

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. Historical Overview
 - A. Major events of the High Middle Ages
 - B. The medieval synthesis
 - C. The two phases of the era
- II. Feudalism
 - A. The feudal system and the feudal society
 - 1. Origins of feudalism
 - 2. Characteristics of feudalism
 - 3. Spread of feudalism
 - 4. Chivalric code
 - a) Impact on men
 - b) Impact on women
 - B. Peasant life
 - 1. Serfdom
 - 2. Daily routines
 - C. The rise of towns
 - 1. Rise in population and migrations
 - 2. Town life
 - a) At odds with feudal system
 - b) Work and commerce
 - (1) Trade routes
 - (2) Role of women
 - D. The feudal monarchy
 - 1. The French monarchy
 - a) The Capetian kings
 - b) Institutional developments
 - 2. The English monarchy
 - a) Norman England
 - b) Conflicts between kings and barons
 - 3. The Holy Roman Empire
 - a) Lay investiture
 - b) Failure to centralize
 - 4. The papal monarchy
 - a) Reform movements
 - b) Powerful popes
- III. Medieval Christianity and the Church
 - A. Structure and hierarchy
 - B. Christian beliefs and practices
 - 1. Church as way to salvation
 - 2. Rituals and ceremonies
 - a) Inseparable from doctrine

- b) Seven sacraments
 - C. Religious orders and lay piety
 - 1. Monasteries and nunneries
 - a) Hildegard of Bingen
 - b) *Scivias* or *May You Know* or *Know the Way*
 - 2. Mendicant orders
 - 3. The Albigensians
- IV. The Age of Synthesis: Equilibrium Between the Spiritual and the Secular
 - A. Learning and theology
 - 1. Cathedral schools and the development of scholasticism
 - a) Curriculum
 - b) Scholasticism: aims and methods
 - 2. Peter Abelard
 - a) Life and ideas
 - b) Realism and Nominalism
 - 3. The rise of the universities
 - 4. Intellectual controversy and Thomas Aquinas
 - a) Averroists vs. traditionalists
 - b) Thomas Aquinas
 - (1) Thomistic theology
 - (2) Thomistic summaries
 - (3) Influence of Aquinas
 - B. Literature
 - 1. Monastic and feudal writing
 - a) Goliards and poetry
 - b) *Chanson de geste: The Song of Roland*
 - 2. Vernacular and courtly writing
 - a) Troubadors and courtly romances
 - b) Chrétien de Troyes
 - c) Lays: Marie de France
 - 3. Dante
 - a) Life and works
 - b) *Divine Comedy*
 - C. Architecture and art
 - 1. Romanesque churches and related arts
 - a) Origins and evolution of churches
 - (1) Floor plan and decorations
 - (2) Vézelay
 - b) Illuminated manuscripts
 - 2. Gothic churches and related art
 - a) Origins and evolution
 - (1) Early Gothic style, 1145–1194: Notre Dame, Paris

(2) High Gothic style, 1194–1300: Amiens and Chartres

b) Illuminated manuscripts

D. Music

1. Innovations on the Gregorian chants
2. Liturgical drama
3. Secular music

V. The Legacy of the Christian Centuries