

Livros sobre a idade media

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Inside our 11th century-style Castles, Medieval Spain will come to life before your eyes. An unforgettable battle for the ages is waiting for you to arrive. More About The Show European history from the 5th and 15th centuries, see Post-classical
history. For other uses, see Middle Ages (disambiguation). "Medieval times" redirects here. For the dinner theatre, see Medieval Times. This article has multiple issues on the talk page. (Learn how and when to remove these messages) This article may contain citations that do not verify the text. The
reason given is: Misinterpreted sources and sentences unverified by the cited source abound. Please check for citation inaccuracies. (January 2025) (Learn how and when to remove this article may not provide balanced coverage on a geographical region. Please improve this article or discuss the issue on the talk page. (January 2025)
This article may be unbalanced toward certain viewpoints. Please improve the article by adding information on neglected viewpoints, or discuss the issue on the talk page. (January 2025) This article fails to introduce the period as a whole, although many
sections contain peripheral facts. Unverified lists of artefacts could hardly introduce the period's art history to our readers.. WikiProject Arts may be able to help recruit an expert. (January 2025) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Middle Agesc. AD 500 - 1500A medieval stained glass panel from Canterbury
Cathedral, c. 1175 - c. 1180, depicting the Parable of the Sower, a biblical narrativeIncludingEarly Middle AgesKey eventsFall of VerdunEast-West SchismCrusadesMagna CartaHundred Years' WarBlack DeathFall of ConstantinopleExploration of North
America Chronology Antiquity Late antiquity Early modern period Renaissance Age of Discovery In the history of Europe, the Middle Ages or medieval period lasted approximately from the 5th to the late 15th centuries, similarly to the post-classical period of global history. It began with the fall of the Western Roman Empire and transitioned into the
Renaissance and the Age of Discovery. The Middle Ages is the middle Ages is the middle Ages. Population decline, counterurbanisation, the collapse of centralised
authority, invasions, and mass migrations of tribes, which had begun in late antiquity, continued into the Early Middle Ages. The large-scale movements of the Western Roman Empire. In the 7th century, North Africa and the Middle East—once part
of the Byzantine Empire—came under the rule of the Umayyad Caliphate, an Islamic empire, after conquest by Muhammad's successors. Although there were substantial changes in society and political structures, the break with classical antiquity was incomplete. The still-sizeable Byzantine Empire, Rome's direct continuation, survived in the Eastern
Mediterranean and remained a major power. The empire's law code, the Corpus Juris Civilis or "Code of Justinian", was rediscovered in Northern Italy in the 11th century. In the West, most kingdoms incorporated the few extant Roman institutions. Monasteries were founded as campaigns to Christianise the remaining pagans across Europe
continued. The Franks, under the Carolingian dynasty, briefly established to the pressures of internal civil wars combined with external invasions: Vikings from the north, Magyars from the east, and Saracens from the south.
During the High Middle Ages, which began after 1000, the population of Europe increased significantly as technological and agricultural innovations allowed trade to flourish and the Medieval Warm Period climate change allowed crop yields to increase. Manorialism, the organisation of peasants into villages that owed rent and labour services to the
nobles, and feudalism, the political structure whereby knights and lower-status nobles owed military service to their overlords in return for the right to rent from lands and manors, were two of the ways society was organised in the High Middle Ages. This period also saw the collapse of the unified Christian church with the East-West Schism of 1054.
The Crusades, first preached in 1095, were military attempts by Western European Christians to regain control of the Holy Land from Muslims. Kings became the heads of centralised nation-states, reducing crime and violence but making the ideal of a unified Christendom more distant. Intellectual life was marked by scholasticism, a philosophy that
emphasised joining faith to reason, and by the founding of universities. The theology of Thomas Aquinas, the paintings of Giotto, the poetry of Dante and Chaucer, the travels of Marco Polo, and the Gothic architecture of cathedrals such as Chartres are among the outstanding achievements toward the end of this period and into the Late Middle Ages.
