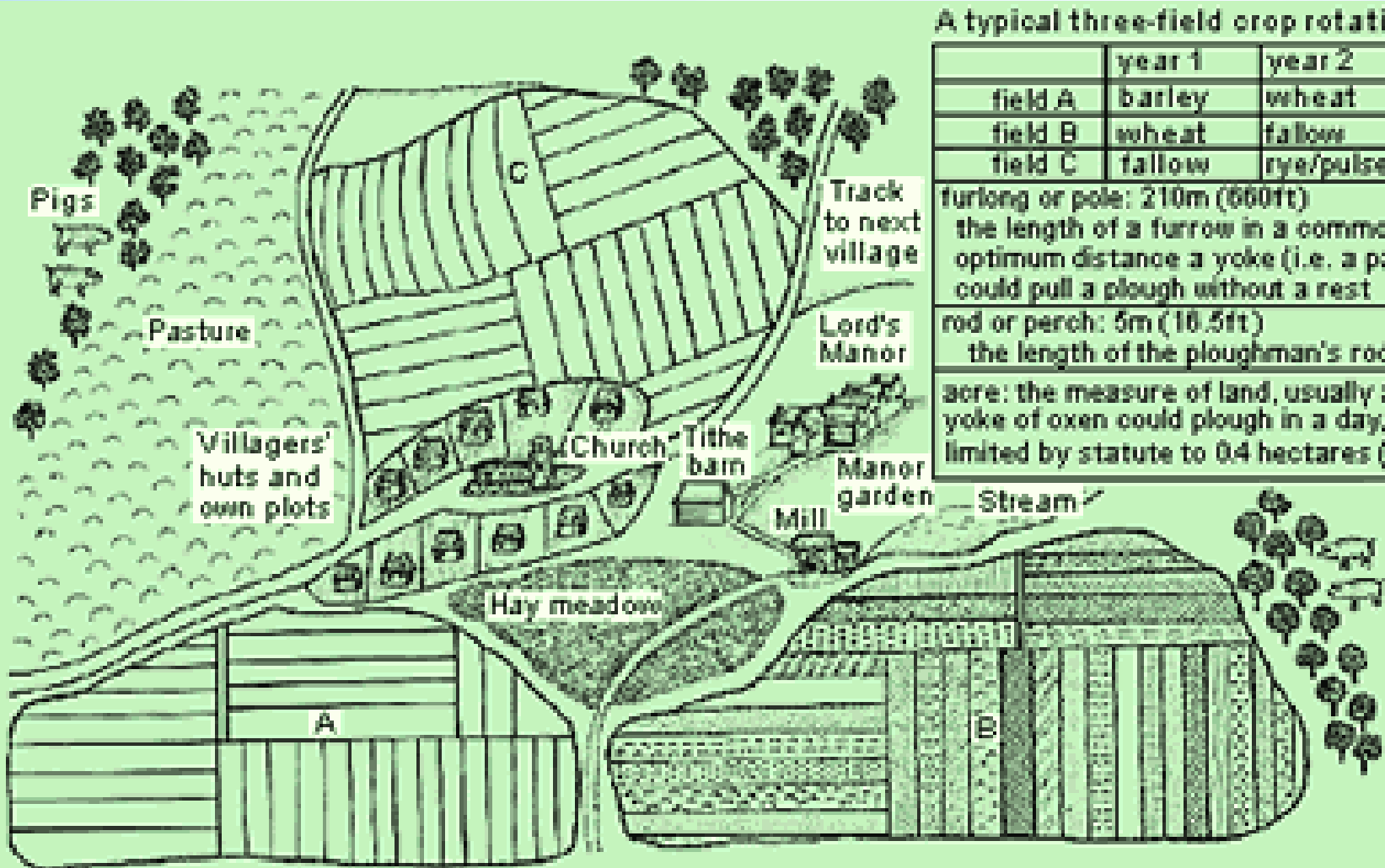


Think and Write: How might splitting a farm into 3 fields be better than 2 fields?



