

History 338/4 A, Winter 2007

History of Later Medieval Europe

T and Th 1:15-2:30, Room H-521

Moodle Course Web Page through the myconcordia portal

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REQUIRED TEXTS

At Concordia Bookstore:

C. Warren Hollister and Judith M. Bennett, *Medieval Europe: A Short History*, 10th edition (Toronto: McGraw-Hill, 2006).

Christopher Tyerman, *The Crusades: A Very Short Introduction* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2004).

History 338 Coursepack.

Buy online or in a used bookstore (try www.abebooks.com or www.alibris.com)

Umberto Eco, *The Name of the Rose*, trans. William Weaver (New York: Harvest Books, 1994).

To Download:

History 338 Sourcebook, a DOWNLOADABLE coursepack of about 50 pages (see course web page).

GRADING SCHEME

All assignments may be written in English or French. For details on the essay assignments, see attached information sheets; further information about the final exam will be distributed at the end of the term.

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| 1. Essay 1, on the Crusades | 35% |
| 2. Essay 2, on the context of Umberto Eco's <i>The Name of the Rose</i> | 35% |
| 3. Final exam, in April exam period | 30% |

LATE ASSIGNMENTS: Only dire medical emergencies constitute an appropriate reason for late submission of assignments. All others will be penalized at the rate of **10%** per day.



**HISTORY 338, "LATER MEDIEVAL EUROPE," Winter 2007
SYLLABUS AND READINGS**

N.B.: Readings preceded by an asterisk (*) are in the downloadable course pack; other readings are from books available in the bookstore.

H&B = C. Warren Hollister and Judith M. Bennett, *Medieval Europe: A Short History*, 10th edition (Toronto: McGraw-Hill, 2006).

Dates	Lecture Topics	Readings	Assignments Due
Jan. 4	Introduction: The Idea of the Middle Ages		
Jan. 9 and 11	The Year 1000 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interconnections in the 11th-century World • Growth 	H&B, Introduction (pp. 1-3) and ch. 6 and 7 * Snorri Sturluson: <i>King Harald's Saga</i>	
Jan. 16 and 1	The Papal Revolution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gregorian Reform • The Crusades 	H&B, ch. 9 *Henry IV and Gregory VII: Letters and Depositions *The First Crusade: Urban II's Speech at Clermont, 1095	
Jan. 23 and 25	Twelfth-Century Renaissance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abelard and Heloise • The Rise of the Universities • The Birth of Scholasticism 	H&B, ch. 8 *Peter Abelard, <i>Sic et Non</i> and <i>The History of My Calamities</i> (excerpts); and Heloise, <i>First Letter to Abelard</i>	
Jan. 30 and Feb. 1	Literature, Art, and Architecture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The literature of "courtly love" • Building the cathedrals 	H&B, ch. 12 *Chrétien de Troyes, <i>Lancelot</i> (excerpts)	
Feb. 6 and 8	Twelfth-Century Monarchy and the Move towards Centralization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • France and England • The Holy Roman Empire and the Papacy 	H&B, ch. 10	Crusades Paper Due 6 Feb

Dates	Lecture Topics	Readings	Assignments Due
Feb. 13 and 15	Politics in the Thirteenth Century <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Politics: France • Town Governments and Guilds 	H&B, ch. 11 *Louis IX, <i>Letter of Advice to his Son</i> (Start reading) Umberto Eco, <i>The Name of the Rose</i>	
Feb. 27 and Mar. 1	Jews and Muslims in Medieval Europe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jews in Northern Europe • Muslims and Jews in Medieval Spain 	* <i>Las Siete Partidas</i> , Laws on Jews, 1265	
Mar. 6 and 8	Heresy and the Inquisition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heresies of the High and Later Middle Ages • The Inquisition 	*Confession of Barthélemy Amilhac, Priest, Before Bishop Jacques Fournier, 1320	
Mar. 13 and 15	Religion and Culture in the Late Middle Ages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Friars • Poverty and Piety 	*The Rule of Saint Francis of Assisi	
Mar. 20 and 22	The Papacy at the End of the Middle Ages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From Innocent III to Avignon • The Schism and Conciliarism 	H&B, ch. 14 *Marsilius of Padua, <i>Discourses</i> , chapters 3-4	
Mar. 27 and 29	Plague, Population, and Death <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Famine and Plague • Peasants' and Workers' Revolts: 'Class War' in post-plague Europe? 	H&B, ch. 13 *Jean Froissart, <i>Chronicles</i> , "The Jacquerie (1358)"	<i>Name of the Rose</i> Paper Due 27 March
Apr. 3 and 5	Changes in Late Medieval Society <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town and Country • Relations Between the Sexes in the Late Middle Ages 	H&B, ch. 15	
Apr. 10	Wrapping Up		

First Essay Assignment: The Crusades and the Writing of History

Length: 1800-2400 words (6-8 pages, double-spaced in Times New Roman 12 pt)

Due Date: 6 February 2007

One definition of history is “the past in dialogue with the present.” Few subjects show this more clearly than the Crusades, the study of which can never stray far from contemporary issues, be they nineteenth- or twentieth-century European colonialism or twenty-first century “war on terror” / *jihad*. In this essay, you will discuss the work of six historians, ranging from the nineteenth to the twenty-first centuries, who have written on the Crusades. This is an *historiographical* paper: that is, your job is to discuss the ways in which historians have approached the subject of the Crusades, rather than to write an account of the Crusades yourself.