The Late Middle Ages was marked by difficulties and calamities, including famine, plague, and war, which significantly diminished the population of Europeans. Controversy, heresy, and the Western Schism within the Catholic Church paralleled the interstate conflict, civil strife,
and peasant revolts that occurred in the kingdoms. Cultural and technological developments transformed European society, concluding the Late Middle Ages is one of the three major periods in the most enduring scheme for analysing European history: classical civilisation or antiquity, the
Middle Ages and the modern period.[1] The "Middle Ages" first appears in Latin in 1469 as media tempestas or "middle season".[2] In early usage, there were many variants, including medium aevum, or "middle season".[3] and media saecula, or "middle centuries", first recorded in 1625.[4] The adjective "medieval" (or sometimes
"mediaeval"[5] or "mediæval"),[6] meaning pertaining to the Middle Ages, derives from medium aevum.[5] Medieval writers divided history into periods such as the "Six Ages" or the "Four Empires" and considered their time to be the last before the end of the world.[7] When referring to their own times, they spoke of them as being "modern".[8] In
the 1330s, the Italian humanist and poet Petrarch referred to pre-Christian times as antiqua ('ancient') and to the "light" of classical antiquity.[10] Leonardo Bruni was the first historian to use tripartite periodisation in his History of the
Florentine People (1442), with a middle period "between the fall of the Roman Empire and the revival of city life sometime in late eleventh and twelfth centuries".[11] Tripartite periodisation became standard after the 17th-century German historian Christoph Cellarius divided history into three periods: ancient, medieval, and modern.[4] The most
commonly given starting point for the Middle Ages is around 500,[12] with the date of 476 first used by Bruni.[11][A] Later starting dates are sometimes used in the outer parts of Europe as a whole, 1500 is often considered to be the end of the Middle Ages, [15] but there is no universally agreed upon end date. Depending on the
context, events such as the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453, Christopher Columbus's first voyage to the Americas in 1492, or the Reformation in 1517 are sometimes used.[16] English historians often use the Battle of Bosworth Field in 1485 to mark the end of the period.[17] For Spain, dates commonly used are the death of King
Ferdinand II in 1516, the death of Queen Isabella I of Castile in 1504, or the conquest of Granada in 1492.[18] Historians from Romance-speaking countries tend to divide the Middle Ages into
three intervals: "Early", "High", and "Late".[1] In the 19th century, the entire Middle Ages were often referred to as the "Dark Ages", at least among historians.[7] Main article: Later Roman Empire A late Roman sculpture depicting the four
Tetrarchs, now in Venice, Italy[20] The Roman Empire reached its greatest territorial extent during the 2nd century AD; the following two centuries witnessed the slow decline of Roman control over its outlying territories. [21] Economic issues, including inflation, and external pressure on the frontiers combined to create the Crisis of the Third
Century, with emperors coming to the throne only to be rapidly replaced by new usurpers. [22] Military expenses increased steadily during the 3rd century, mainly in response to the war with the Sasanian Empire, which revived in the middle of the 3rd century. [23] The army doubled in size, and cavalry and smaller units replaced the Roman legion as
the main tactical unit.[24] The need for revenue led to increased taxes and a decline in numbers of the curial, or landowning, class, and decreasing numbers of them willing to shoulder the burdens of the army, which led to
complaints from civilians that there were more tax-collectors in the empire than tax-payers. [24] The Emperor Diocletian (r. 284-305) split the empire was not considered divided by its inhabitants or rulers, as legal and administrative promulgations in one division were
considered valid in the other.[25][B] In 330, after a period of civil war, Constantine the Great (r. 306-337) refounded the city of Byzantium as the newly renamed eastern capital, Constantinople.[26] Diocletian's reforms strengthened the governmental bureaucracy, reformed taxation, and strengthened the army, which bought the empire time but did
not resolve the problems it was facing: excessive taxation, a declining birthrate, and pressures on its frontiers, among others.[27] Civil war between rival emperors became common in the middle of the 4th century, diverting soldiers from the empire's frontier forces and allowing invaders to encroach.[28] For much of the 4th century, diverting soldiers from the empire's frontier forces and allowing invaders to encroach.
