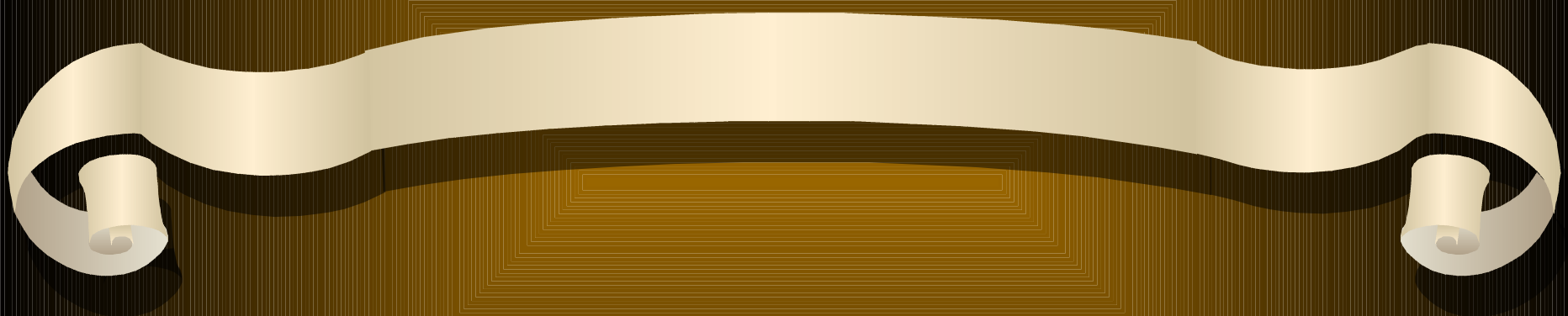


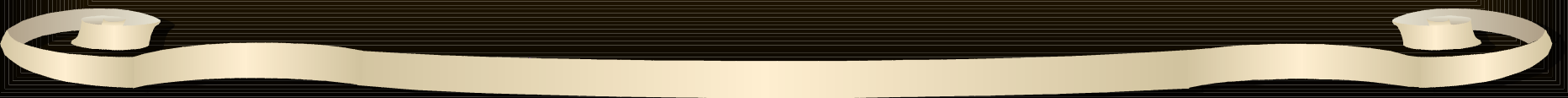
# *THE MIDDLE AGES*



FEUDALISM/MANORIALISM

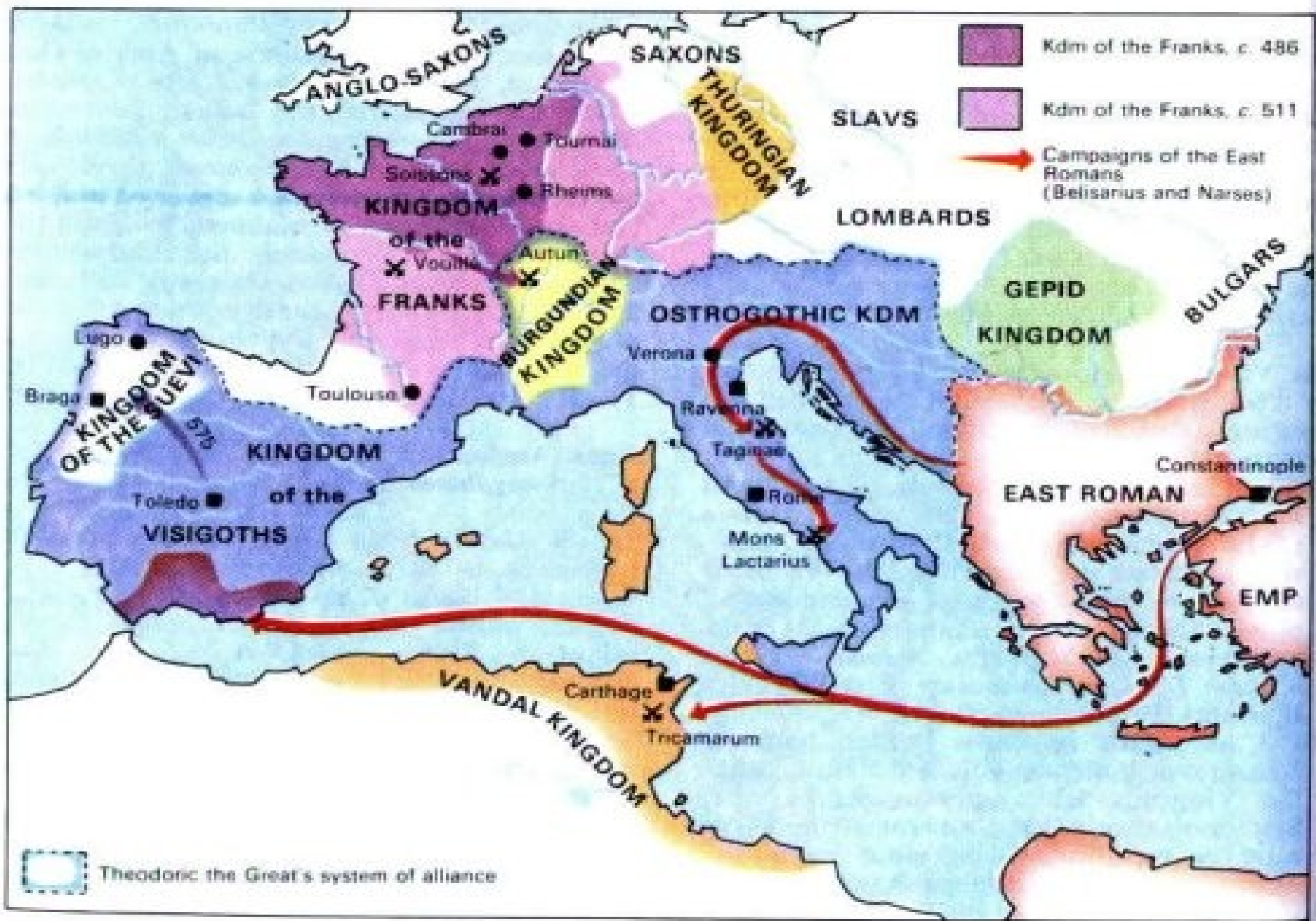


# *CAUSES OF FEUDALISM*

- *COLLAPSE OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT (Roman Empire in the West and Fall of Carolingian Empire)*
  - *WEALTHY AND POWERFUL SURROUND THEMSELVES WITH CLIENTS AND MILITARY AIDES*
  - *PEOPLE TURN TO POWERFUL LOCAL NOBLES AND WEALTHY WHO WILL PROTECT THEM IN RETURN FOR FAVORS*
- 



Germanic states to 486



Germanic states, c. 526



# Charlemagne's Empire, 768–843

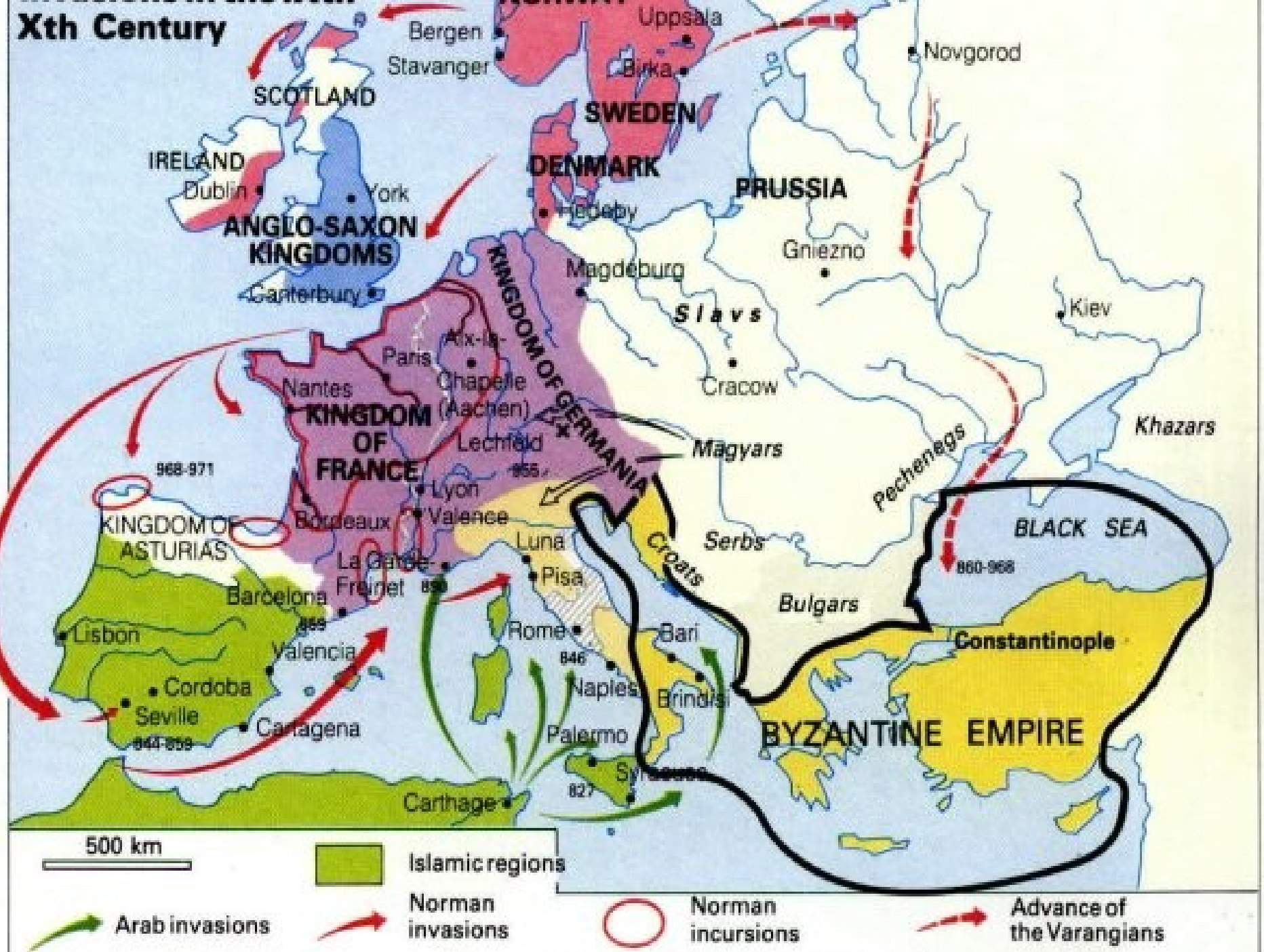


- Frankish Kingdom before Charlemagne, 768
- Areas conquered by Charlemagne, 814
- Division by Treaty of Verdun, 843





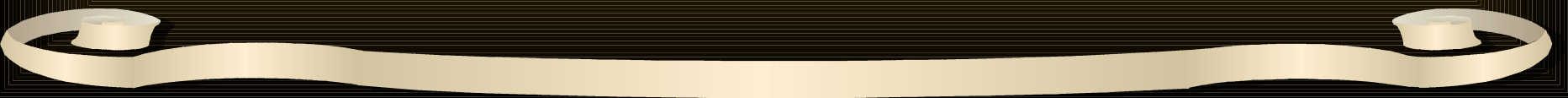
# Invasions in the Tenth Century









# *FEUDALISM*

- *A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SYSTEM DURING THE MIDDLE AGES BASED ON LAND OWNERSHIP*
- 

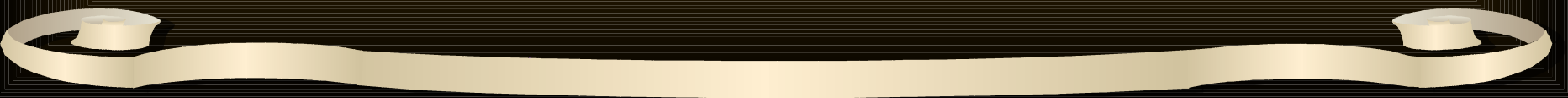


*BOOK SOURCES ON  
FEUDALISM*

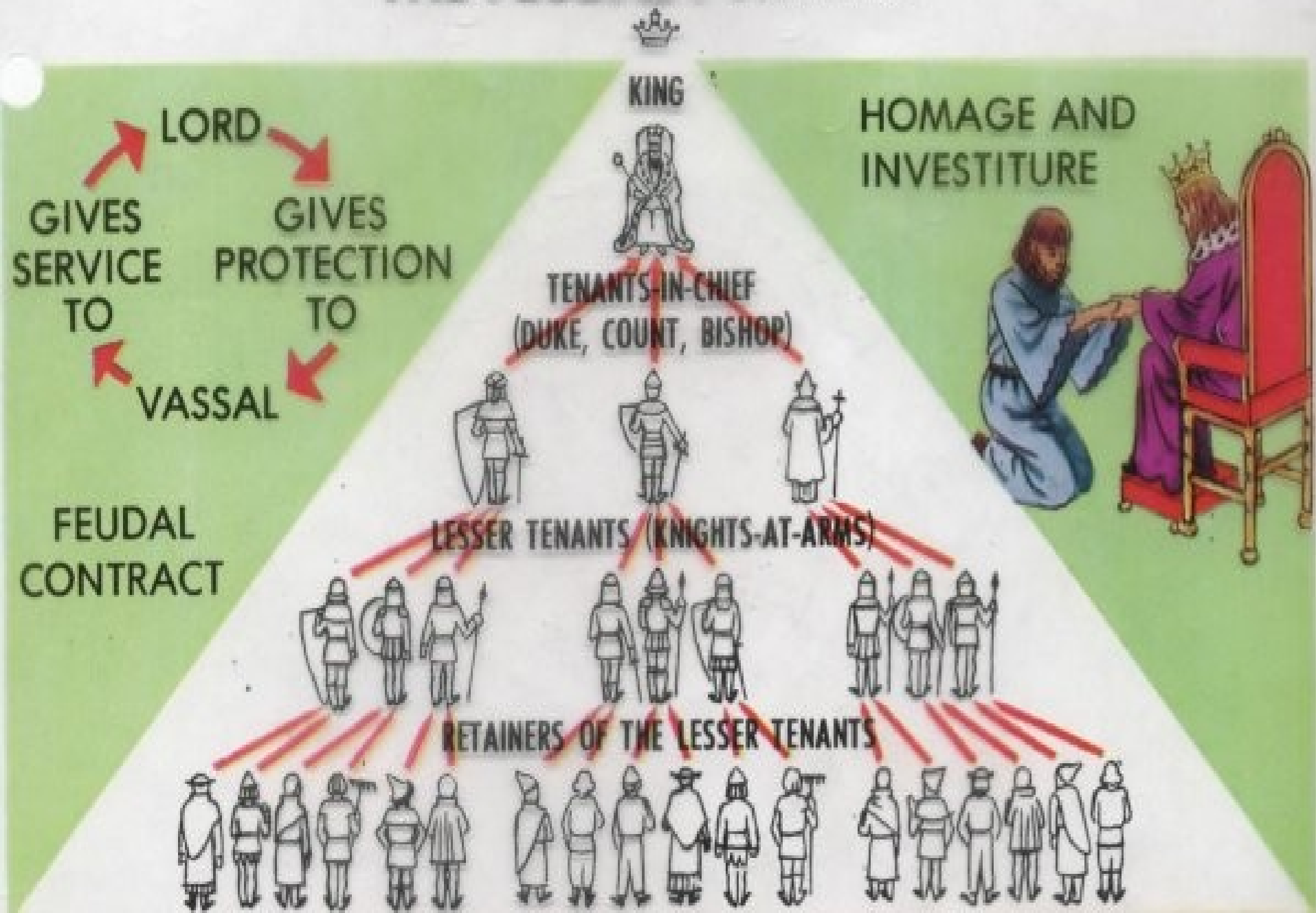
- *“FEUDAL SOCIETY” 2 VOL. BY MARC BLOCH*
  - *“FEUDALISM” BY GANSHOF*
  - *“MEDIAEVAL FEUDALISM” BY CARL STEPHENSON*
- 



