

The High Middle Ages and Its Contributions

I. Universities

A. Monastic and Cathedral Schools

1. Literacy and the monasteries
2. Charlemagne and the Liberal Arts
 - a. Teaching method: *lectio*

B. Universities

1. Rise of universities (late 1100s to 1400)
2. Teaching method: disputations
 - a. Academic freedom
 - b. Need for logic (Abelard/Peter Lombard/Alexander of Hales)
 - c. Rise of newer sciences (psychology, physics, meteorology, biology)
 - d. Thomas Aquinas and science
 - e. Women in the universities

II. Notions of Limited Government

1. *Magna Carta*
2. Limited Ecclesiastical Government
3. Political Theories of William of Ockham and Marsilius of Padua

III. Cathedrals

A. Romanesque churches, Abbey churches, Gothic Cathedrals

1. Location, location, location
2. Purpose and Function
3. Art work: stained glass
4. Purity (or lack thereof) of style
 - a. Gothic/High Gothic
 - b. Multitude of styles in one Cathedral

IV. Crusades

- A. Dates (1098-1291)
- B. Christian vs Muslim/Christian vs Christian
- C. Effects (Rise of towns & middle class/beginning of the end of feudalism)
- D. How were the crusades justified
 1. Just war theory/preaching by Humbert of Romans

V. Events Outside the High Middle Ages:

- A. Black Death (1348/1350) – really after the “High Middle Ages”
- B. Inquisitions – tribunals to seek out heresy
 1. Medieval Inquisition (1184) – directed against Cathars.
 - a. Torture first approved in 1252 – Pope Innocent IV’s *Ad extirpanda*
 2. Spanish Inquisition – early modern (1478)
- C. Witchhunts – early modern (1480-1700). Witchcraft Acts of the 1500s-1600s
 1. Saint Boniface declared in the 8th century that belief in the existence of witches was un-Christian.
 2. The emperor Charlemagne decreed that the burning of supposed witches was a pagan custom that would be punished by the death penalty.