stabilised in a new form that differed from the earlier classical period, with a widening gulf between the rich and poor, and a decline in the vitality of the smaller towns. [29] Another change was the Christianisation, or conversion of the empire to Christianity, a gradual process that lasted from the 2nd to the 5th centuries. [30] [31] Map of the
approximate political boundaries in Europe around 450 AD In 376, the Goths, fleeing from the Huns, received permission from Emperor Valens (r. 364-378) to settle in the Roman province of Thracia in the Balkans. The settlement did not go smoothly, and the Goths began to raid and plunder when Roman officials mishandled the situation. [C] Valens,
attempting to put down the disorder, was killed fighting the Goths at the Battle of Adrianople on 9 August 378.[33] In addition to the threat from such tribal confederacies in the north, internal divisions within the empire, especially within the Christian Church, caused problems.[34] In 400, the Visigoths invaded the Western Roman Empire and,
although briefly forced back from Italy, in 410 sacked the city of Rome.[35] In 406 the Alans, Vandals, and Suevi crossed into Gaul; over the next three years they spread across Gaul and in 409 crossed the Pyrenees Mountains into modern-day Spain.[36] The Migration Period began, when various peoples, initially largely Germanic peoples, moved
across Europe. The Franks, Alemanni, and the Burqundians all ended up in northern Gaul while the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes settled in Britain, [37] and the Vandals went on to cross the strait of Gibraltar after which they conquered the province of Africa. [38] In the 430s the Huns began invading the empire; their king Attila (r. 434-453) led invasions
into the Balkans in 442 and 447, Gaul in 451, and Italy in 452, [39] The Hunnic threat remained until Attila's death in 453, when the Hunnic confederation he led fell apart. [40] These invasions by the tribes completely changed the political and demographic nature of what had been the Western Roman Empire. [37] By the end of the 5th century, the
western section of the empire was divided into smaller political units ruled by the tribes that had invaded in the early part of the century.[41] The deposition of the Western Roman Empire.[13][D] By 493 the Italian peninsula was conquered by the Ostrogoths.
[42] The Eastern Roman Empire, often referred to as the Byzantine Empire after the fall of its western counterpart, had little ability to assert control over the territory, but while none of the new kings in the west dared to elevate himself to the position of emperor of the
west, Byzantine control of most of the Western Empire could not be sustained; the reconquest of the Mediterranean periphery and the Italian Peninsula (Gothic War) in the reign of Justinian (r. 527-565) was the sole, and temporary, exception.[43] Main article: Early Middle Ages Main articles: Migration Period and fall of the Western Roman Empire
Barbarian kingdoms and tribes after the end of the Western Roman Empire. Although the movements of peoples during this period are usually described as "invasions", they were not just military expeditions but migrations of entire peoples into the empire.
Such movements were aided by the refusal of the Western Roman elites to support the army or pay the taxes that would have allowed the military to suppress the migration. [44] The emperors of the 5th century were often controlled by military strongmen such as Stilicho (d. 454), Aspar (d. 471), Ricimer (d. 472), or Gundobad (d. 516),
who were partly or fully of non-Roman background. When the line of Western emperors ceased, many of the kings who replaced them were from the same background. Intermarriage between the new kings and the Roman elites was common.[45] This led to a fusion of Roman culture with the customs of the invading tribes, including the popular
assemblies that allowed free male tribal members more say in political matters than was common in the Roman state. [46] Material artefacts left by the Roman state. [47] Much of the scholarly and written culture of the new kingdoms was also based on Roman
intellectual traditions.[48] An important difference was the new political entities no longer supported their armies through taxes; instead, they relied on granting them land or rents. This meant there was less need for large tax revenues, so the taxation systems decayed.[49] Warfare was common
Ostrogoths, a Gothic tribe, settled in Roman Italy in the late fifth century under Theoderic the Great (d. 526) and set up a kingdom marked by its co-operation between the Italians and the Ostrogoths, at least until the last years of Theodoric's reign. [52] The Burgundians settled in Gaul, and after an earlier realm was destroyed by the Huns in 436.