# *MAIN FEATURES OF FEUDALISM*

- *WEAK KINGS*
  - *STRONG NOBLES*
  - *NUMEROUS PEASANTS*
  - *STRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT*
  - *PETTY WARFARE*
- 

# THE FEUDAL PYRAMID





# *FIEF*

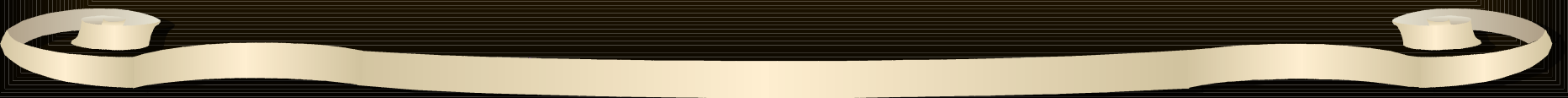
- *LAND HELD BY A VASSAL OF A LORD  
IN RETURN FOR SPECIFIC SERVICES  
MAINLY MILITARY*





# *BENEFICE*

- *A LAND GRANT TO A NOBLE, BISHOP OR MONASTERY FOR LIMITED USE AND FOR SERVICES*





# *HOMAGE*

- *THE CEREMONY BY WHICH A VASSAL PLEDGES HIS FEALTY TO HIS LIEGE AND ACCEPTS FEUDAL OBLIGATIONS IN RETURN FOR HIS GRANT OF LAND*

## A Ceremony of Homage

*Here, the chronicler Galbert of Bruges describes a typical ceremony of homage that took place in Flanders in 1127. Galbert's chronicle appears in Brian Tierney's The Middle Ages, Volume I: Sources of Medieval History.*

"First they did their homage thus, the count asked if he was willing to become completely his man, and the other replied, 'I am willing' and with clasped hands, surrounded by the hands of the count, they were bound together by a kiss. Secondly, he who had done homage gave his fealty to the representative of the count in these words, 'I promise on my faith that I will in future be faithful to Count William, and will observe my homage to him completely against all persons in good faith and without deceit.' And thirdly, he took his oath to this upon the relics of the saints. Afterward, with a little rod the count held in his hand, he gave investitures to all who by agreement had given their security and homage and accompanying oat . . ."



*OBLIGATIONS OF THE  
LORD TO HIS VASSAL*

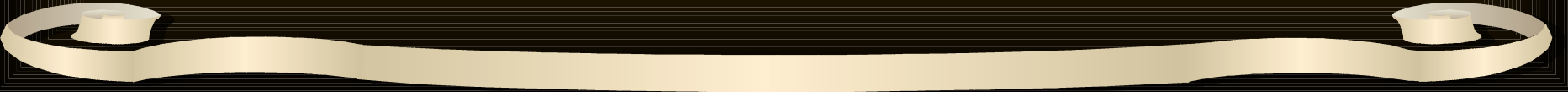
- *TO PROTECT THE VASSAL IN HIS FIEF*
- *TO RIGHT WRONGS DONE TO HIS VASSAL*



**OBLIGATIONS OF  
THE VASSAL TO  
HIS LORD**

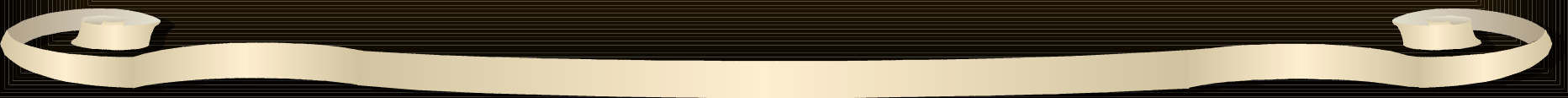


## *OATH AND JUDICIAL OBLIGATIONS*

- *TO GIVE AN OATH OF FEALTY (ACT OF HOMAGE)*
  - *JUDICIAL (ATTEND THE LORD'S COURT, TO ADVISE HIM, AND GIVE JUDGEMENT IN CASES CONCERNING OTHER LORDS)*
- 

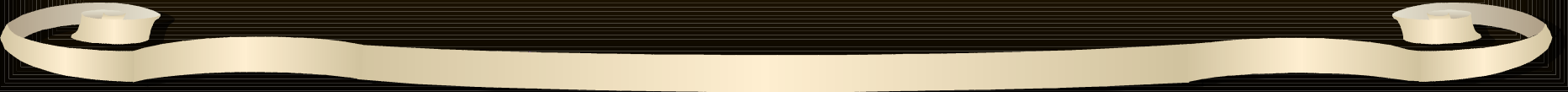


# *FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS*

- *1. FEUDAL AIDES (MAKE PAYMENTS UPON THE KNIGHTING OF THE LORD'S SON, THE MARRIAGE OF HIS DAUGHTER AND PAY RANSOM IF THE LORD IS CAPTURED)*
  - *2. RELIEF (TO PAY A TAX UPON INHERITING A FIEF)*
  - *3. TO GIVE THE LORD LODGING WHEN HE TRAVELS*
- 



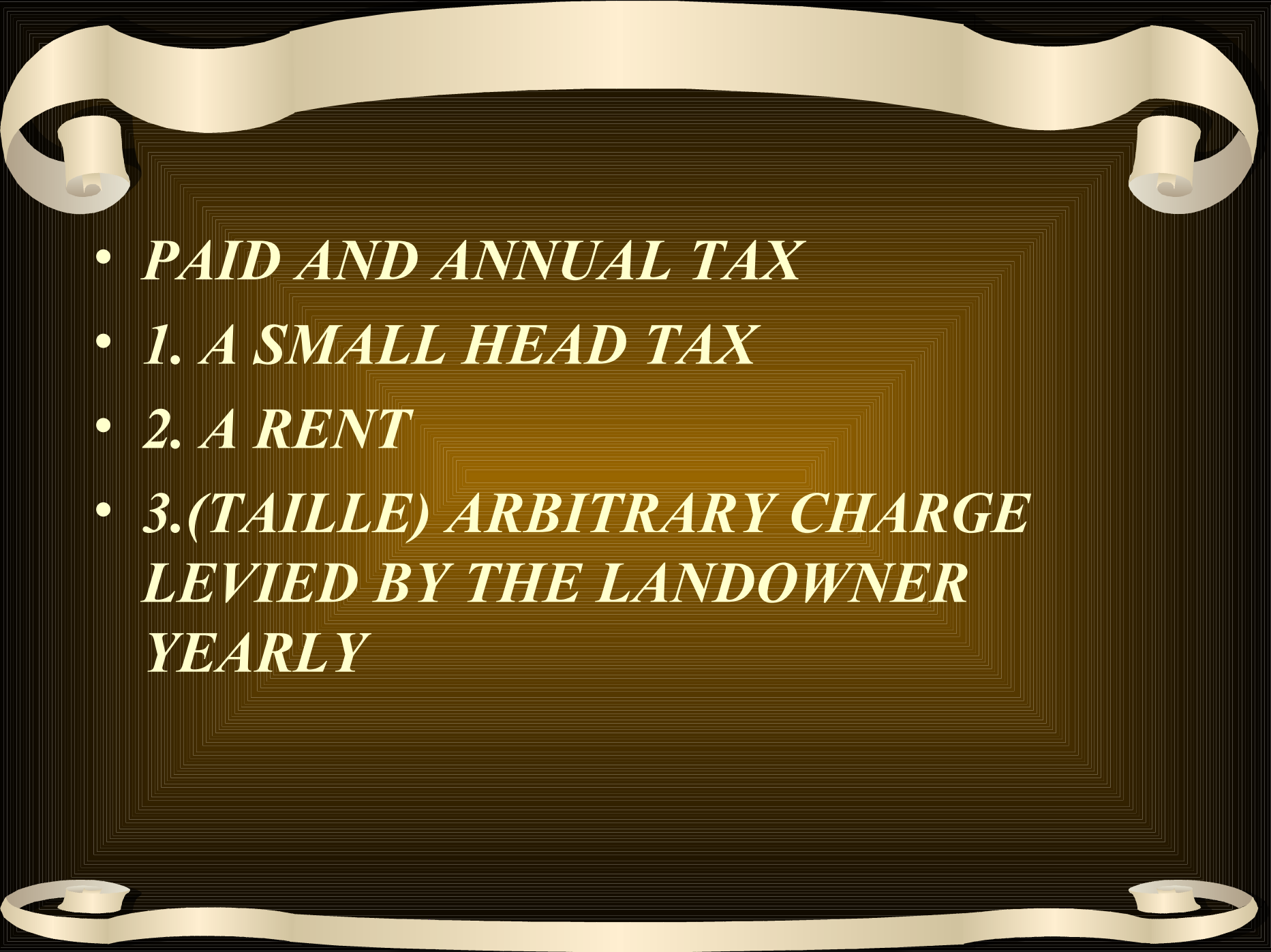
# *MILITARY OBLIGATIONS*


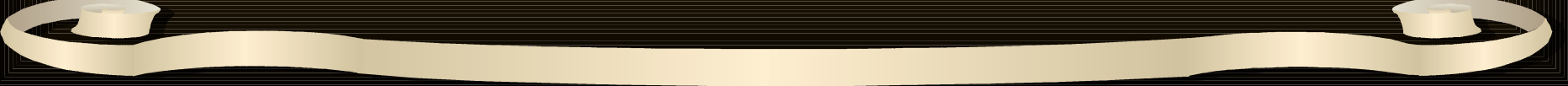
- *1. TO SERVE THE LORD AS A KNIGHT  
FOR A CERTAIN NUMBER OF DAYS  
EACH YEAR (30, 40 OR 60)*
  - *TO PROVIDE THE LORD WITH  
OTHER MOUNTED MEN*
- 

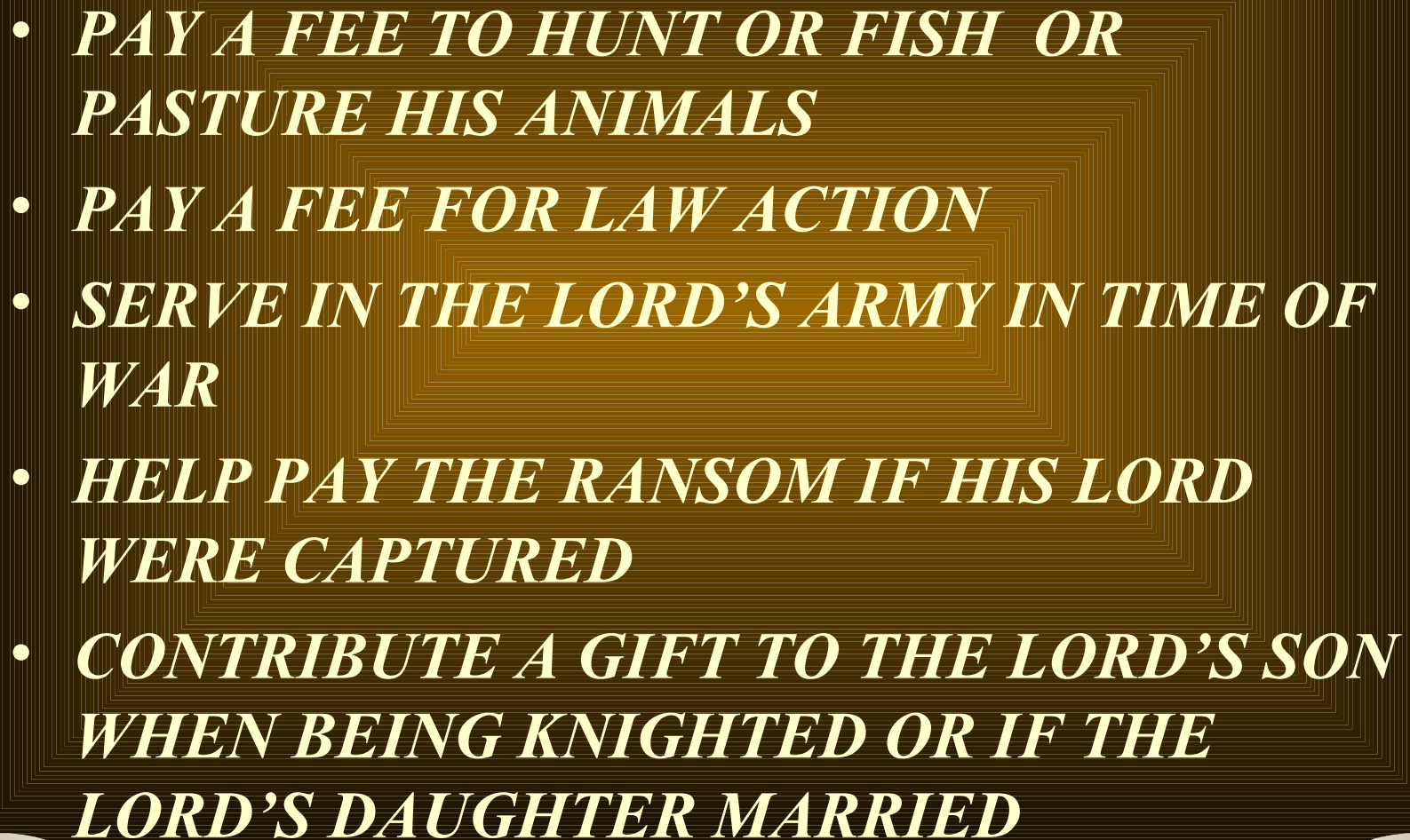



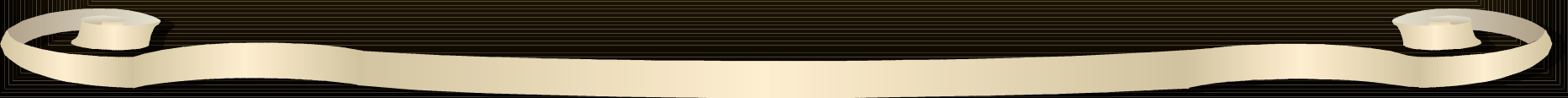
A decorative scroll with a gold gradient background and the text 'SERF DUES' in the center. The scroll is framed by a dark, multi-lined border that creates a tunnel-like effect. The text is in a bold, serif font, and the scroll has a 3D effect with shadows and highlights.