A typical three-field crop rotation scheme

	year 1	year 2	year 3
field A	barley	wheat	fallow
field B	wheat	fallow	oats
field C	fallow	rye/pulses	wheat

furlong or pole: 210m (660ft)
the length of a furrow in a common field; the optimum distance a yoke (i.e. a pair) of oxen could pull a plough without a rest

rod or perch: 5m (16.5ft)
the length of the ploughman's rod or stick

acre: the measure of land, usually as much as a yoke of oxen could plough in a day, afterwards limited by statute to 0.4 hectares (4,840sq. yds)

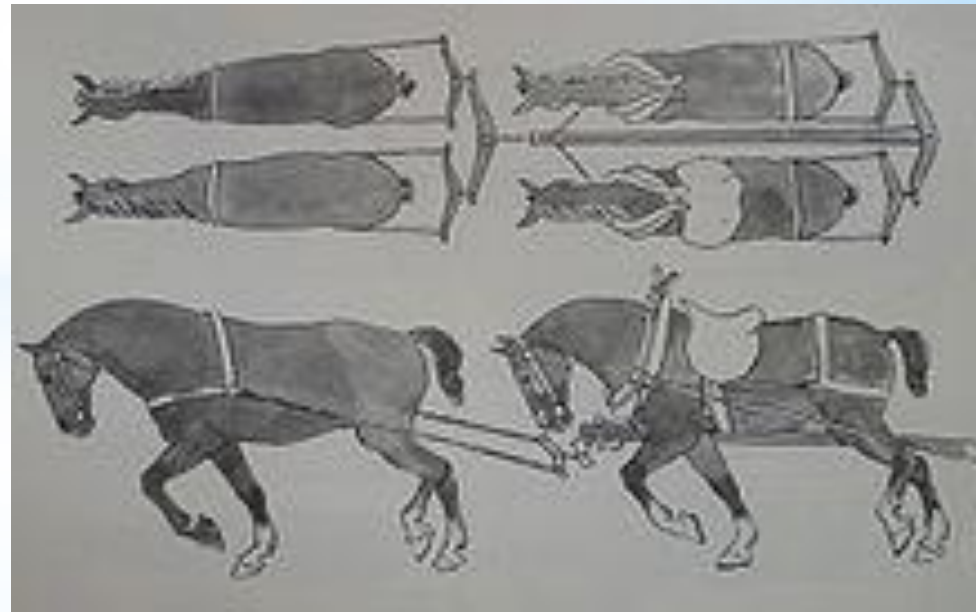
* Aim: How were the late Middle Ages (High Middle Ages) a time of great revival?

[Chp 7 Sec 4, Chp 8 Sec 4]