formed a new kingdom in the 440s. Between today's Geneva and Lyon, it grew to become the realm of Burgundy in the late 5th and early 6th centuries. [53] Elsewhere in Gaul, the Franks and Celtic Britons set up small polities. Francia was centred in northern Gaul, and the first king of whom much is known is Childeric I (d. 481). His grave was
discovered in 1653 and is remarkable for its grave goods, which included weapons and a large quantity of gold.[54] Under Childeric's son Clovis I (r. 509-511), the founder of the Merovingian dynasty, the Frankish kingdom expanded and converted to Christianity. The Britons, related to the natives of Britannia - modern-day Great Britain - settled in
what is now Brittany.[55][F] Other monarchies were established by the Visigothic Kingdom in the Iberian Peninsula, the Suebi in northwestern Italy, replacing the Ostrogothic kingdom with a grouping of duchies that occasionally selected a kingdom in the Iberian Peninsula, the Suebi in northwestern Italy, replacing the Ostrogothic kingdom in the Iberian Peninsula, the Suebi in northwestern Italy, replacing the Ostrogothic kingdom in the Iberian Peninsula, the Suebi in northwestern Italy, replacing the Ostrogothic kingdom in the Iberian Peninsula, the Suebi in northwestern Italy, replacing the Ostrogothic kingdom in the Iberian Peninsula, the Suebi in northwestern Italy, replacing the Ostrogothic kingdom in the Iberian Peninsula, the Suebi in northwestern Italy, replacing the Ostrogothic kingdom in the Iberian Peninsula, the Iberian Peninsul
to rule over them all. By the late sixth century, this arrangement had been replaced by a permanent monarchy, the Kingdom of the Lombards. [56] The invasions brought new ethnic groups to Europe, although some regions received a larger influx of new peoples than others. In Gaul, for instance, the invaders settled much more extensively in the
Romance languages. These changes from Latin to the new languages took many centuries. Greek remained the languages to Eastern Europe. [57] Main articles: Byzantine Empire under the Justinian dynasty and Byzantine Empire under the Heraclian dynasty A mosaic
showing Justinian with the bishop of Ravenna (Italy), bodyguards, and courtiers. [58] As Western Europe witnessed the formation of new kingdoms, the Eastern Roman Empire remained intact and experienced an economic revival that lasted into the early 7th century. There were fewer invasions of the eastern section of the empire; most occurred in
the Balkans. Peace with the Sasanian Empire, Rome's traditional enemy, lasted most of the 5th century. The Eastern Empire was marked by closer relations between the political state and the Christian Church, with doctrinal matters assuming an importance in Eastern politics that they did not have in Western Europe. Legal developments included
the codification of Roman law; the first effort—the Codex Theodosianus—was completed in 438.[59] Under Emperor Justinian (r. 527-565), another compilation took place—the Corpus Juris Civilis.[60] Justinian also oversaw the construction of the Hagia Sophia in Constantinople and the reconquest of North Africa from the Vandals and Italy from the
Ostrogoths, [61] under Belisarius (d. 565). [62] The conquest of Italy was not complete, as a deadly outbreak of plague in 542 led to the rest of Justinian's reign concentrating on defensive measures rather than further conquests. [61] At the Emperor's death, the Byzantines had control of most of Italy, North Africa, and a small foothold in southern
Spain. Historians have criticised Justinian's reconquests for overextending his realm and setting the stage for the early Muslim conquests, but many of the difficulties faced by Justinian's reconquests for over-taxation to pay for his wars but to the essentially civilian nature of the empire, which made raising troops difficult.[63] In the
Eastern Empire, the Slavs' slow infiltration of the Balkans added further difficulty for Justinian's successors. It began gradually, but by the late 540s, Slavic tribes were in Thrace and Illyrium and had defeated an imperial army near Adrianople in 551. In the 560s, the Avars began to expand from their base on the north bank of the Danube; by the end
of the 6th century, they were the dominant power in Central Europe and routinely able to force the Eastern emperors to pay tribute. They remained a strong power until 796.[64] An additional problem to face the empire came as a result of the involvement of Emperor Maurice (r. 582-602) in Persian politics when he intervened in a succession dispute