**SERF DUES**

- 
- A decorative border consisting of a light beige scroll that curves at the top and bottom, framing the central text.
- *PAID AND ANNUAL TAX*
  - *1. A SMALL HEAD TAX*
  - *2. A RENT*
  - *3. (TAILLE) ARBITRARY CHARGE  
LEVIED BY THE LANDOWNER  
YEARLY*

- 
- *(DIME) A TENTH OF HIS ANNUAL CROP OR LIVESTOCK TO THE LORD*
  - *(CORVEE) A CERTAIN NUMBER OF DAYS OF UNPAID LABOR ON THE LORDS LAND. THIS FELL TO ONLY ONE MALE IN THE SERF'S HOME*
  - *ALL FOOD PRODUCTS HAD TO BE PROCESSED OR GROUND AT THE LORDS MILL OR BAKERY*
- 

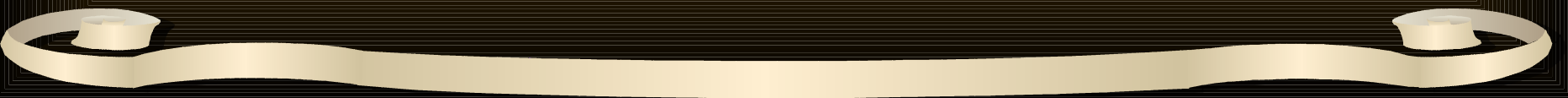
- 
- *PAY A FEE TO HUNT OR FISH OR PASTURE HIS ANIMALS*
  - *PAY A FEE FOR LAW ACTION*
  - *SERVE IN THE LORD'S ARMY IN TIME OF WAR*
  - *HELP PAY THE RANSOM IF HIS LORD WERE CAPTURED*
  - *CONTRIBUTE A GIFT TO THE LORD'S SON WHEN BEING KNIGHTED OR IF THE LORD'S DAUGHTER MARRIED*

- 
- *PAID A TAX ON ALL PRODUCTS HE TOOK TO SELL AT MARKET*
  - *FEE AND PERMISSION OF THE LORD TO MARRY*
  - *(RIGHT OF THE FIRST NIGHT) A LORD MIGHT DEMAND TO SLEEP WITH THE SERFS NEW BRIDE*
- 



# *MANORIALISM*

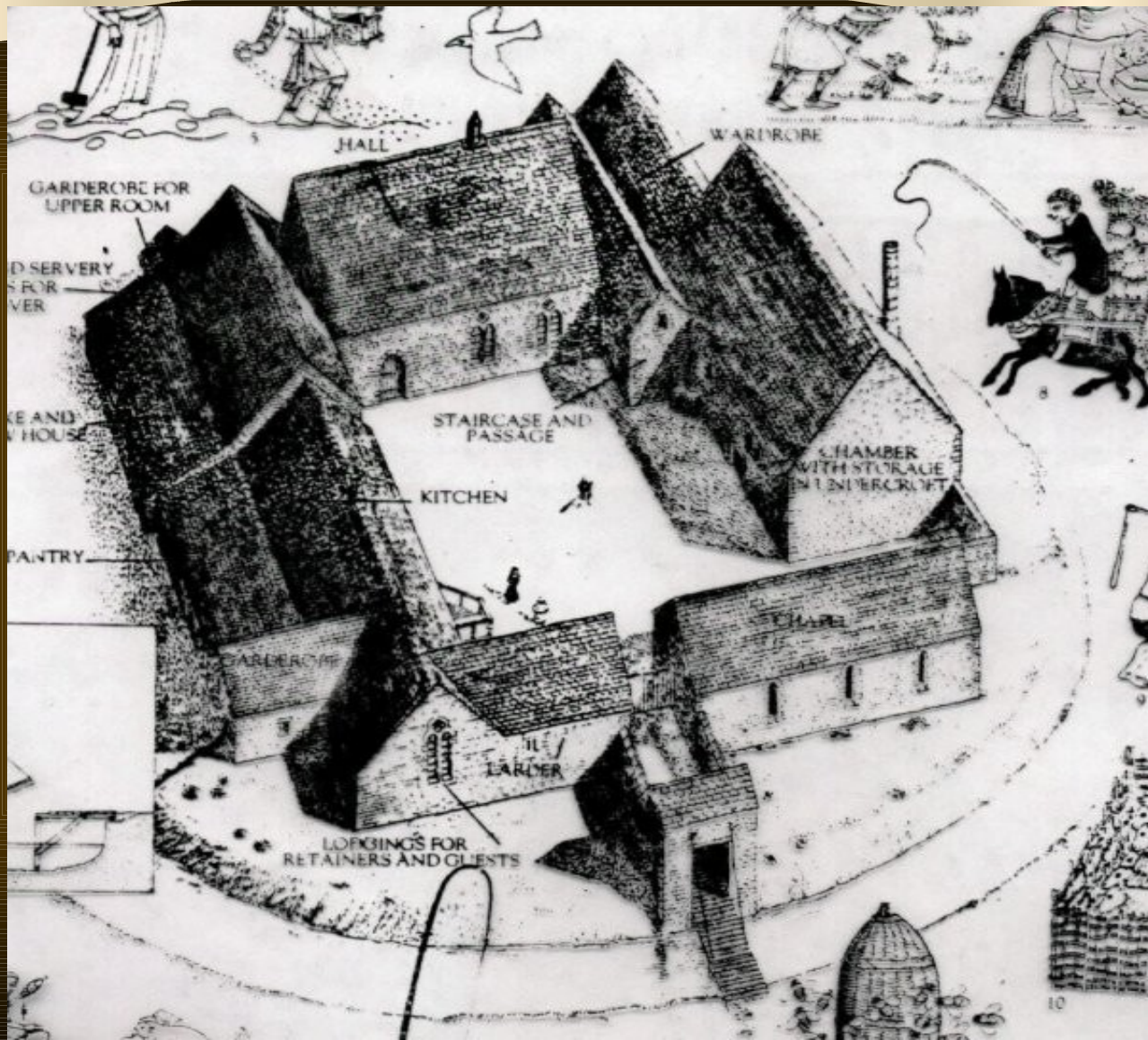
- *THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM OF THE MIDDLE AGES CENTERED ON THE MANOR*