The following are the readings you will use for your paper (you must discuss each of them at some point in the paper). Tyerman’s book is available for purchase in the bookstore, and the other readings are available in a coursepack, also for purchase in the bookstore.

Christopher Tyerman, *The Crusades: A Very Short Introduction* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2004).

Joseph François Michaud, *The history of the crusades*, 3 vols., trans. William Robson (New York: A. C. Armstrong and Son, 1862), 1:201-230.

Steven Runciman, “The Triumph of the Cross,” in *The First Crusade* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1980), 219-29. [Note that this is excerpted from his longer work, *The History of the Crusades*, first published between 1951 and 1954.]

Amin Maalouf, “Prologue,” and “Epilogue,” *The Crusades Through Arab Eyes*, trans. Jon Rothschild (London: Al Saqi Books, 1984), i-iv and 261-66.

Carole Hillenbrand, “Epilogue: The Heritage of the Crusades,” *The Crusades: Islamic perspectives* (New York: Routledge, 2000), 589-616.

Thomas F. Madden, “The First Crusade,” *The New Concise History of the Crusades* (Lanham, MD: Rowman and Littlefield, 2006), 14-35.

In your essay, deal with the following issues:

- You will have both a broader question and a more specific example to consider in the paper
 - the broader question: how have issues of the particular time in which a work was written, and the particular perspectives of the historian, affected how the Crusades are viewed?

- the more specific question: how have these historians portrayed the conquest of Jerusalem in 1099? How have they employed the primary sources (mostly chronicles) differently? Pay particular attention to issues such as the motivations of the crusaders, the portrayal of Muslims, and the discussions of Crusader pillaging in the wake of the capture of Jerusalem.
- You should pay particular attention to what some of the later authors tell you about the earlier authors, to give you a starting point for the interpretation of the earlier historians' work
 - Tyerman discusses the post-medieval history of the Crusades in his last chapter, giving you an entry point into the contexts in which Michaud and Runciman wrote, for instance
 - Hillenbrand provides a useful account of Muslim perspectives on the Crusades from the 19th through 20th centuries
 - You may also want to discuss some of the images that are reproduced in Tyerman and Hillenbrand

The paper must be written in appropriate scholarly style, with properly formatted footnotes or endnotes and a bibliography. For the purposes of this paper, you should cite the material in the coursepack *as if you had read the material in the original form*: that is, without reference to the coursepack. This means that you will use the original page numbers, not the coursepack page numbers. The form in which the citations appear above is the proper format: if you copy that for your footnotes/endnotes, you will be fine. Note, however, that bibliographical format is different: see the guide at the end of this syllabus.

Second Essay Assignment: The Historical Context of Eco's *Name of the Rose*

Length: 2500-3000 words (8-10 pages)

Due Date: 27 March 2007

Answer the following question in essay form: One of the significant subplots to Umberto Eco's *The Name of the Rose* is the formal debate about poverty held at the abbey. Discuss the issue of apostolic poverty as it affected religious and political life among Western European Christians between 1100 and 1450, putting it into the context of the novel. Use the discussions and characters from *The Name of the Rose* as part of the illustration of your arguments; you will also need to use lectures, primary source readings, and the textbook to fill in the larger picture. You are neither expected nor encouraged to undertake outside research apart from these sources: this is an exercise in synthesis rather than research.

In your essay, deal with the following themes:

- Popular heresies in the twelfth, thirteenth, and early fourteenth centuries; the Franciscan order; the debates about apostolic poverty among Franciscans; and the relationship between heretical movements and the poverty question
- The rise of Aristotelian political theories generally in Europe between 1250 and 1400 -- especially as expressed by Marsilius of Padua in his *Defensor Pacis* (see the sourcebook) and by William of Baskerville in the fictional debate in *The Name of the Rose*
- Church (and specifically papal) wealth and political power, and the fortunes of the late medieval papacy from Innocent III to the collapse of Conciliarism
- The rise of national monarchies and "national churches" between the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries

Give page references when you cite *The Name of the Rose*, Hollister and Bennett, or the Hist 338 *Sourcebook*, using proper citation style (see the attached guide).