This led to a period of peace, but when Maurice was overthrown, the Persians invaded and during the reign of Emperor Heraclius (r. 610-641) controlled large chunks of the empire secured a peace treaty and recovered its lost territories.[65] See also:
Early medieval European dress and medieval cuisine In Western Europe, some older Roman elite families died out while others became more involved with ecclesiastical than secular affairs. Values attached to Latin scholarship and education mostly disappeared, and while literacy remained important, it became a practical skill rather than a sign of
elite status. In the 4th century, Jerome (d. 420) dreamed that God rebuked him for spending more time reading Cicero, he was chastised for learning shorthand. [66] By the late 6th century, the principal means of
religious instruction in the Church had become music and art rather than the book.[67] Most intellectual efforts went towards imitating classical scholarship, but some original works were created, along with now-lost oral compositions. The writings of Sidonius Apollinaris (d. 489), Cassiodorus (d. c. 585), and Boethius (d. c. 525) were typical of the
age.[68] Changes also occurred among laypeople, as aristocratic culture focused on great feasts held in halls rather than on literary pursuits. Clothing for the elites was richly embellished with jewels and gold. Lords and kings supported the entourages of fighters who formed the backbone of the military forces.[G] Family ties within the elites were
important, as were the virtues of loyalty, courage, and honour. These ties led to the prevalence of feuds in aristocratic society mainly in their roles as wives and to have ended quickly with the payment of some compensation. [71] Women took part in aristocratic society mainly in their roles as wives and to have ended quickly with the payment of some compensation.
mothers of men, with the role of mother of a ruler being especially prominent in Merovingian Gaul. In Anglo-Saxon society, the lack of many child rulers meant a lesser role for women as queen mothers, but this was compensated for by the increased role played by abbesses of monasteries. Only in Italy does it appear that women were always
considered under the protection and control of a male relative. [72] Reconstruction of an early medieval peasant village in Bavaria, Germany Peasant society is much less documenting peasant life remain from
before the 9th century. Most of the descriptions of the lower classes come from either law codes or writers from the upper classes.[73] Landholding patterns, but in other areas, large contiguous blocks of land were the norm. These differences allowed for a wide
variety of peasant societies, some dominated by aristocratic landholders and others having great autonomy.[74] Land settlements that numbered as many as 700 inhabitants. Others lived in small groups of a few families and lived on isolated farms spread over the countryside. There were
also areas where the pattern was a mix of two or more systems.[75] Unlike in the late Roman period, there was no sharp break between the legal status of the free peasant and the aristocrat, and a free peasant to sharp break between the legal status of the free peasant and the aristocrat, and a free peasant and the aristocrat, and a free peasant to sharp break between the legal status of the free peasant and the aristocrat, and a free peasant and the aristocrat, and a free peasant to sharp break between the legal status of the free peasant and the aristocrat, and a free peasant and a free peasant
changed greatly in the early Middle Ages. Although Italian cities remained inhabited, they contracted significantly in size. For instance, Rome shrank from hundreds of thousands to around 30,000 by the end of the 6th century. Roman temples were converted into Christian churches and city walls remained in use.[77] In Northern Europe, cities also
shrank, while civic monuments and other public buildings were raided for building materials. The establishment of new kingdoms often meant some growth for the towns chosen as capitals. [78] Although there had been Jewish communities in many Roman cities, the Jews suffered periods of persecution after the conversion of the empire to
Christianity. Officially, they were tolerated, if subject to conversion efforts, and were sometimes encouraged to settle in new areas.[79] Main articles: Spread of Islam and Early Muslim conquests The early Muslim conquests The early Muslim conquests.