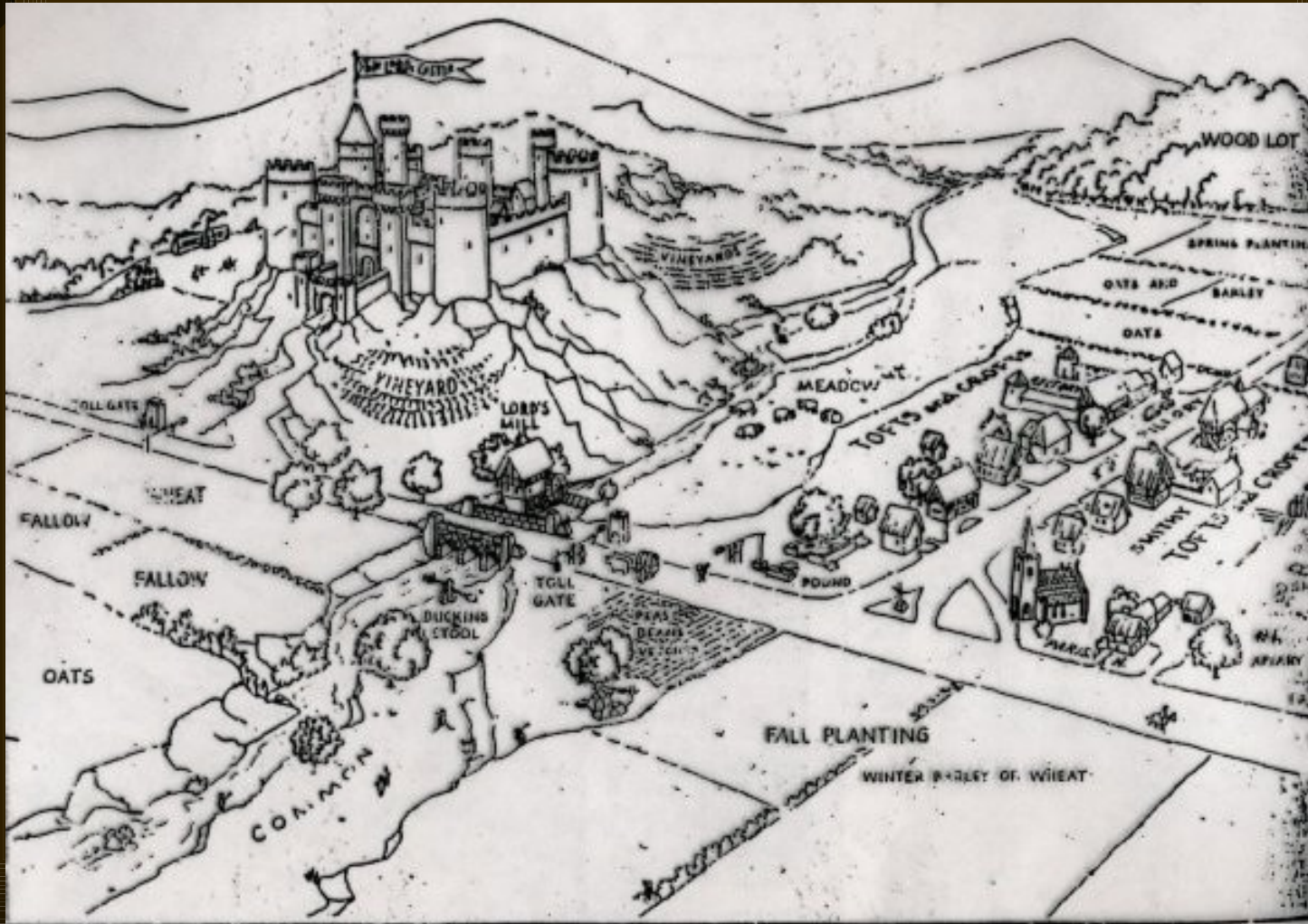


# *MANOR*

- *A SMALL HOLDING OF LAND  
1200-1800 ACRES WITH ITS OWN  
COURT*
  - *OR*
  - *A UNIT OF LAND HELD BY A KNIGHT*
- 









*COMBAT*

*ACTION*

*PASS*

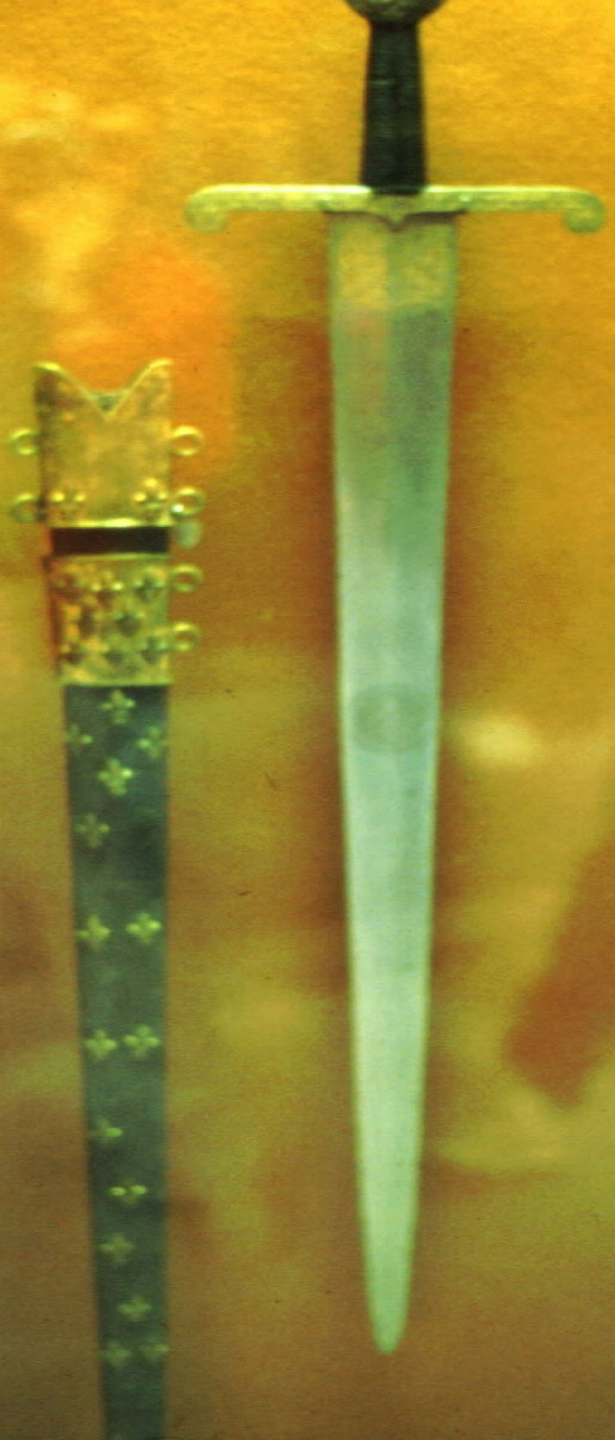
# *MEDIEVAL WEAPONS*



*SWORDS, MACES,  
FLAILS, POLE ARMS,  
AXES AND BOWS*











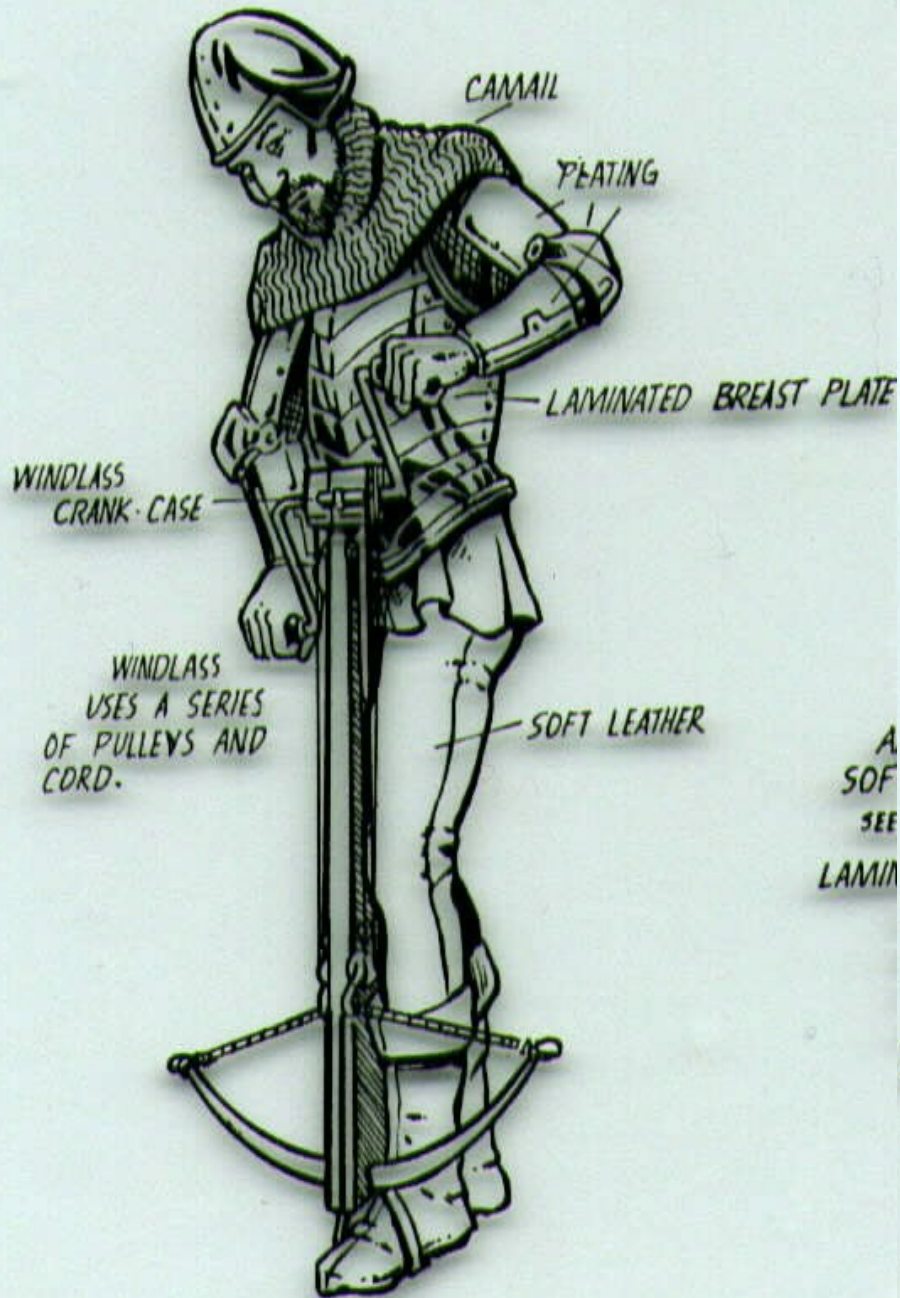






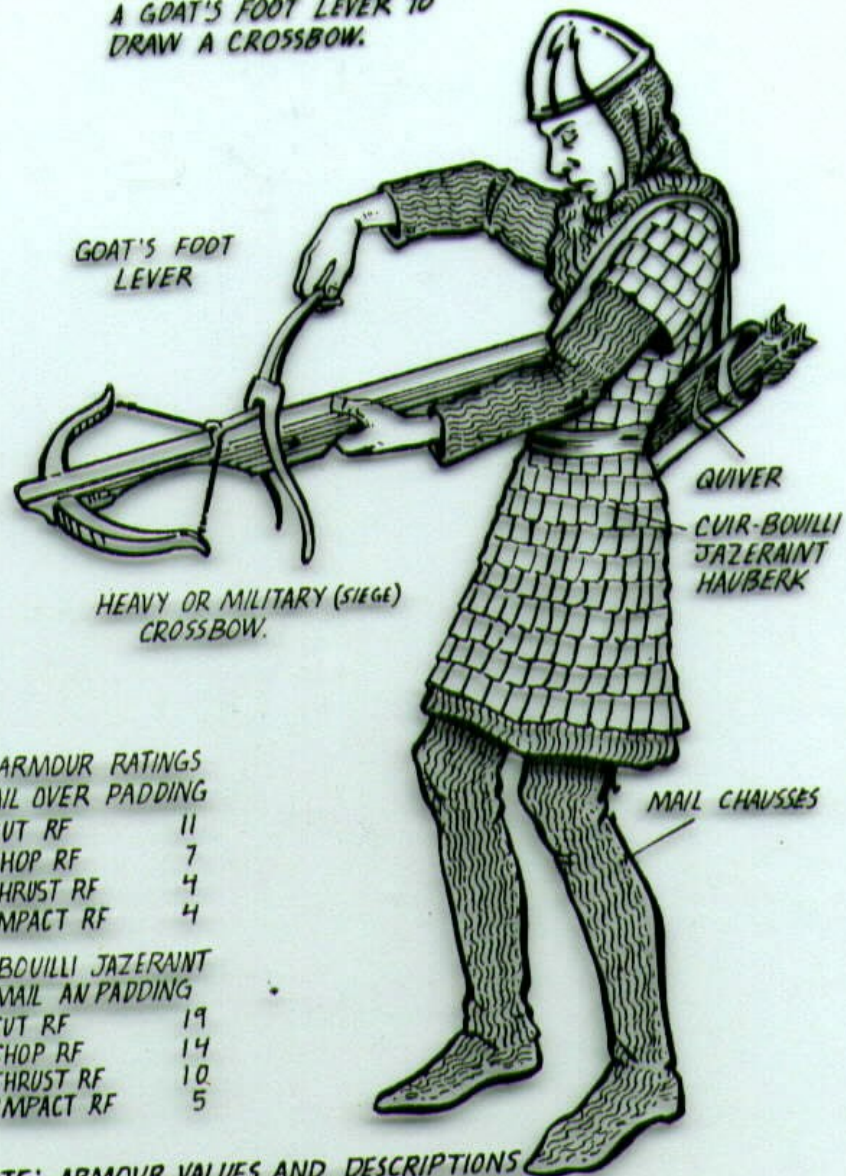






### GOAT'S FOOT LEVER

EXAMPLE OF THE USE OF A GOAT'S FOOT LEVER TO DRAW A CROSSBOW.



A  
SOF  
SEE  
LAMIN

ARMOUR RATINGS	
MAIL OVER PADDING	
CUT RF	11
CHOP RF	7
THRUST RF	4
IMPACT RF	4

CUIR-BOUILLI JAZERAINT OVER MAIL AND PADDING	
CUT RF	19
CHOP RF	14
THRUST RF	10
IMPACT RF	5

NOTE: ARMOUR VALUES AND DESCRIPTIONS ARE NEAR THE BACK OF THE BOOK. REPRINTED FROM THE PALLADIUM BOOK OF WEAPONS AND ARMOUR.



**LONG BOW**

**GOAT'S FOOT LEVER**

EXAMPLE OF THE USE OF  
A GOAT'S FOOT LEVER TO  
DRAW A CROSSBOW.

CHAPEL de FER

VAMBRACE

QUIVER

LONGBOWMAN IN  
SOFT LEATHER

ARMOUR VALUE	
SOFT LEATHER	
CUT RF	2
CHOP RF	1
THRUST RF	1
IMPACT RF	1

GOAT'S FOOT  
LEVER

HEAVY OR MILITARY (SIEGE)  
CROSSBOW.

QUIVER

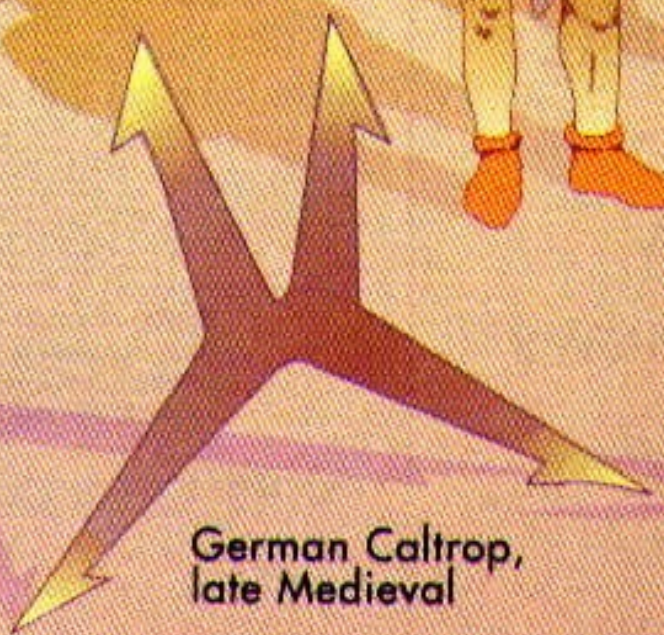
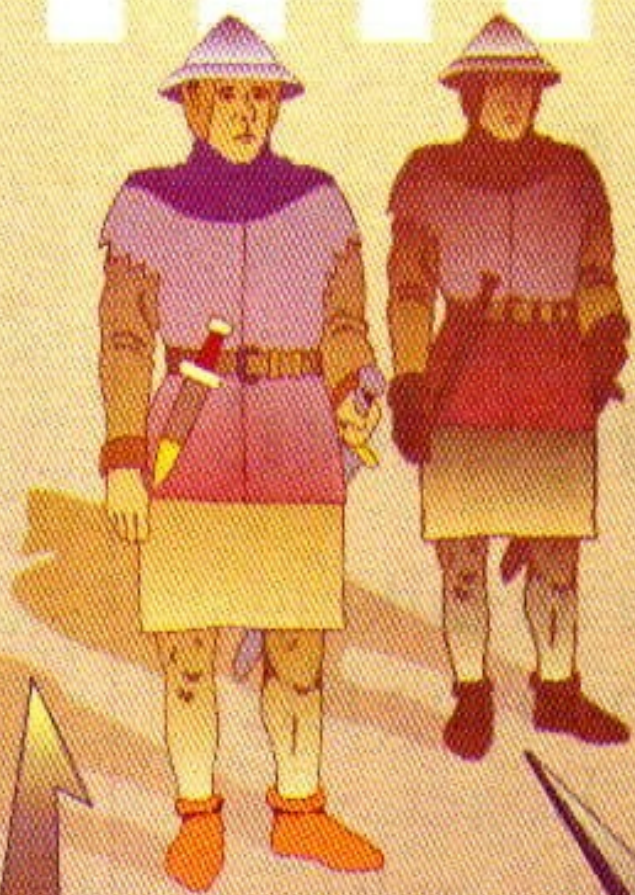
CUIR-BOUILLI  
JAZERAINT  
HAUBERK

MAIL CHAUSSES

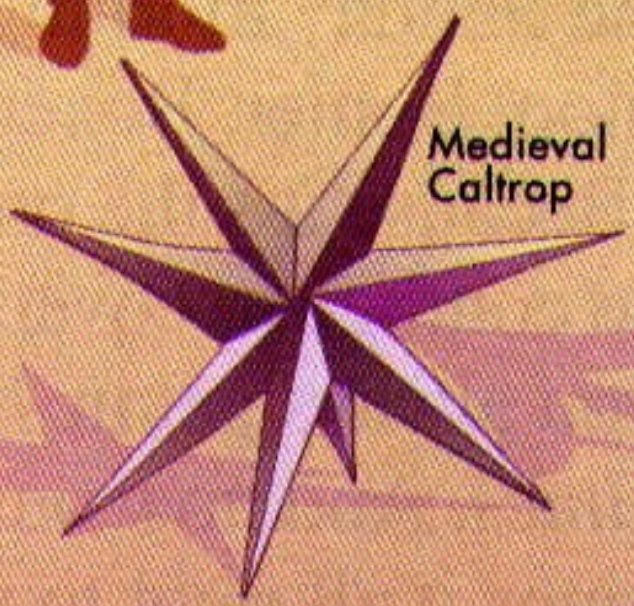
ARMOUR RATINGS	
MAIL OVER PADDING	
CUT RF	11
CHOP RF	7
THRUST RF	4
IMPACT RF	4
CUIR-BOUILLI JAZERAINT OVER MAIL AN PADDING	
CUT RF	19
CHOP RF	14
THRUST RF	10
IMPACT RF	5

NOTE: ARMOUR VALUES AND DESCRIPTIONS  
ARE NEAR THE BACK OF THE BOOK.  
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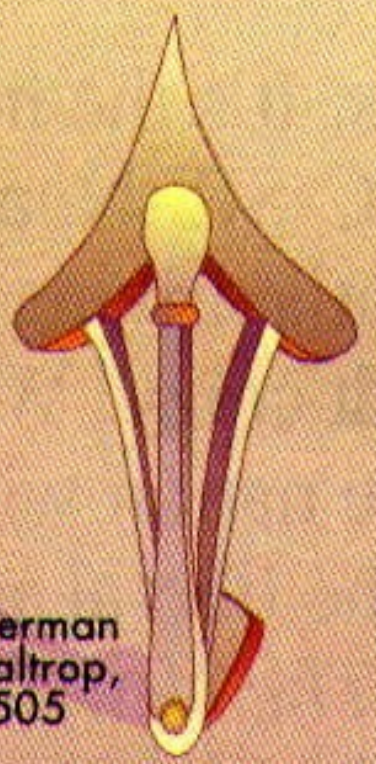




German Caltrop,  
late Medieval



Medieval  
Caltrop




German  
Caltrop,  
1505

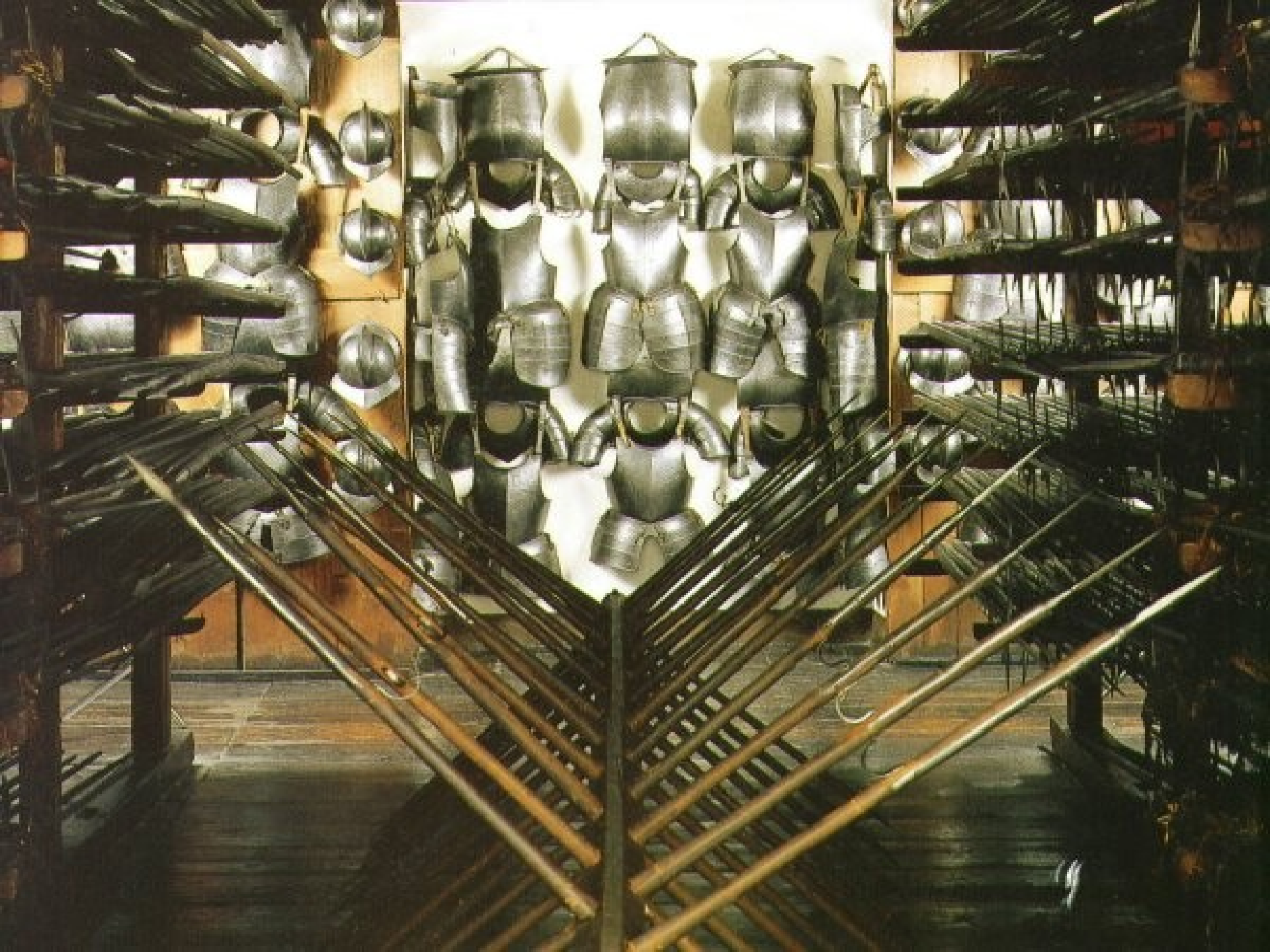




# *ARMORIES*



*ROYAL VIENNA ARMY MUSEUM  
MUSEUM OF THE ARMY PARIS  
TOWER OF LONDON*





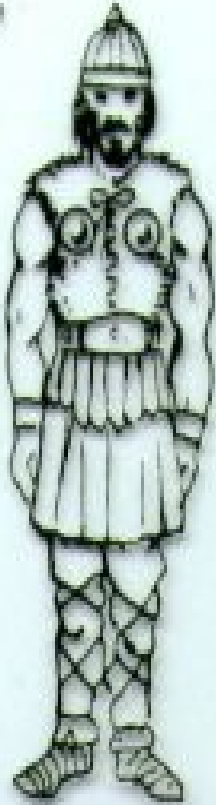




# *EVOLUTION OF ARMOR*

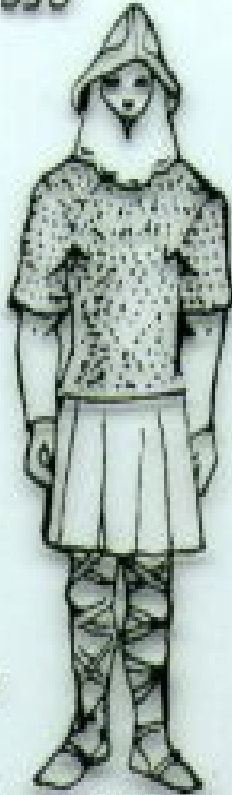
*500 A.D. TO 1600 A.D.*

650



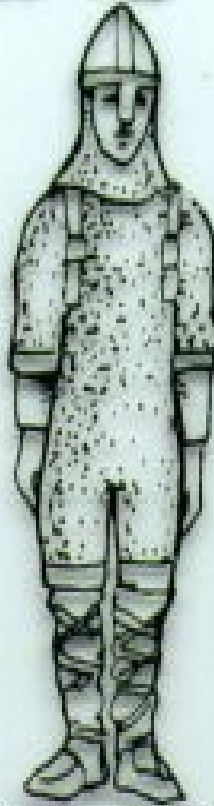
FUR AND SOFT LEATHER

850



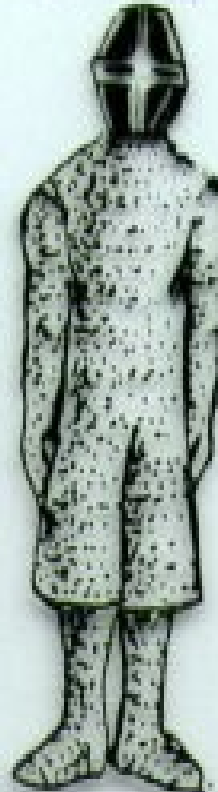
CHAIN MAIL SHIRT AND  
SOFT LEATHER AND CLOTH