* I. An Agricultural Revolution

Cause

Effects



LATE MEDIEVAL
EUROPE





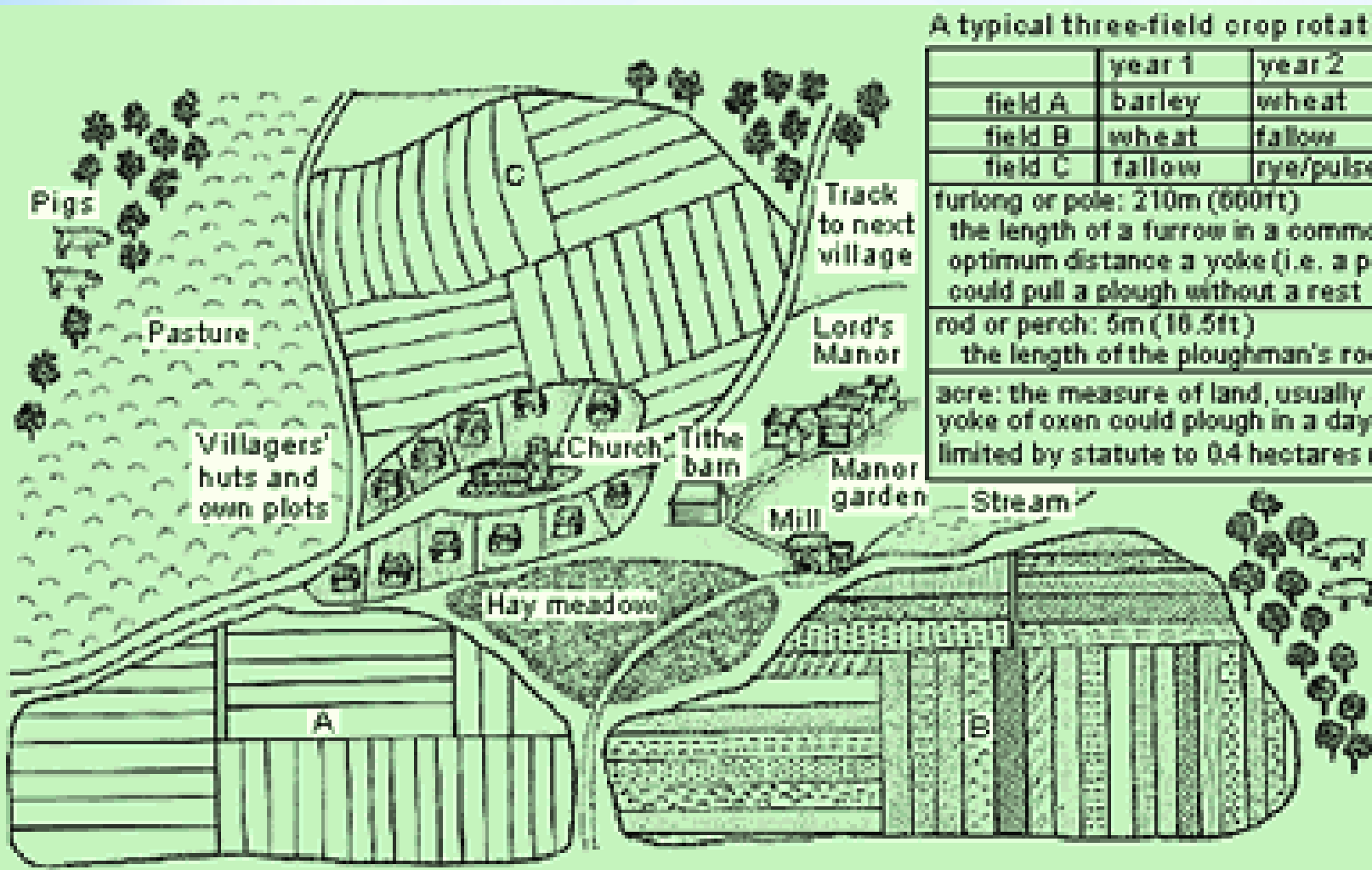
Medieval Europe, c. 950-1300

TWO-FIELD SYSTEM

	<u>Field 1</u>	<u>Field 2</u>
Year I	Winter crop	Fallow
Year II	Fallow	Winter crop
Year III	Winter crop	Fallow

THREE-FIELD SYSTEM

	<u>Field 1</u>	<u>Field 2</u>	<u>Field 3</u>
Year I	Winter crop	Summer crop	Fallow
Year II	Fallow	Winter crop	Summer C
Year III	Summer crop	Fallow	Winter C



A typical three-field crop rotation scheme

	year 1	year 2	year 3
field A	barley	wheat	fallow
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furlong or pole: 210m (660ft)
 the length of a furrow in a common field; the optimum distance a yoke (i.e. a pair) of oxen could pull a plough without a rest