Caliphate, 661-750 Religious beliefs in the Eastern Roman Empire and Iran were in flux during the late sixth and early seventh centuries. Judaism was an active proselytising faith, and at least one Arab political leader converted to it.[H] In addition Jewish theologians wrote polemics defending their religion against Christian and Islamic influences
[81] Christianity had active missions competing with the Persians' Zoroastrianism in seeking converts, especially among residents of the Arabia during the lifetime of Muhammad (d. 632).[82] After his death, Islamic forces conquered much of the Eastern Roman
Empire and Persia, starting with Syria in 634-635, continuing with Persia between 637 and 642, reaching Egypt in 640-641, North Africa in the later seventh century, and the Iberian Peninsula in 711.[83] By 714, Islamic forces controlled much of the peninsula in a region they called Al-Andalus.[84] The Islamic conquests reached their peak in the
mid-eighth century. The defeat of Muslim forces at the Battle of Tours in 732 led to the reconquest of southern Franks, but the main reason for the Abbasid Caliphate. The Abbasids moved their capital to Baghdad and were more
concerned with the Middle East than Europe, losing control of sections of the Muslim lands. Umayyad descendants took over the Iberian Peninsula, the Aghlabids controlled North Africa, and the Tulunids became rulers of Egypt.[85] By the middle of the 8th century, new trading patterns were emerging in the Mediterranean; trade between the Franks
and the Arabs replaced the old Roman economy. Franks traded timber, furs, swords, and enslaved people in return for silks and other fabrics, spices, and precious metals from the Arabs.[86] Main article: Medieval economic history The migrations and invasions of the 4th and 5th centuries disrupted trade networks around the Mediterranean. African
goods stopped being imported into Europe, first disappearing from the interior and, by the 7th century, found only in a few cities such as Rome or Naples. By the end of the 7th century, under the impact of the Muslim conquests, African products was
a trend throughout the old Roman lands in the Early Middle Ages. This was especially marked in the lands that did not lie on the Mediterranean, such as northern Europe, not only were the trade networks local, but the goods carried were
simple, with little pottery or other complex products. Around the Mediterranean, pottery remained prevalent and appears to have been traded over medium-range networks, not just produced locally.[87] The various Germanic states in the west all had coinages that imitated existing Roman and Byzantine forms. Gold continued to be minted until the
end of the 7th century in 693-694, when it was replaced by silver in the Merovingian kingdom. The basic Frankish silver coin was the denarius or denier, while the Anglo-Saxon version was called a penny. From these areas, the denarius or denier, while the Anglo-Saxon version was called a penny. From these areas, the denarius or denier, while the Anglo-Saxon version was called a penny. From these areas, the denier or penny spread throughout Europe from 700 to 1000. Copper or bronze coins were not struck, nor were gold, except
in Southern Europe. No silver coins denominated in multiple units were minted.[88] Main article: Christianity in the Middle Ages An 11th-century illustration of Gregory the Great dictating to a secretary Christianity was a major unifying factor between Eastern and Western Europe before the Arab conquests, but the conquest of North Africa sundered
maritime connections between those areas. Increasingly, the Byzantine Church differed in language, practices, and liturgy from the Western Church used Greek instead of Western Latin. Theological and political differences emerged, and by the early and middle 8th century, issues such as iconoclasm, clerical marriage, and state
control of the Church had widened to the extent that the cultural and religious differences were more significant than the partiarchy of Constantinople clashed over papal supremacy and excommunicated each other, which led to the division of
Christianity into two Churches—the Western branch became the Roman Catholic Church and the Eastern branch th
bishop of Rome for religious or political leadership. Many of the popes before 750 were more concerned with Byzantine affairs and Eastern theological controversies. The register, or archived copies of the letters, of Pope Gregory the Great (pope 590-604) survived. Of those 850 letters, most were concerned with affairs in Italy or Constantinople. The