1050 - 1180



MAIL OVER PADDING  
- NORMAN PERIOD -

1180 - 1350



CHAIN MAIL

1325 - 1350

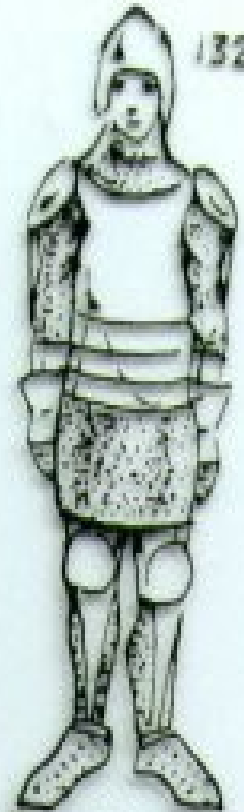


PLATE AND MAIL

1430-1500



EARLY GOTHIC  
PLATE

1460-1500



TABARD PERIOD  
PLATE

1500-1600



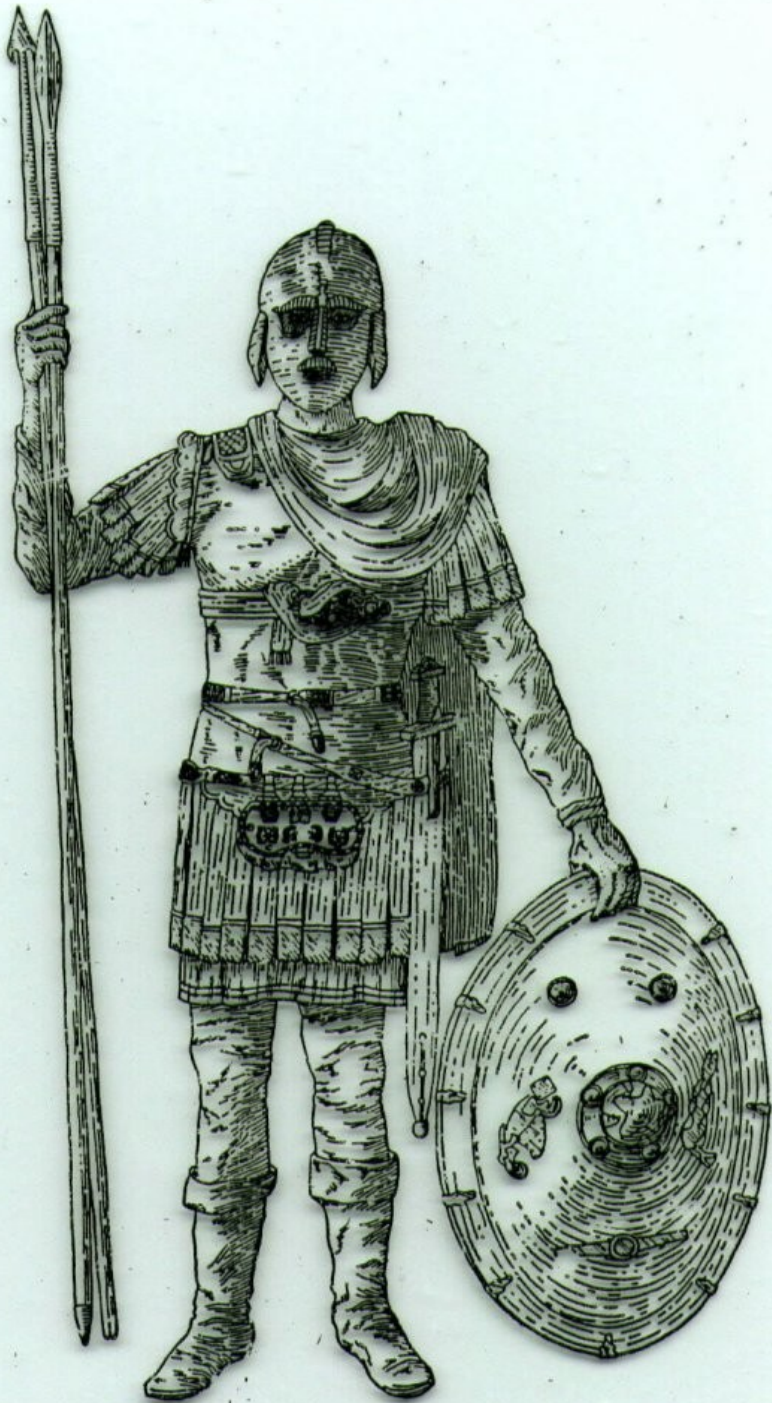
MAXIMILLAN PERIOD  
PLATE

1530-1600



PLATE











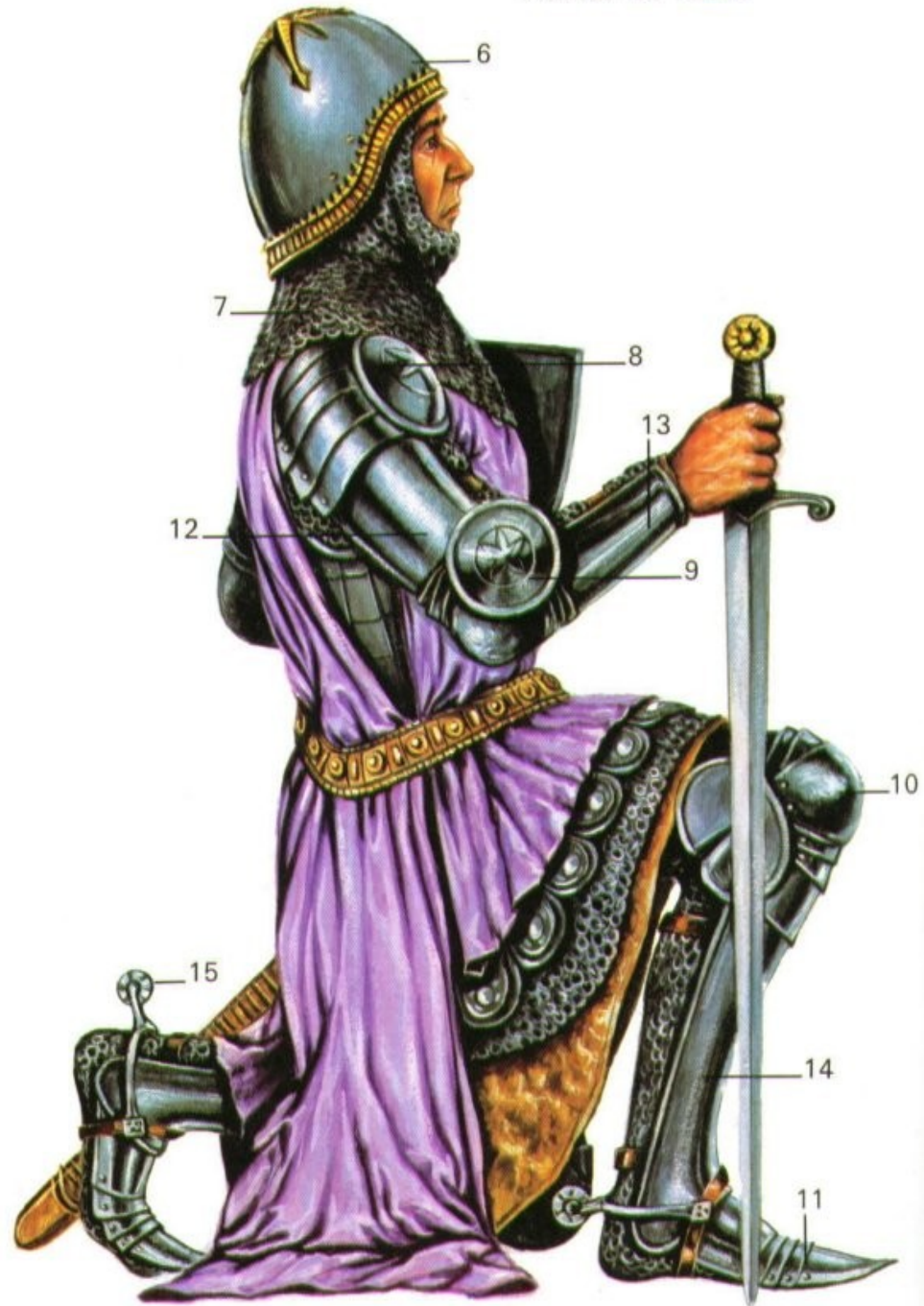




Armor of 1210

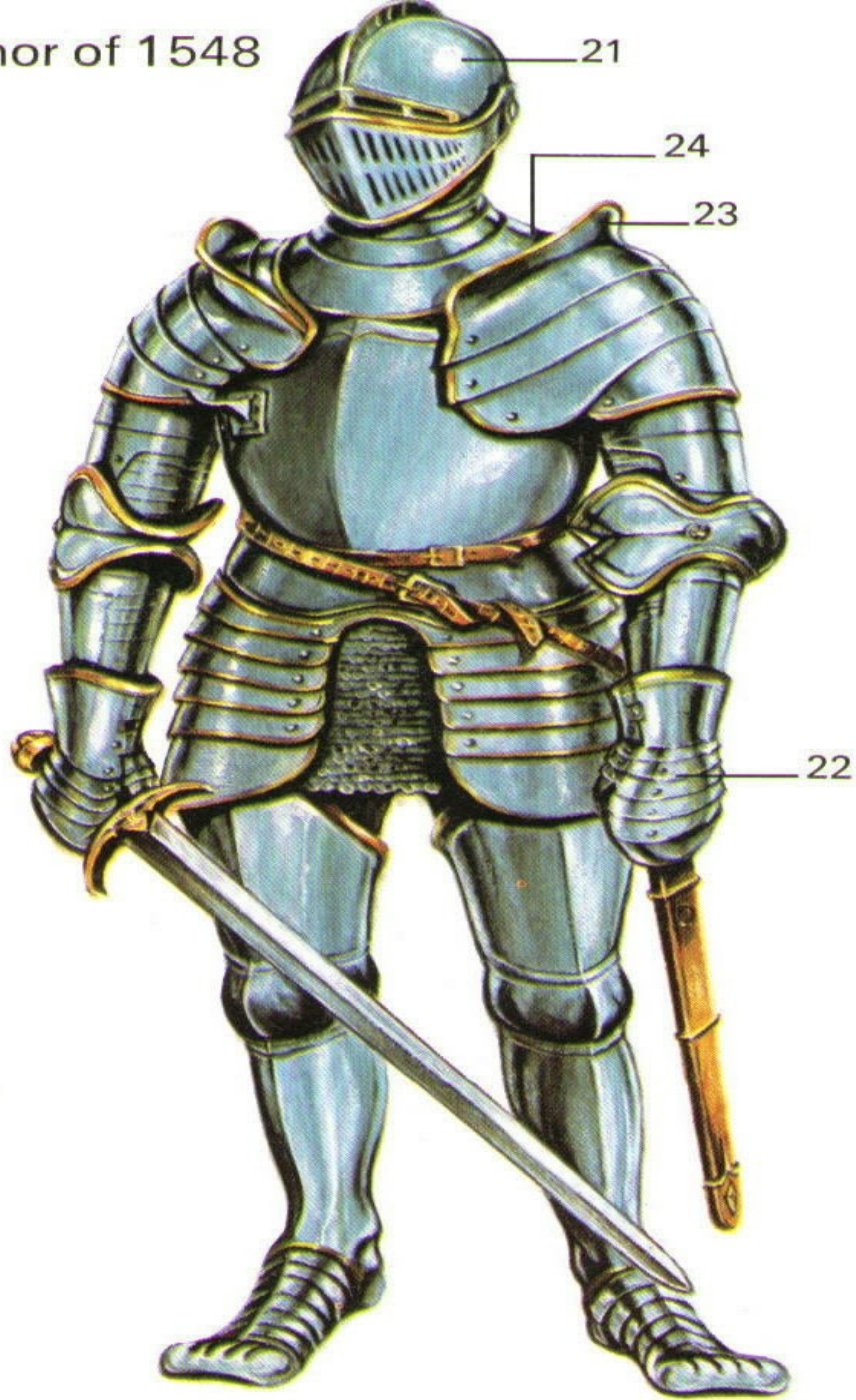


Armor of 1325





Armor of 1548



Armor of 1415



an  
18),  
ore  
;