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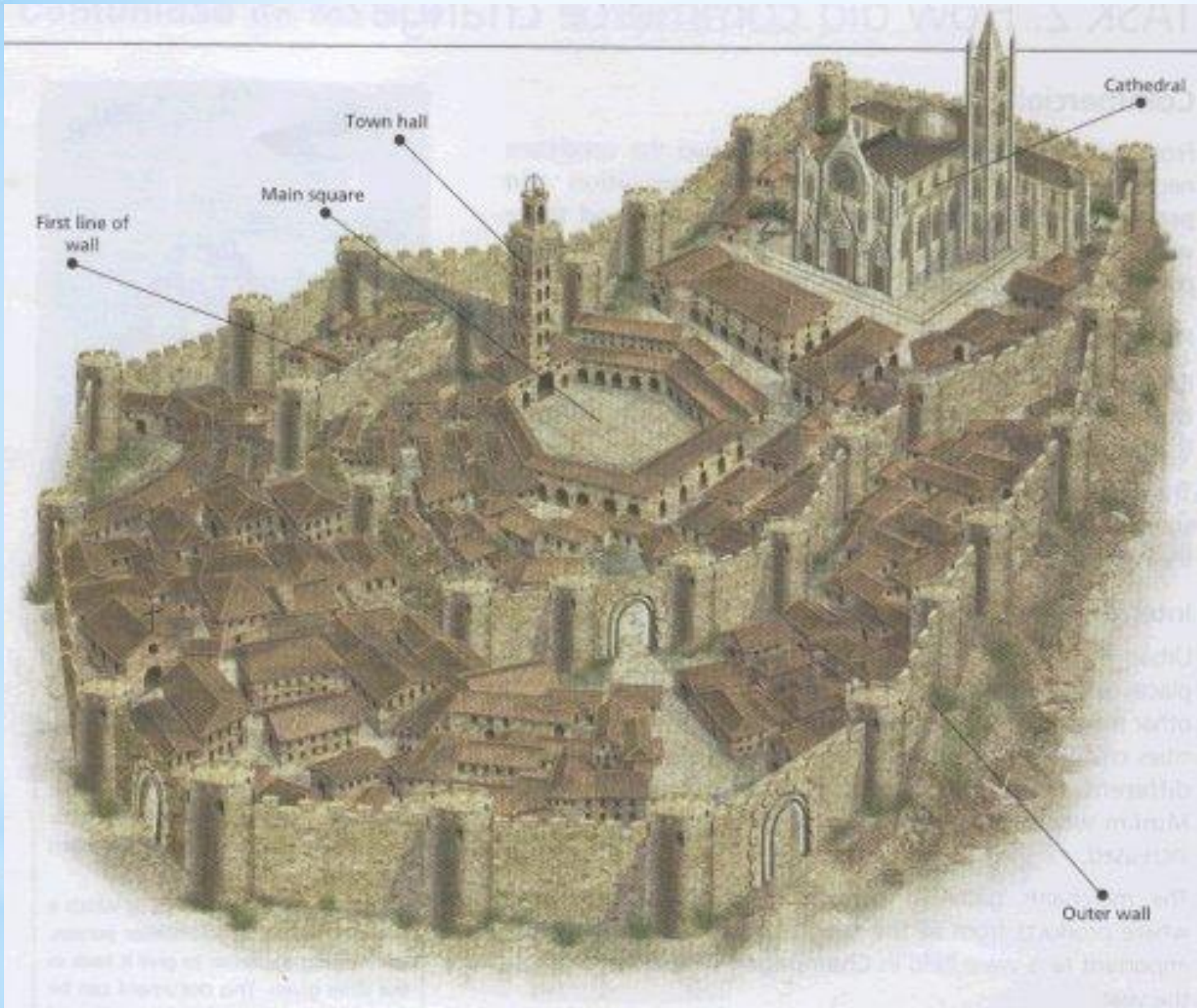
acre: the measure of land, usually as much as a yoke of oxen could plough in a day, afterwards limited by statute to 0.4 hectares (4,840sq. yds)

* II. The Revival of Trade and Travel

A. Cause

Effects





* B. Medieval Cities

*B. Medieval Cities

1.

i.

2.

3.

* III. Rise of the Middle Class

1.

2.

i. Middle class-

3. Guilds developed:

i. .

ii.

iii.

