenting their demands to the king, Richard II. The leader of the rebellion was killed, however, and after his death, the revolt lost **momentum**. Still, in most of Europe, the time was coming when serfdom would end.



The Black Plague took an estimated 24 million lives, about a third of Europe's population. As Europe recovered, new social and economic systems replaced the once strong feudalistic society.



Joan of Arc inspired the people of France to fight. To this day, she is honored for her heroism. A late 19th-century artist painted this scene of Joan of Arc, in which she is looking up victoriously up at heaven.

**Hundred Years' War** a series of battles fought between France and England from 1337 to 1453

**heretic** a person who holds beliefs that are contrary to a set of religious teachings

### 3. The Hundred Years' War

Between 1337 and 1453, England and France fought a series of battles for control over lands in France. Known as the **Hundred Years' War**, this long conflict contributed to the erosion of feudalism in England and in France.

English monarchs had long claimed lands in France. This was because earlier English kings had actually been feudal lords over these French fiefs. French kings now disputed these claims. When Philip VI of France declared that the French fiefs of Edward III, King of England, were part of Philip's own realm, war broke out in France.

**Early English Successes** Despite often being outnumbered, the English won most of the early battles of the war. What happened at the Battle of Crécy (KRAY-see) demonstrates why.

Two quite different armies faced each other at the French village of Crécy in 1346. The French had a feudal army that relied on horse-mounted knights. French knights wore heavy armor that made it difficult to move when not on horseback. Their weapons were swords and lances. Some of the infantry, or foot soldiers, used crossbows, which were effective only at short ranges.

In contrast, the English army was composed of lightly armored knights, foot soldiers, and archers armed with longbows. Some soldiers were recruited from the common people and paid to fight.

The longbow had many advantages over the crossbow. Larger arrows could be fired more quickly. The arrows flew farther, faster, and more accurately, and could pierce the armor of the time. At Crécy, the longbow helped the English defeat the much larger French force.

**The French Fight Back** The French slowly chipped away at the territory that the English had won in the early years of the war. In 1415, after a long truce, English King Henry V again invaded France. This time, the English met with stronger resistance, partly because the French were now using more modern tactics. The French king was recruiting his army from commoners and paying them with money collected by taxes, just as the English did.

Another reason for increased French resistance was a new sense of national identity and unity. In part, the French were inspired by a 17-year-old peasant girl, known today as Joan of Arc. Joan claimed that she heard the voices of saints urging her to save France. Disguised as a boy, she put on a suit of armor and set out to fight.

In 1429, Joan led a French army to victory in the Battle of Orléans (OR-lay-uhn). The following year, the "Maid of Orléans" was captured by English allies. The English pushed certain Church leaders to accuse Joan of being a witch and a **heretic** and to burn her at the stake.

Joan of Arc's heroism changed the way many French men and women felt about their king and nation. Twenty-two years after Joan's death, the French finally drove the English out of France. Almost 500 years later, the Roman Catholic Church made Joan a saint.

**The Impact of the Hundred Years' War** The Hundred Years' War contributed to the decline of feudalism by helping to shift power from feudal lords to monarchs and to common people. During the struggle, monarchs on both sides had collected taxes and raised large professional armies. As a result, kings no longer relied extensively on nobles to supply knights for the army.

In addition, changes in military technology reduced the need for nobles' knights and castles. The longbow proved to be an effective weapon against mounted knights. Castles also became less effective as armies began using gunpowder to shoot iron balls from cannons and blast holes in castle walls.

The new feeling of nationalism also shifted power away from lords. Previously, many English and French peasants felt more loyalty to their local lords than to their monarch. The war created a new sense of national unity and patriotism on both sides.

In both France and England, commoners and peasants bore the heaviest burden of the war. They were forced to fight and to pay higher and more frequent taxes. Those who survived the war, however, were needed as soldiers and workers. For this reason, the common people emerged from the conflict with greater influence and power.



At the Battle of Crécy, the English army's lighter armor and longbows triumphed over the French knights' heavy armor and crossbows. The war brought major shifts to medieval Europe, as the decline of feudalism was met with a new sense of unity and more benefits for the commoners.

## Lesson Summary

**In this lesson, you have explored three key events that contributed to the decline of feudalism in Europe in the Late Middle Ages.**

**Political Developments in England** Henry II's legal reforms strengthened English common law and the role of judges and juries. Magna Carta established the idea of rights and liberties that even a monarch cannot violate. It also affirmed that monarchs should rule with the advice of the governed. Edward I's Model Parliament gave a voice in government to common people, as well as to nobles.

**The Bubonic Plague** The bubonic plague killed about one-third of the people of Europe. After the plague, the need for workers to rebuild Europe led to a slight shift in power from feudal lords to the common people.

**The Hundred Years' War** This series of battles between England and France caused a rise in national pride and identity in both countries. It strengthened the monarchs and began to reduce the importance of nobles and knights on the battlefield.