# *ARMOR*



*HELMES, SUITS, ARM WEAPONS,  
HORSE ARMOR*









ARMES et PIÈCE D'ÉQUIPE  
Tour d'Autriche  
Augsbourg - 1505  
H. 114 - C. 807

























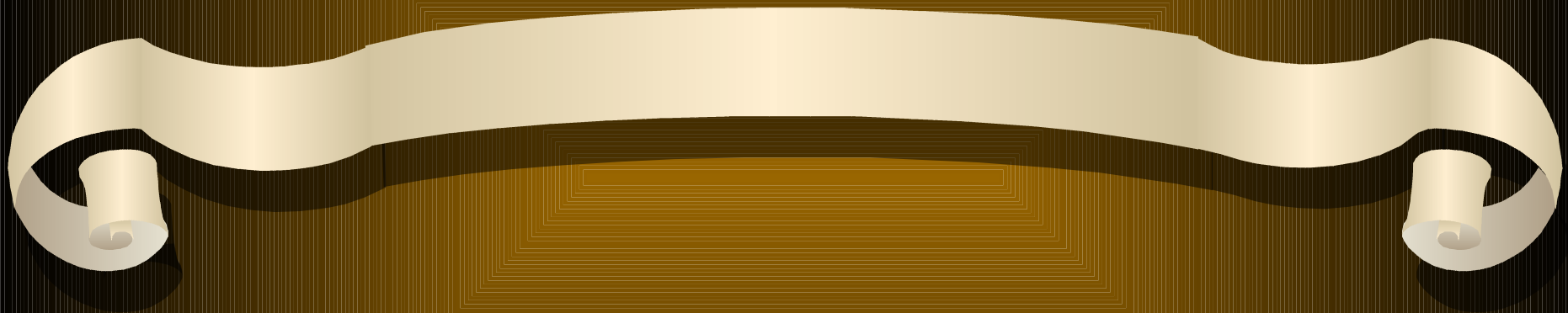








# *JOUSTING ARMOR*













*EVOLUTION OF  
THE CASTLE*

*500 B.C.E. TO 1500 A.D.*





# *CASTLE EVOLUTION*

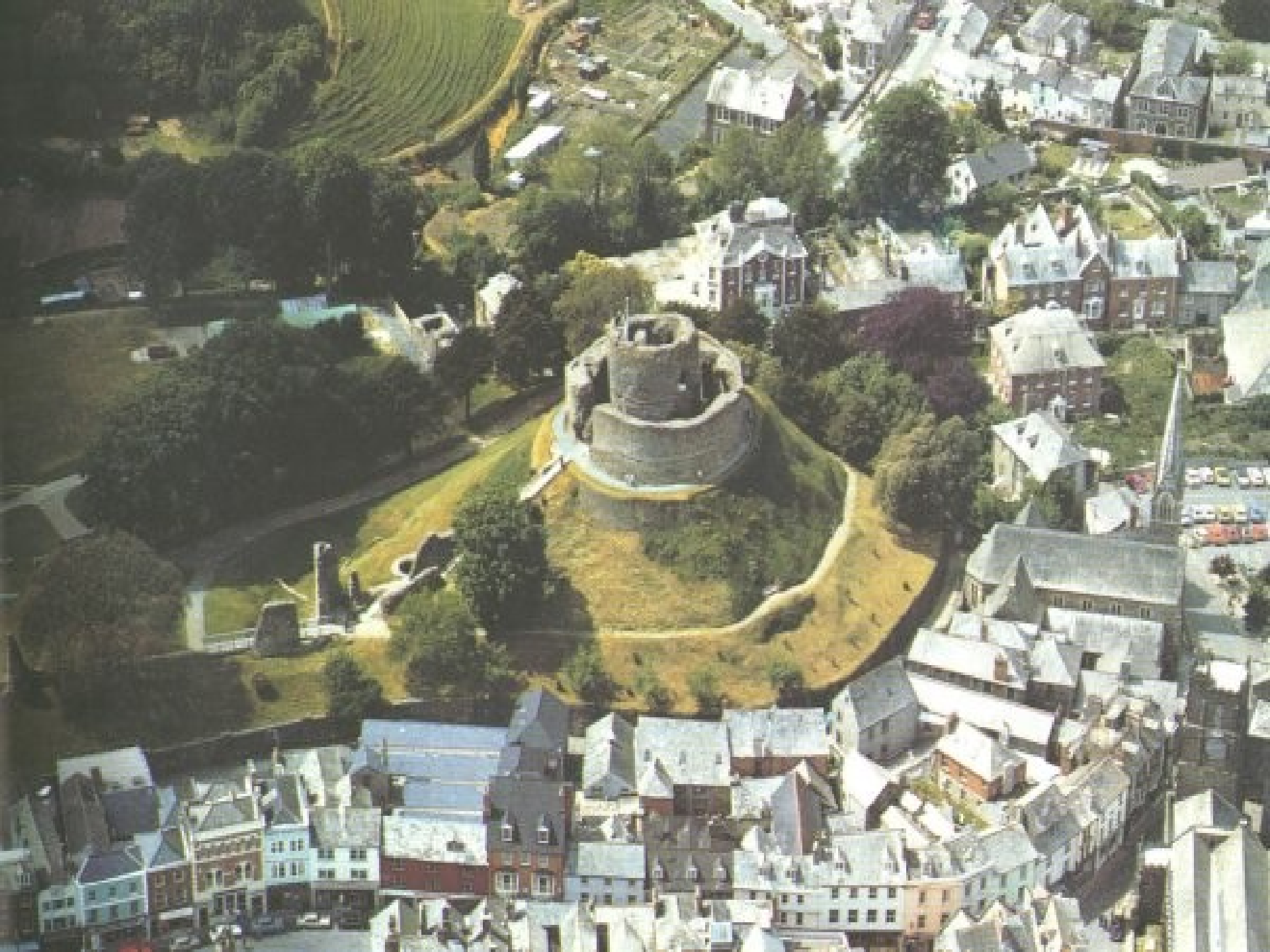
- *IRON AGE FORT*
  - *MOT AND BAILEY*
  - *NORMAN TOWER*
  - *STRONG KEEP(TOWER)*
  - *FORTIFIED MANOR*
  - *CASTLE FORTRESS*
  - *TOWN OR CITY FORTRESS*
- 















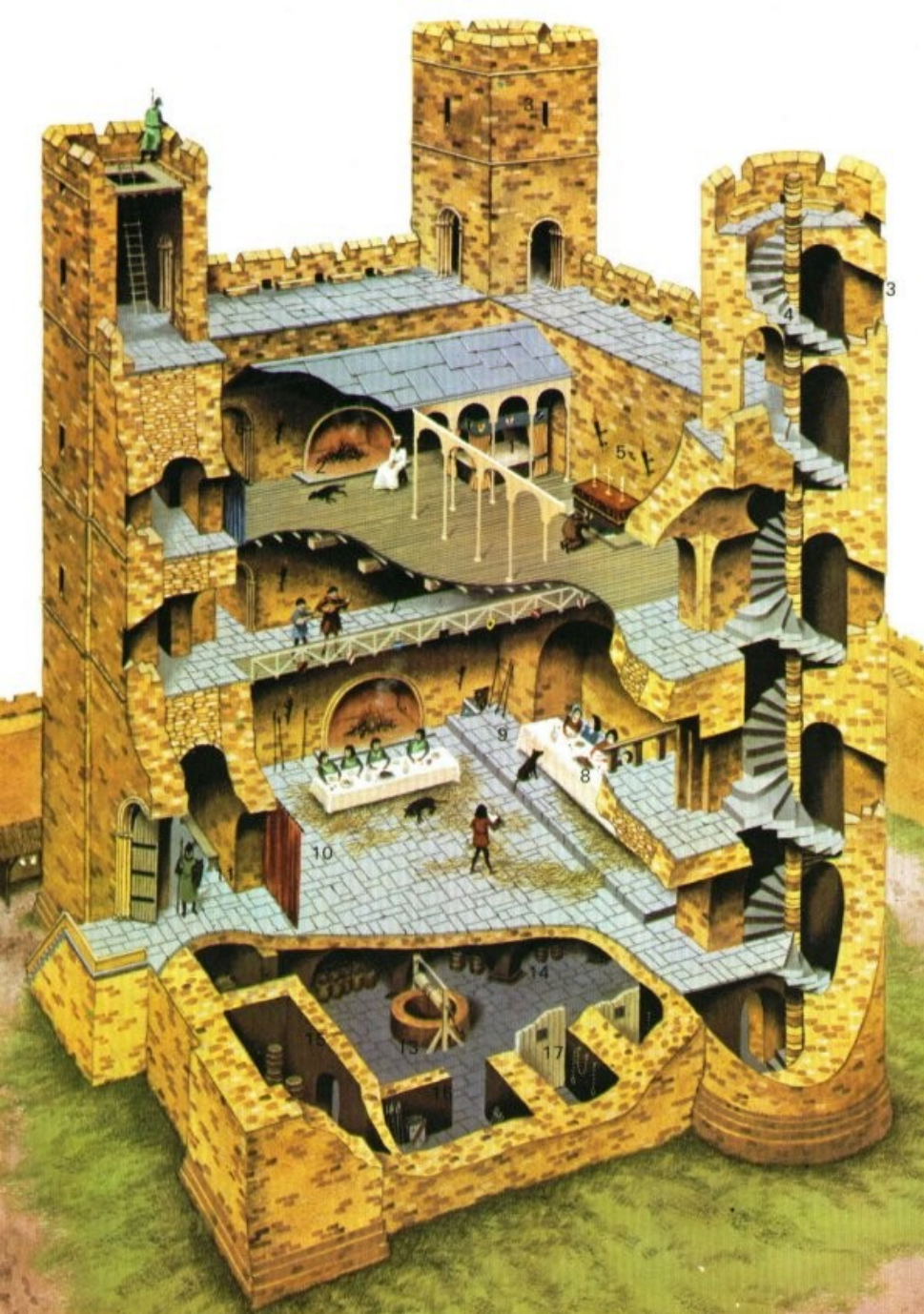


# *ATTACK ON A TOWER FORT*

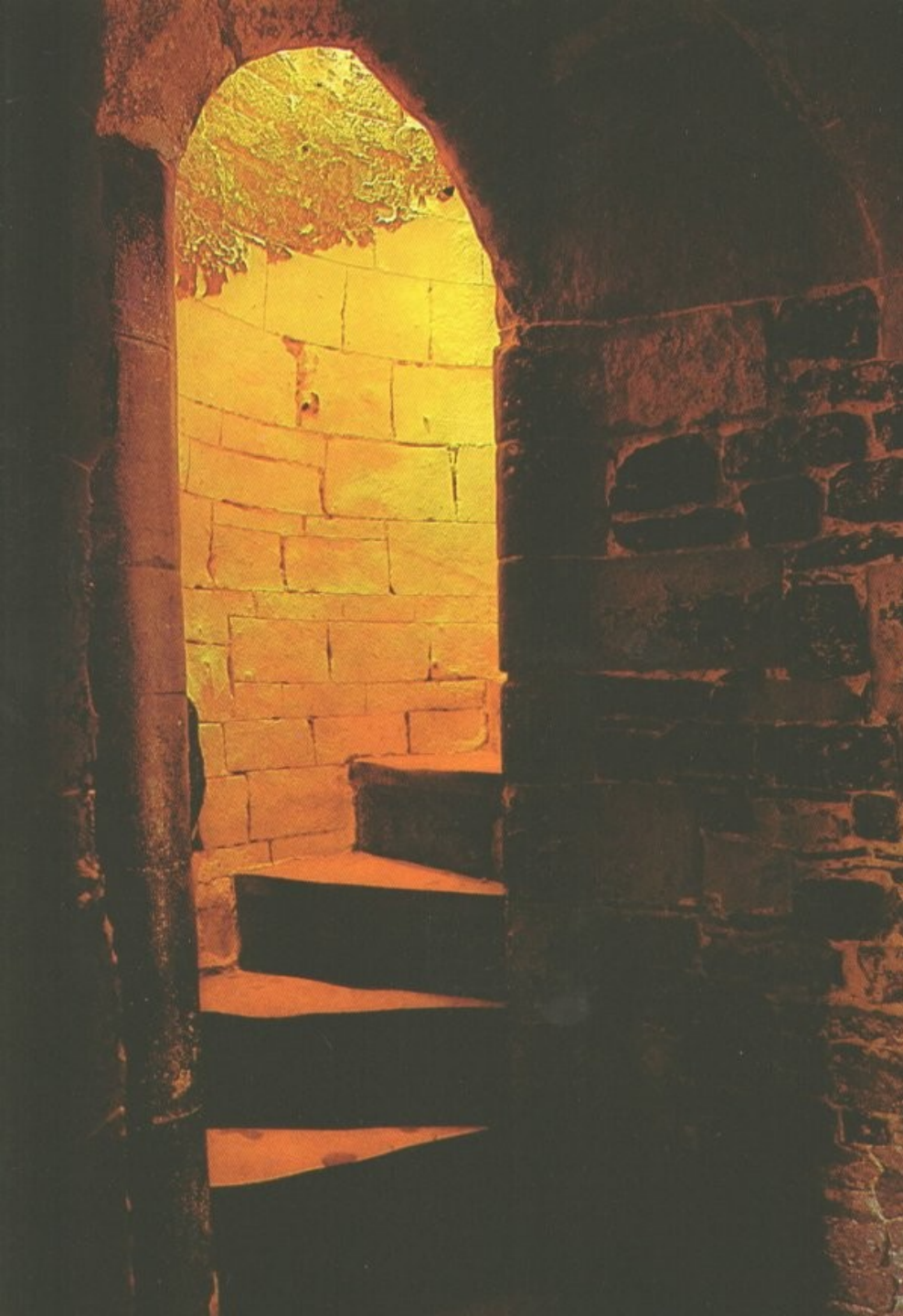
- *ACTION*

- *PASS*





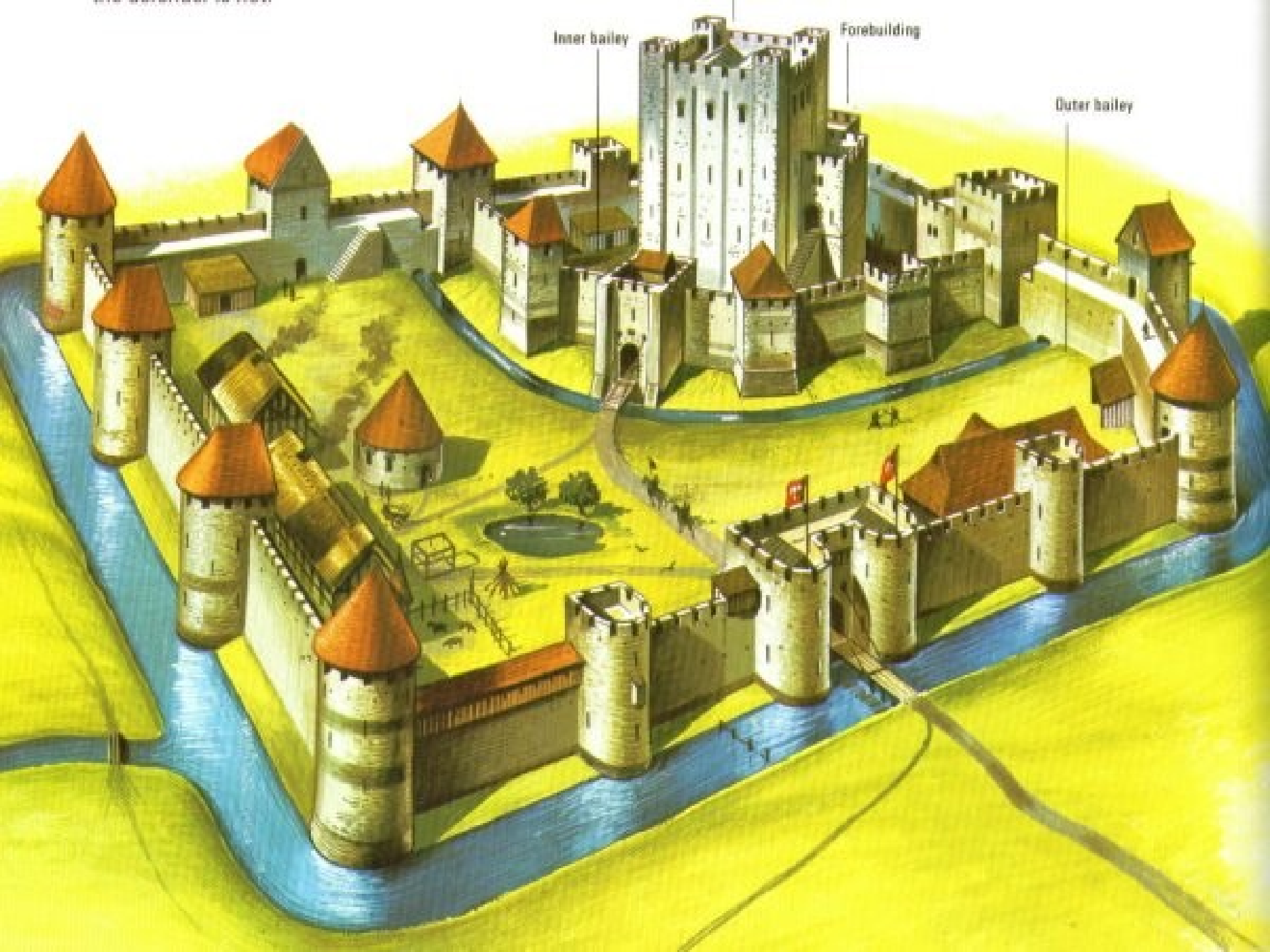












Inner bailey

Forebuilding

Outer bailey



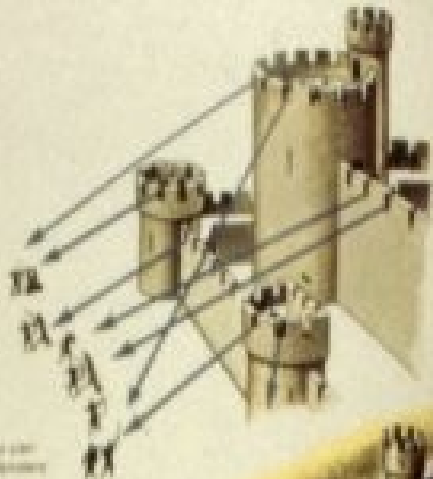


# The Perfect Castle

...most impressive development in castle design — the concentric castle, which was having a common ancestor — even in the late 13th and early 14th centuries. Its essential feature is an inner and outer ring of defenses. There are keep, or last refuge or stronghold and no weak spots, in every part of the defense projects or is protected another part. If the attackers do break down or scale the outer wall, they will not find an inch of cover to take shelter. The defenders, having retreated to the inner defense, can concentrate their fire at any danger point.