**Masters-
highest
level, very
few.**

**Journeyman-
paid workers of
masters**

**Apprentice- young
trainees of masters,
received only room and
board for work.**



*Think and Write: Why are there so many universities in and near Italy?

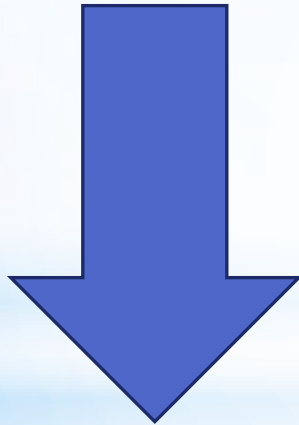


* Location of Medieval Universities

* Aim: How were the late Middle Ages (High Middle Ages) a time of great revival ? Part 2: Growth of learning

[Chp 7 Sec 4, Chp 8 Sec 4]

* I. Need for Education



* A. Medieval Universities

1.

2.

3.

i.

ii.

iii.

iv.

v.

vi.

4.

i.

ii.

iii.

iv.



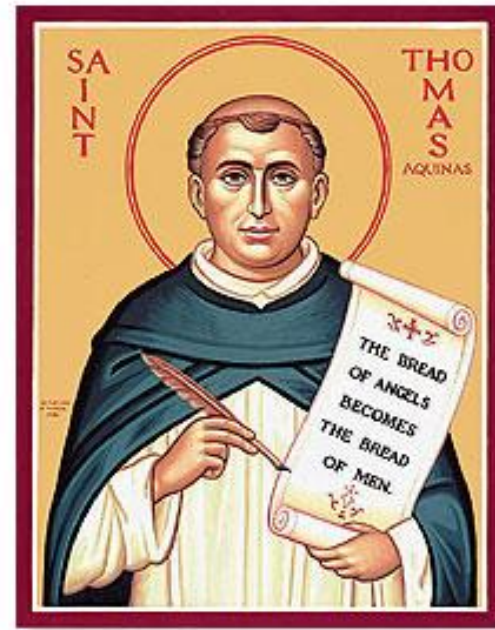
* B. Scholarship

1.
2.

*The truth of our faith becomes a matter of ridicule among the infidels if any Catholic, not gifted with the necessary scientific learning, presents as dogma what scientific scrutiny shows to be false.

3.
4.
5.

*As regards the individual nature, woman is defective and misbegotten... Thomas Aquinas



