

CHAPTER 16 - THE LATIN WEST, 1200-1500

MAIN OBJECTIVES / THEMES:

1. Be able to analyze the causes and the consequences of Europe's fourteenth century demographic disaster.
2. Be able to describe and explain the significance in world history of technological development and urbanization in the Latin West in the later Middle Ages.
3. Understand the ways in which the intellectual developments of the later Middle Ages reflected Westerners' views of themselves and of their relationship to the past.
4. Understand the ways in which the Hundred Years War and the emergence of the "new monarchies" laid the foundations for the modern European state system.

KEY TERMS:

Latin West

Guild

Universities

Secularism

Hundred Years War

Black Death

Gothic cathedrals

scholasticism

printing press

new monarchies

Hanseatic League

Renaissance

humanism

Great Schism

reconquista

REVIEW QUESTIONS:

1. How well did inhabitants of the Latin West, rich and poor, urban and rural, deal with their natural environment?
2. What social and economic factors led to the growth of cities in late Medieval Europe?
3. What factors were responsible for the promotion of learning and arts in the Latin West?
4. Describe the characteristics of early phases of the Renaissance.
5. Why was Italy the center of initial Renaissance culture?
6. What was the focus of the Renaissance?
7. How did superior technology in the Latin West promote excellence in business, learning, and architecture?
8. How did warfare help rulers in the Latin West acquire the skills, weapons, and determination that enabled them to challenge other parts of the world?
9. How much did the region's achievements depend on its own people and how much on things borrowed from Muslim and Byzantine neighbors?
10. Compare the process of centralization in England and France and in the Iberian Peninsula.
11. What social, political, and military developments contributed to the rise of European nations in this period?

"Big Picture" → when we have gained a bigger picture

1. Does the relationship between the people of the Latin West and their environment differ from the relationships between other peoples and their environments described in other chapters? If so, how?
2. How and why did urban areas in the West differ from urban areas in China and the Muslim world?
3. How did the culture of the late Middle Ages differ from that of the earlier centuries? What might be the reasons for these differences?
4. Which people and which geographical areas do you think benefited most from social, technological, and economic change from 1200 to 1500?