It is said that the knights of western Europe learned about concentric defense while on crusades in the Near East. In Britain, Henry III united two defenses to Dover Castle and the town of London to form three concentric castles, and his son, Edward built some magnificent examples in Wales.

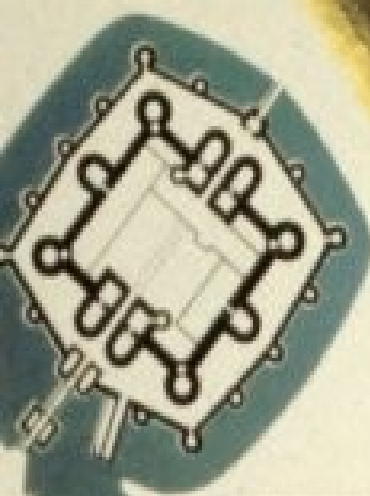
The plan of Beaumaris Castle in Wales shows a remarkable symmetry or balance. A bastion on one side is matched by a bastion on the other. Round towers at all the four corners and towers on each of the four sides on the outer wall is matched by towers on the inner wall on the opposite side.

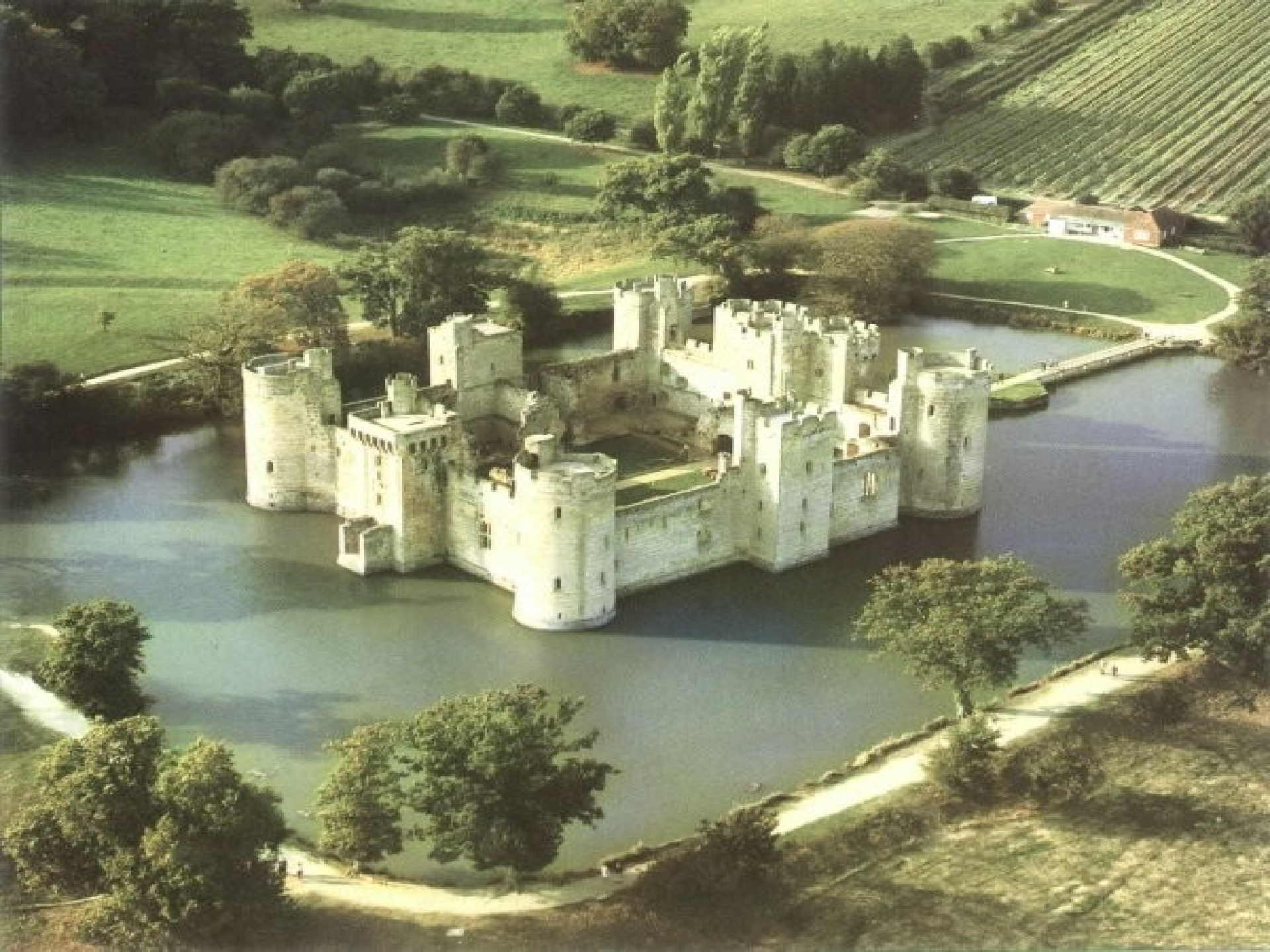


Above: Here you can see how the defenders on the inner fortification can fire over the heads of those manning the outer walls and towers.

Right: One of the Cheviots, North — a fine example of a concentric castle.

Below: This is how Beaumaris Castle would have looked if Edward had completed it. Four lofty round towers and two 20-foot bastions protect the inner bailey, with two huge gatehouses. These massive defenses surround the innermost wall with its towers and small gateway protected by a barbican. A defended gate guards the dock for ships coming up the river.







*FORTRESS OF CAEN*



*HOME OF WILLIAM THE  
CONQUEROR*

*&*

*RICHARD THE LIONHEARTED*









# Castles and Siege Weapons

Attacking armies carefully planned how to capture a castle. Engineers would inspect the castle walls for weak points in the stone. Then enemy soldiers would try to ram the walls, causing them to collapse. At the battle site, attackers often constructed the heavy and clumsy weapons shown here.



## Trebuchet

- worked like a giant slingshot
- propelled objects up to a distance of 980 feet

## Battering Ram

- made of heavy timber with a sharp metal tip
- swung like a pendulum to crack castle walls or to knock down drawbridge

## Siege Tower

- had a platform on top that lowered like a drawbridge
- could support weapons and soldiers

## Mantlet

- shielded soldiers

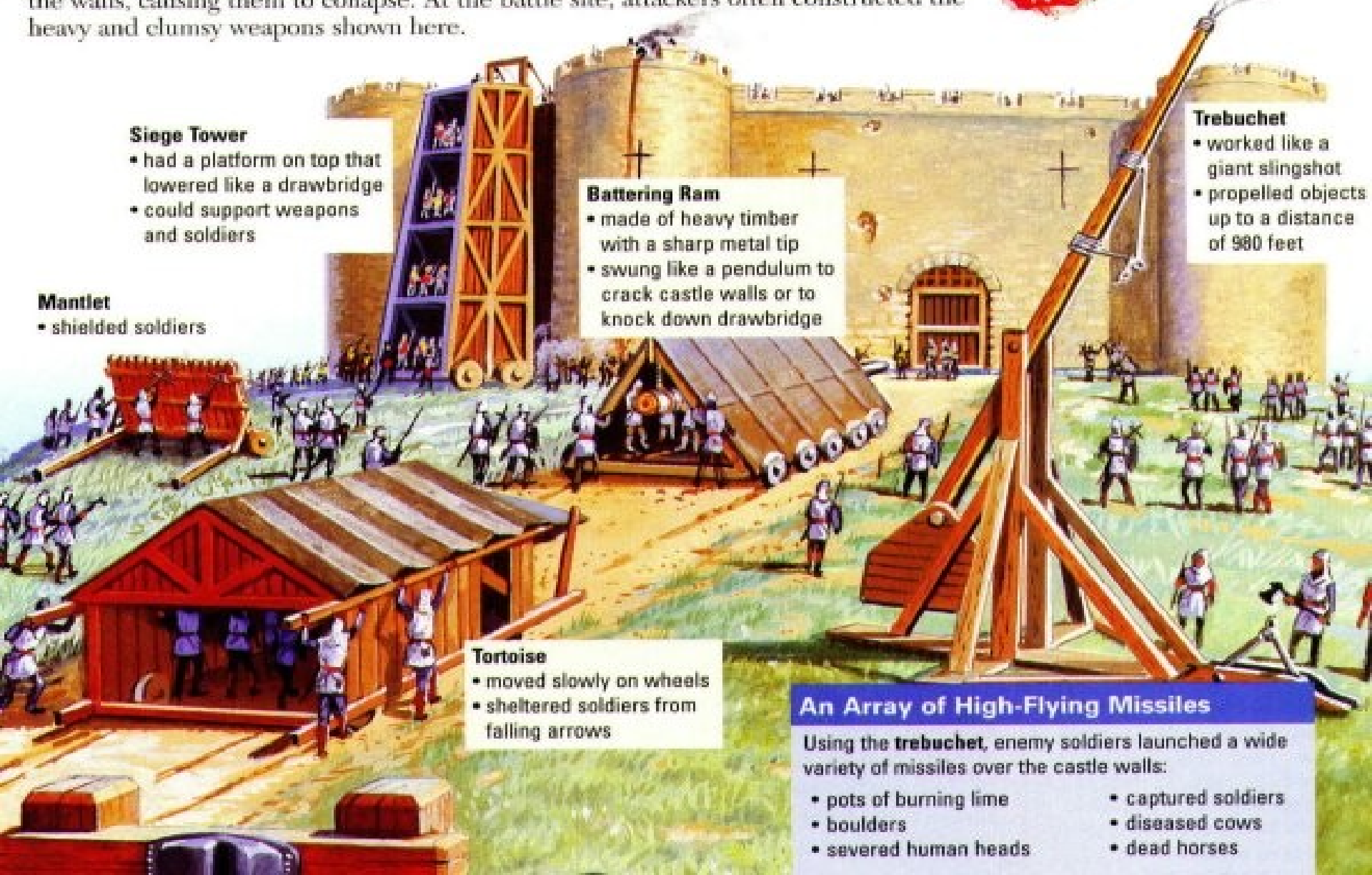
## Tortoise

- moved slowly on wheels
- sheltered soldiers from falling arrows

## An Array of High-Flying Missiles

Using the **trebuchet**, enemy soldiers launched a wide variety of missiles over the castle walls:

- pots of burning lime
- captured soldiers
- boulders
- diseased cows
- severed human heads
- dead horses



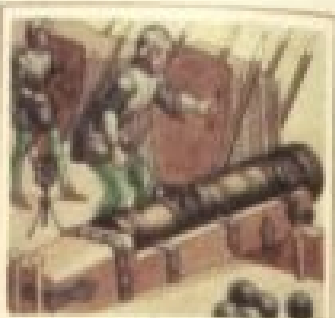


# The Castle under Attack

Attackers' first move was to completely surround the castle and the store of any stores, in the hope of starving the garrison into surrender. The next step was to discharge an array of missiles at the walls and over the battlements. Musicians blasted heavy stones, castles arrows, stinging javelins, even the bodies of captured enemies, and the Greek fire. This was a flammable liquid, based on sulphur, that was used to ignite wooden roofs and to set fire to buildings, courtyards, and wooden battlements.

Next, under cover of this barrage and of showers of arrows, towers of men moved up to fill in a portion of the moat to make use of the belfry. This was a tower on wheels, whose top archers could rake the battlements, while a way led down on to the wall so that attackers could enter the castle. Others would also use scaling ladders or towers, while some might be assaulting the main gate with catapults. The aim was to engage the defenders as fully as possible in hopes of breaking into the castle at one point or another. If these efforts failed, the attackers would fall back on methods - such as sieging and starvation.

Two types of catapult. The one on the left is a heavy ball, often filled with flammable material. The one on the right is a giant crossbow, in which a wooden beam is large stone with twisted hair.



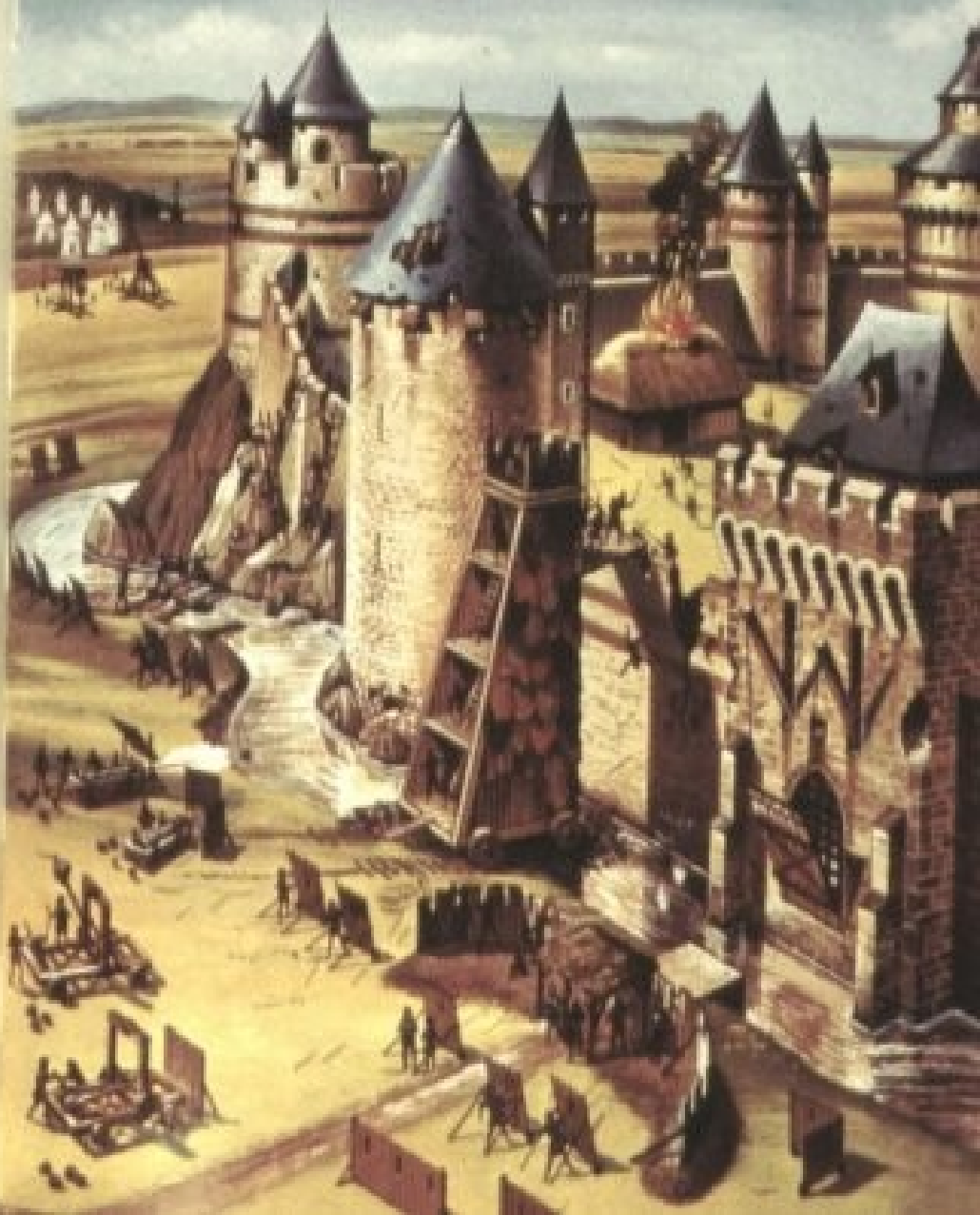
## FIRE POWER

An early cannon, guns of this type were in use from the middle of the 14th century. This is a portable loader, a cylinder made of iron strips held in place by hoops of iron and lead on the ground in a frame with a strong backing to take the kick of the explosion. The propellant is put in first, then the ball. The powder is then fired through a touch hole bored in the top of the barrel.

