

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. Historical Overview
 - A. The “calamitous” fourteenth century
 - B. Breakup of the unique culture of the High Middle Ages

- II. Hard Times Come to Europe
 - A. Ordeal by plague, famine, and war
 1. The plague
 - a) Its pattern and the death toll
 - b) Types of plague
 - c) Impact on culture
 2. Famine
 - a) Patterns
 - b) Impact on society
 3. War
 - a) Patterns
 - b) Impact on society and economics
 - B. Depopulation, rebellion, and industrialization
 1. Depopulation
 - a) Reasons
 - b) Impact on society and economics
 2. Rebellion
 - a) Patterns
 - b) Impact on society
 3. Industrialization
 - a) Textiles
 - b) New industries
 - C. The secular monarchies
 1. France
 - a) Wars with England and Burgundy
 - b) Rise of modern France
 2. England
 - a) Wars with France
 - b) The emergence of a strong Parliament
 - c) The Tudor dynasty
 3. The spread of the French-English ruling style
 - D. The papal monarchy
 1. An age of decline
 - a) Dislocation
 - (1) The Avignon papacy
 - (2) Impact on the church
 - b) Schism

- (1) The Great Schism
 - (2) Impact on the church
 - (3) How settled
 - c) The conciliar movement
 - 2. Restoration of papal power in about 1450
- III. The Cultural Flowering of the Late Middle Ages
 - A. Breakdown of the medieval synthesis
 - B. Religion
 - 1. Absence of monastic reform
 - 2. Lay piety
 - a) The *devotio moderna*
 - b) The flagellants
 - 3. Heresies
 - a) John Wycliffe
 - b) Jan Hus
 - 4. The Inquisition
 - 5. Witchcraft
 - C. Theology, philosophy, and science
 - 1. The *via antiqua* versus the *via moderna*
 - a) The attack on Thomism after the death of Thomas Aquinas
 - b) The followers of Thomas Aquinas: the *via antiqua*
 - (1) John Duns Scotus
 - (2) Failure in the short run
 - c) The opponents of Thomas Aquinas: the *via moderna*
 - (1) William of Ockham
 - (2) Victory in the short run
 - 2. Developments in science
 - a) High Gothic forerunners
 - (1) Robert Grosseteste
 - (2) Roger Bacon
 - b) Nicholas Oresme
 - D. Literature
 - 1. Forces transforming literature
 - a) Rising literacy and shift to vernacular
 - b) The invention of movable type
 - 2. Northern Italian literature
 - a) Italian city-states in transition
 - b) Francesco Petrarch
 - (1) A dedicated Classicist
 - (2) *Secretum (My Secret)*
 - c) Giovanni Boccaccio
 - (1) A representative of the new secular age

- (2) *Decameron*
 - 3. English literature
 - a) Evolution of common language
 - b) William Langland, *The Vision of Piers Plowman*
 - c) Geoffrey Chaucer
 - (1) Representative of the new secular age
 - (2) *The Canterbury Tales*
 - 4. French literature: Christine de Pizan and the birth of “the woman question”
- E. Art and architecture
 - 1. Characteristics of the Late Gothic style
 - 2. Late Gothic architecture
 - a) The Flamboyant style on the continent
 - b) The Perpendicular style in England
 - c) The Italian Gothic
 - 3. Late Gothic sculpture
 - a) Italy
 - (1) Foreshadowing of the Renaissance
 - (2) Giovanni Pisano
 - b) Burgundy
 - (1) The Burgundian setting
 - (2) Claus Sluter
 - 4. Late Gothic painting and the rise of new trends
 - a) Radical changes
 - b) Illuminated manuscripts
 - (1) Secular influences
 - (2) The Limbourg brothers
 - c) The print
 - (1) Geographic setting
 - (2) Varieties: woodcut print, engraving, drypoint
 - (3) Housebook Master
 - d) New trends in Italy
 - (1) Giotto
 - (2) The new style
 - e) Flemish painting
 - (1) The Burgundian setting
 - (2) Characteristics
 - (3) Jan van Eyck
 - (4) Hans Memling

IV. The Legacy of the Late Middle Ages