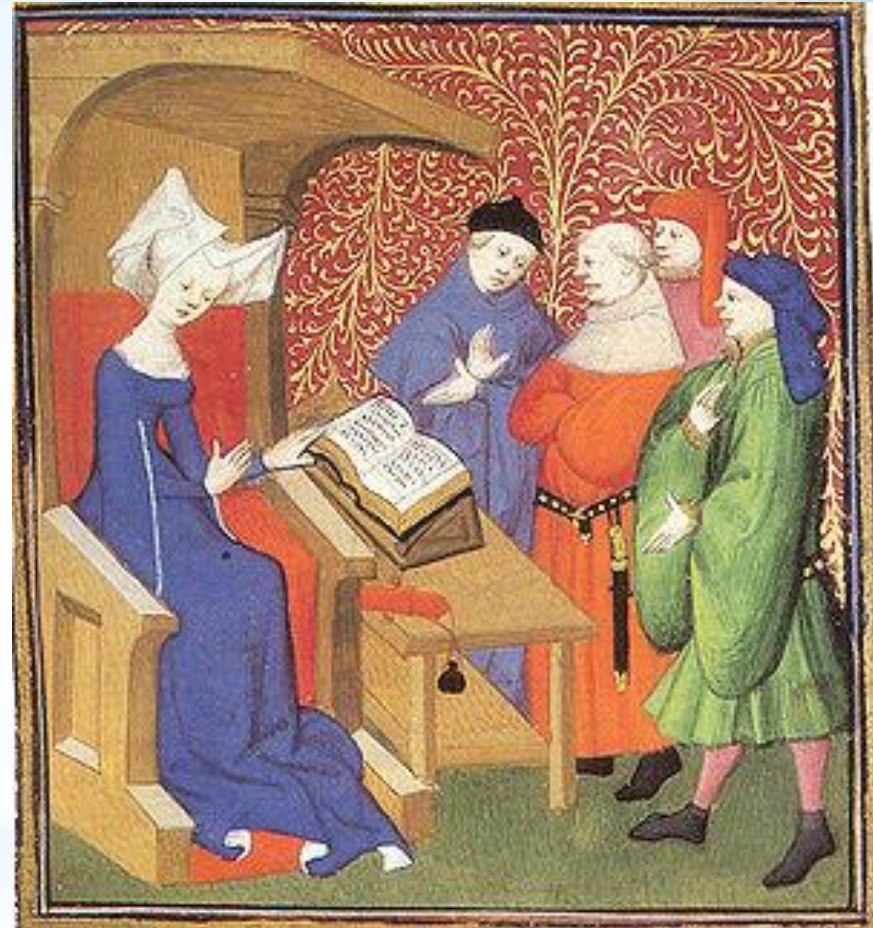
* B. Scholarship

6.

“I say it to thee again, and doubt never the contrary, that if it were the custom to put the little maidens to the school, and they were made to learn the sciences as they do to the men-children, that they should learn as perfectly, and they should be”

7.

8.



* C. Medieval Literature

1.

2.

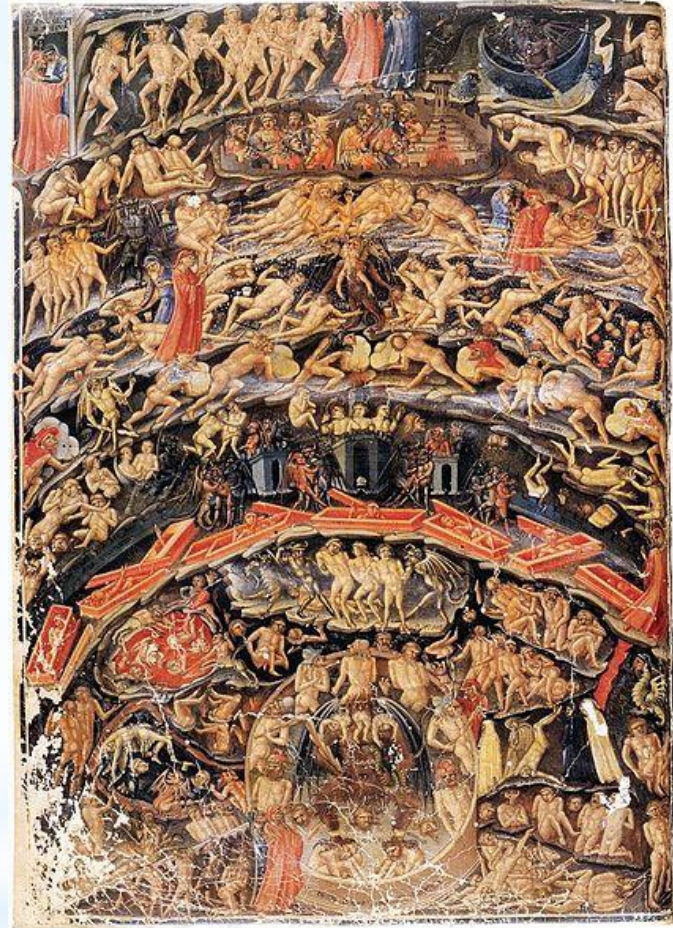
3.

4.

5.

1.

6.



Heere bigynneth the Knyghtes Tale

Whilom, as olde stories tellen us,

Ther was a duc that highte Theseus;

Of Atthenes he was lord and governour,

And in his tyme swich a conquerour,

5 That gretter was ther noon under the sonne.