Below is a crane that whips great stones being winched down, when released, the counter weight makes it fly upright to land in moats near the walls.



A siege in progress. Siege engines and arrows have inflicted some damage on the castle, yet the town holds out. A second assault called rambles and by means of scaling ladders and a belfry, the attackers have reached the wall.











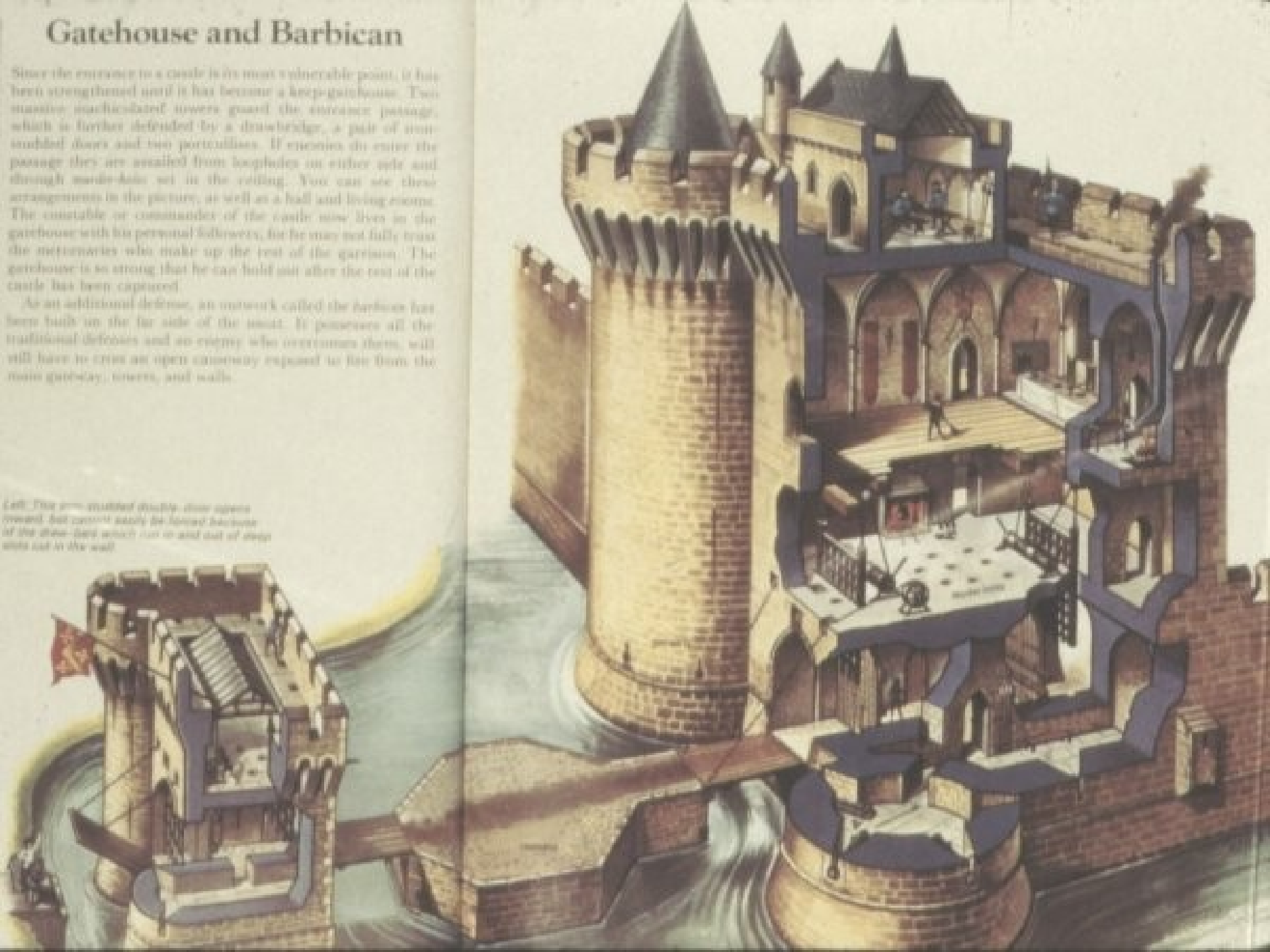


## Gatehouse and Barbican

Since the entrance to a castle is its most vulnerable point, it has been strengthened until it has become a keep-gatehouse. Two massive machicolated towers guard the entrance passage, which is further defended by a drawbridge, a pair of iron-studded doors and two portcullises. If enemies do enter the passage they are assailed from loopholes on either side and through murder-holes set in the ceiling. You can see these arrangements in the picture, as well as a hall and living rooms. The constable or commander of the castle now lives in the gatehouse with his personal followers, for he may not fully trust the mercenaries who make up the rest of the garrison. The gatehouse is so strong that he can hold out after the rest of the castle has been captured.

As an additional defense, an outwork called the barbican has been built on the far side of the moat. It possesses all the traditional defenses and so every who overcomes them, will still have to cross an open courtyard exposed to fire from the main gateway, towers, and walls.

*Left: This iron-studded double door opens inward, but cannot easily be forced because of the draw-bar which runs in and out of deep slots cut in the wall.*



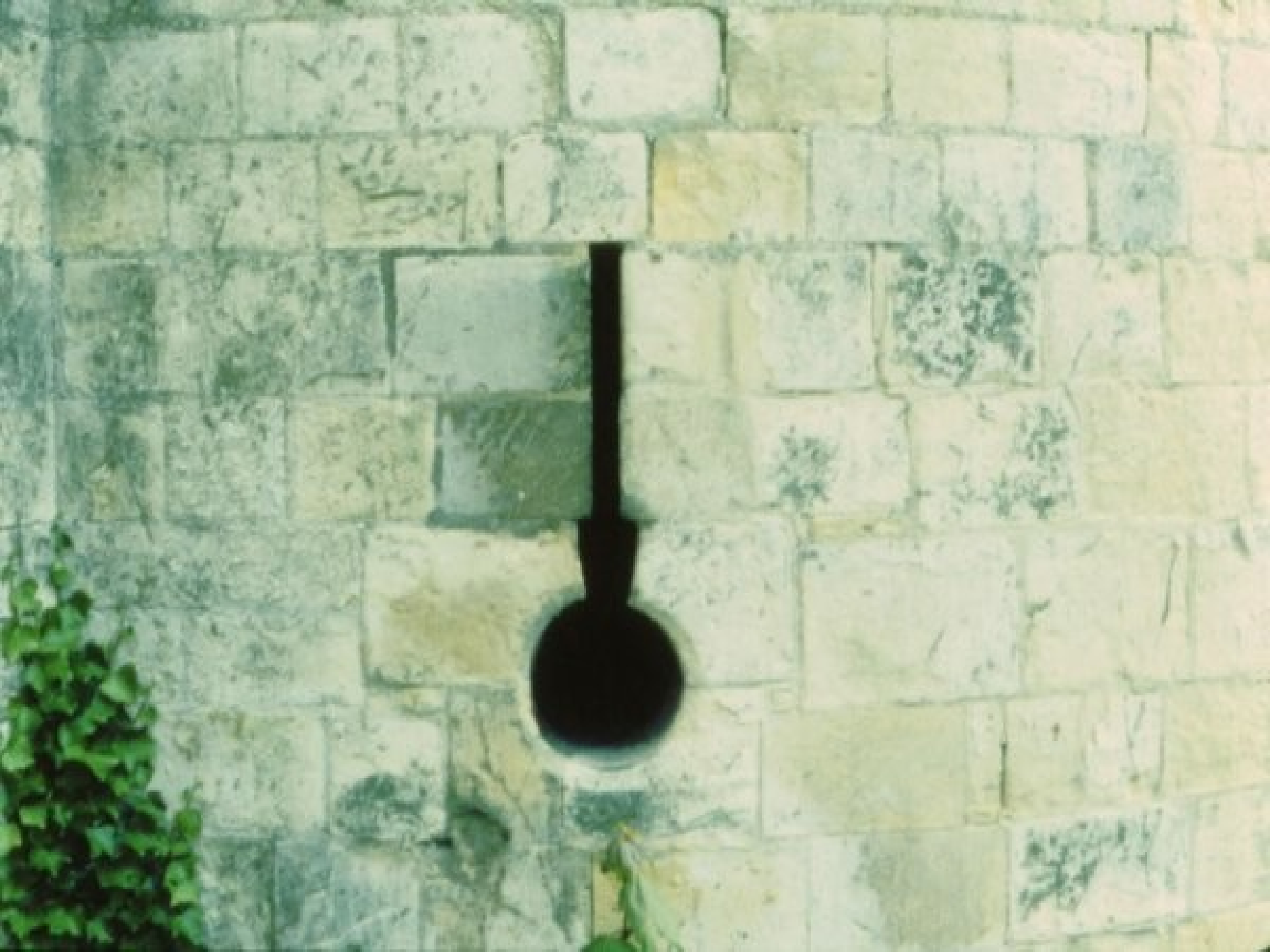




















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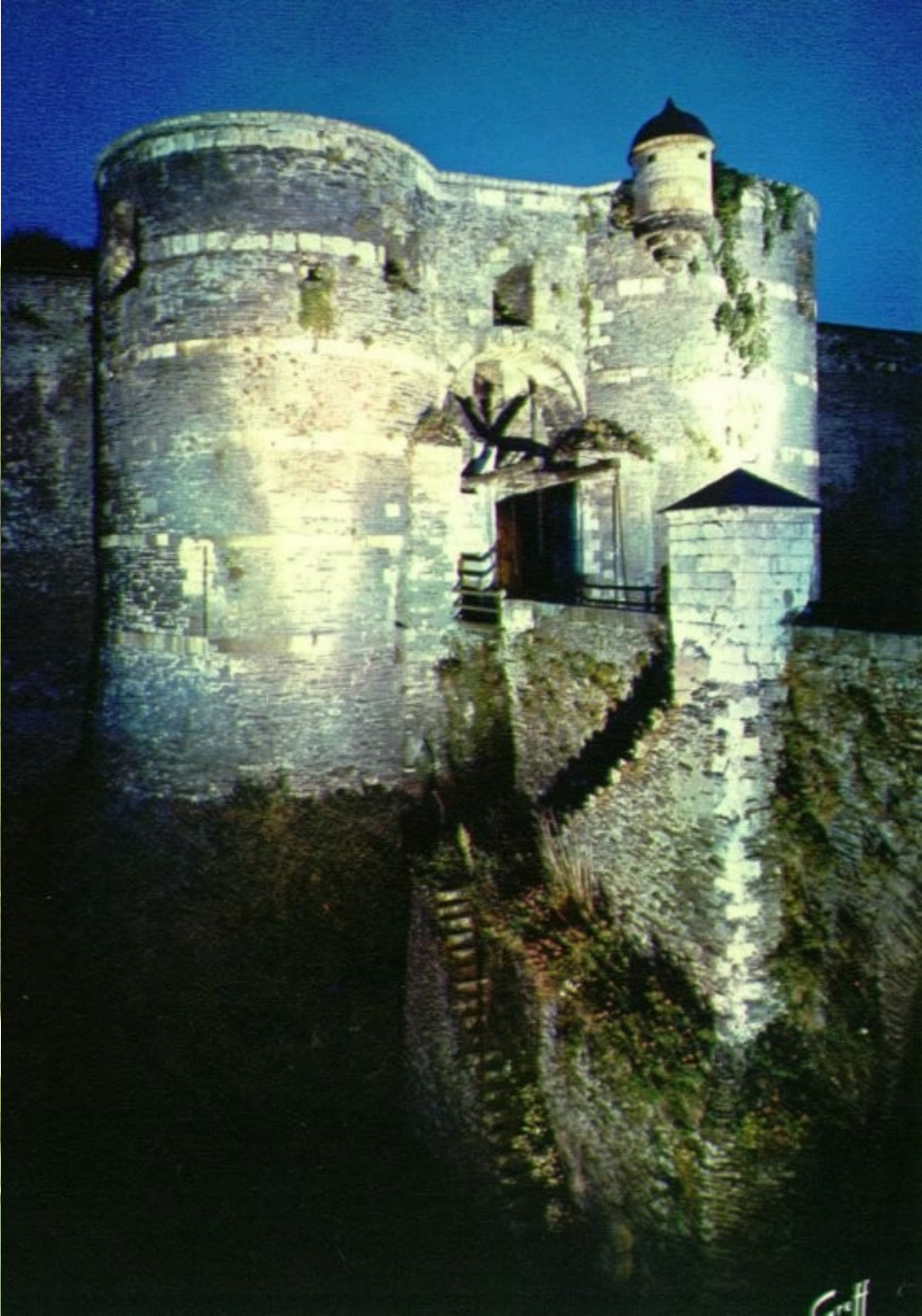
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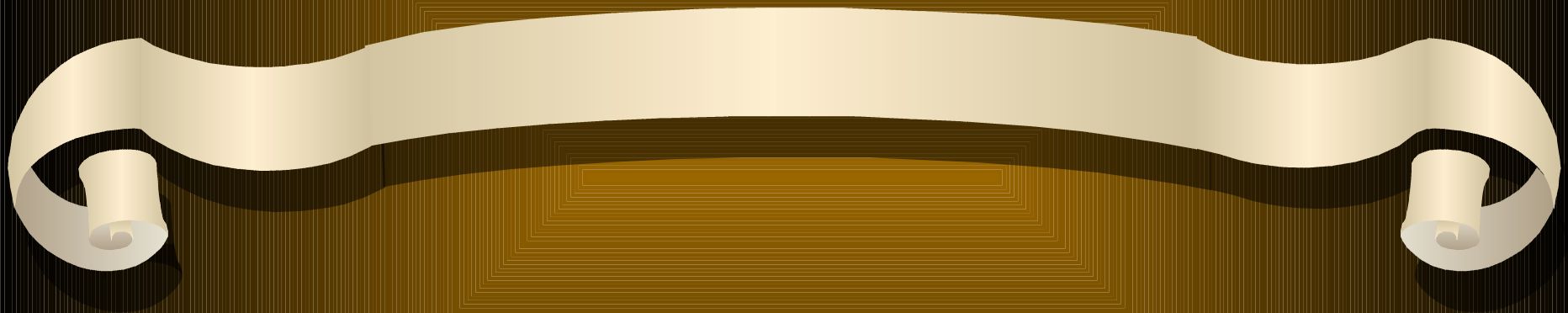








*COASTAL FORT*  
*ST. MALO*











*TODAYS CASTLES*



*LEEDS CASTLE*

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