only part of Western Europe where the papacy had influence was Britain, where Gregory had sent the Gregorian mission in 597 to convert the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity.[91] Irish missionaries were most active in Western Europe between the 5th and the 7th centuries, going first to England and Scotland and then on to the continent. Under such
monks as Columba (d. 597) and Columbanus (d. 615), they founded monasteries, taught in Latin and Greek, and authored secular and religious works. [92] The Early Middle Ages witnessed the rise of monasticism in the West. The shape of European monasticism was determined by traditions and ideas that originated with the Desert Fathers of Egypt
and Syria. Most European monasteries were of the type that focuses on the community experience of the spiritual life, called cenobitism, which was pioneered by Pachomius (d. 348) in the 4th century. Monastic ideals spread from Egypt to Western Europe in the 5th and 6th centuries through hagingraphical literature such as the Life of Anthony.[93]
Benedict of Nursia (d. 547) wrote the Benedictine Rule for Western monasticism during the 6th century, detailing the administrative and spiritual responsibilities of a community of monks led by an abbot. [94] Monks and monasteries had a profound effect on the religious and political life of the Early Middle Ages, in various cases acting as land trusts
for powerful families, centres of propaganda and royal support in newly conquered regions, and bases for missions and proselytisation. [95] They were the main and sometimes only outposts of education and literacy in a region. Many of the surviving manuscripts of the Latin classics were copied in monasteries in the Early Middle Ages. [96] Monks
were also the authors of new works, including history, theology, and other subjects, written by authors such as Bede (d. 735), a native of northern England who wrote in the late 7th and early 8th centuries. [97] Main articles: Francia and Carolingian Empire Map showing growth of Frankish power from 481 to 814 The Frankish kingdom in northern
Gaul split into kingdoms called Austrasia, Neustria, and Burgundy during the 6th and 7th centuries, all of them ruled by the Merovingian dynasty, who were descended from Clovis. The 7th centuries, all of them ruled by the Merovingian dynasty, who were descended from Clovis.
Austrasia who became the power behind the Austrasian throne. Later, his family inherited the office and acted as advisers and regents. One of his descendants, Charles Martel (d. 741), won the Battle of Poitiers in 732, halting the advance of Muslim armies across the Pyrenees. [99][I] Great Britain was divided into small states dominated by the
kingdoms of Northumbria, Mercia, Wessex, and East Anglia which descended from the Anglo-Saxon invaders. Smaller kingdoms in present-day Wales and Scotland were still under the control of kings. There
were perhaps as many as 150 local kings in Ireland of varying importance. [102] The Carolingian dynasty, as the successors to Charles Martel are known, officially took control of the kingdoms of Austrasia and Neustria in a coup of 753 led by Pippin III (r. 752-768). A contemporary chronicle claims that Pippin sought and gained authority for this coup
from Pope Stephen II (pope 752-757). Pippin's takeover was reinforced with propaganda that portrayed the Merovingians as inept or cruel rulers, exalted the accomplishments of Charles Martel, and circulated stories of the family's great piety. At the time of his death in 768, Pippin left his kingdom in the hands of his two sons, Charles (r. 768-814)
and Carloman (r. 768-771). When Carloman died of natural causes, Charles blocked the succession of Carloman's young son and installed himself as the king of the united Austrasia and Neustria. Charles blocked the succession of Carloman's young son and installed himself as the king of the united Austrasia and Neustria.
of Europe, eventually controlling modern-day France, northern Italy, and Saxony. In the wars that lasted beyond 800, he rewarded allies with war booty and command over parcels of land. [103] In 774, Charlemagne conquered the Lombards, which freed the papacy from the fear of Lombard conquest and marked the beginnings of the Papal States.