Footnotes, Endnotes, and Bibliographies

For advice about specific questions, consult the latest edition of Kate L. Turabian, *A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press); or this online guide from the History Department at the University of Colorado at Boulder:

<http://www.colorado.edu/history/guidelines/referencing.html> or from Bridgewater State College <http://www.bridgew.edu/library/turabian.cfm>.

Here are a few principles to note.

- In the discipline of history, parenthetical references (i.e. surnames of authors in the body of the text, in parentheses) are not usually used. Please learn how to use footnotes or endnotes.
- Stylistically, there is no distinction between footnotes and endnotes, other than the location (at either foot of page or end of paper). Footnotes are preferable, as they will not involve flipping to the end of the paper all the time, but it's not a serious issue (i.e. you will not be penalized for using endnotes). If you use endnotes, be sure to change the setting from roman numerals to arabic numerals.
- Footnote/endnote and bibliographical style are DIFFERENT. In bibliographies, the surname goes first, because entries are alphabetized by surnames. In footnotes/endnotes, the name goes in normal first-name/last-name order, as they are not alphabetized. The punctuation also differs: in footnotes, commas in most cases separate the different parts of the reference, while in bibliographies, periods are used.
- In footnotes/endnotes the "full reference" (including full name, title, place and date of publication) is used only the first time you cite a particular item. After that, you use either "ibid." or the author's surname (and shortened version of the title, if you wish). Do not simply cut and paste the full reference into every footnote; this is unnecessary and annoying.

FIRST FULL FOOTNOTE OR ENDNOTE REFERENCES

A book (N.B.: book titles should be italicized or underlined):

¹Georges Duby, *Le Chevalier, la Femme et le Prêtre* (Paris: Librairie Hachette, 1981), 71.

Books with a translator, reviser, or editor:

²Georges Duby, *The Knight, the Lady and the Priest*, trans. Barbara Bray (New York: Pantheon Books, 1983), 71.

³Bede, *A History of the English Church and People*, trans. Leo Sherley-Price, rev. R. E. Latham (Harmondsworth: Penguin Books, 1968), 42.

Citation of an introduction or forward, rather than the author's text:

⁴Leo Sherley-Price, introduction to *A History of the English Church and People* by Bede (Harmondsworth: Penguin Books, 1968), 17.

Book with multiple authors:

⁵Dana Carleton Munro and Raymond James Sontag, *The Middle Ages, 395-1500*, rev. ed. (New York and London: The Century Company, 1928), 69.

Journal articles (note the non-English words in the title are put in italics):

⁶John E. Boswell, "*Expositio* and *Oblatio*: The Abandonment of Children and the Ancient and Medieval Family," *American Historical Review* 89 (1984): 10-33.

Essays in books:

⁷Judith M. Bennett, "The Village Ale-Wife: Women and Brewing in Fourteenth-Century England," in *Women and Work in Preindustrial Europe*, ed. Barbara A. Hanawalt (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1986), 24.

SECOND AND SUBSEQUENT FOOTNOTE OR ENDNOTE REFERENCES:

The abbreviation "ibid." (from the Latin *ibidem*, meaning "in the same place") may be used if you have two or more references in a row to the same author and title. If the page number is the same, you need not indicate it; if the page number is different, then add the page number.

¹Joseph Brown, *Medieval Science* (London: Faber, 1984), 75.

²Ibid., 82.

Otherwise use a shortened form of the reference (after the first citation there is no need to cite fully again). Most commonly, authors' surnames are used:

⁷Duby, 75.

⁸Bennett, 33.

If you are using more than one piece of writing by the same author, you can distinguish by using a shortened form of the title. Some people prefer always to use the shortened title form; it's a matter of choice.

⁸Bennett, "Village Ale-Wife," 33.

⁹Bennett, *Women*, 142.

BIBLIOGRAPHY FORM

In bibliography form, the punctuation changes somewhat (periods instead of commas) and the author's surname comes first. Bibliographies are alphabetized by authors' surnames and they are not numbered. In history papers, it is tradition to separate primary and secondary sources if you are using both.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

PRIMARY SOURCES

Bede. *A History of the English Church and People*. Trans. Leo Sherley-Price. Rev. R.E. Latham. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books, 1968.

SECONDARY SOURCES

Bennett, Judith M. "The Village Ale-Wife: Women and Brewing in Fourteenth-Century England." In *Women and Work in Preindustrial Europe*, 20-36. Ed. Barbara A. Hanawalt. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1986.

Boswell, John E. "Expositio and Oblatio: The Abandonment of Children and the Ancient and Medieval Family." *American Historical Review* 89 (1984): 10-33.

Duby, Georges. *Le Chevalier, la Femme et le Prêtre*. Paris: Librairie Hachette, 1981.

----- . *The Knight, the Lady and the Priest*. Trans. Barbara Bray. New York: Pantheon Books, 1983.