[104][J] Charlemagne's palace chapel at Aachen, completed in 805[106] The coronation of Charlemagne as emperor on Christmas Day 800 is regarded as a turning point in medieval history, marking a return of the Western Roman Empire since the new emperor ruled over much of the area previously controlled by the Western emperors.[107] It also
marks a change in Charlemagne's relationship with the Byzantine Empire, as the assumption of the imperial title by the Carolingian Empire and both the older Western Roman Empire and the concurrent Byzantine
Empire. The Frankish lands were rural, with only a few small cities. Most of the people were peasants who settled on small farms. Little trade existed, and much of that was with the British Isles and Scandinavia, in contrast to the older Roman Empire with its trading networks centred on the Mediterranean. [107] The empire was administered by an
itinerant court that travelled with the emperor, as well as approximately 300 imperial officials called counts, who administered the counties the empire had been divided into. Clergy and local bishops served as officials, as well as the imperial officials, called missi dominici, who served as roving inspectors and troubleshooters.[109] Main article:
Carolingian Renaissance Lorsch Abbey gatehouse, c. 800, an example of Carolingian architecture—a first, albeit isolated classical architecture movement Charlemagne's court in Aachen was the centre of the cultural revival, sometimes referred to as the "Carolingian Renaissance". Literacy increased, as did development in the arts, architecture,
jurisprudence, and liturgical and scriptural studies. The English monk Alcuin (d. 804) was invited to Aachen and brought the education available in the monasteries of Northumbria. Charlemagne's chancery—or writing office—made use of a new script today known as Carolingian minuscule, [K] allowing a standard writing style that advanced
communication across much of Europe. Charlemagne sponsored changes in church liturgy, imposing the Roman form of church service on his domains, as well as the Gregorian chant in liturgical music for the churches. An important activity for scholars during this period was copying, correcting, and disseminating basic works on religious and
secular topics to encourage learning. New works on religious topics and schoolbooks were also produced.[111] Grammarians of the period modified the Latin language, changing it from the Classical Latin of the period modified the Latin language, changing it from the Classical Latin of the period modified the Latin language, changing it from the Classical Latin of the period modified the Latin language had so
diverged from the classical Latin that it was later called Medieval Latin.[112] Main articles: Holy Roman Empire and Viking Age Territorial divisions of the Carolingian Empire in 843, 855, and 870 Charlemagne planned to continue the Frankish tradition of dividing his kingdom between all his heirs but was unable to do so as only one son, Louis the
Pious (r. 814-840), was still alive by 813. Just before Charlemagne died in 814, he crowned Louis as his successor. Numerous alliances of father and sons over the control of various parts of the empire. Eventually, Louis recognised his sons and, after 829, civil wars between various alliances of father and sons over the control of various parts of the empire.
eldest son Lothair I (d. 855) as emperor and gave him Italy.[L] Louis divided the rest of the empire between Lothair and Charles the Bald (d. 877), his youngest son. Lothair took East Francia, comprising both banks of the Rhine and eastwards, leaving Charles West Francia with the empire to the west of the Rhineland and the Alps. Louis the German
(d. 876), the middle child, who had been rebellious to the last, was allowed to keep Bavaria under the suzerainty of his elder brother. The division was disputed. Pepin II of Aquitaine (d. after 864), the emperor's grandson, rebelled in a contest for Aquitaine, while Louis the German tried to annexe all of East Francia. Louis the Pious died in 840, with
the empire still in chaos.[114] A three-year civil war followed his death. By the Treaty of Verdun (843), a kingdom between the Rhine and Rhone rivers was created for Lothair to go with his lands in Italy, and his imperial title was recognised. Louis the German controlled Bavaria and the eastern lands in modern-day Germany. Charles the Bald received
the western Frankish lands, comprising most of modern-day France.[114] Charlemagne's grandsons divided their kingdoms between their descendants, eventually causing all internal cohesion to be lost.[115][M] In 987, the Carolingian dynasty was replaced in the western lands, with the crowning of Hugh Capet (r. 987-996) as
king.[N][O] In the eastern lands, the dynasty had died out earlier, in 911, with the death of Louis the Child,[118] and the selection of the unrelated Conrad I (r. 911-918) as king.[119] Invasions, migrations, and raids by external foes accompanied the break-up of the Carolingian Empire. The Atlantic and northern shores were harassed by the Vikings
who also raided the British Isles and settled there and in Iceland. In 911, the Viking chieftain Rollo (d. c. 931) received permission from the Frankish kingdoms, especially Germany and Italy, were under continual Magyar assault until
the invader's defeat at the Battle of Lechfeld in 955.[122] The break-up of the Abbasid dynasty meant that the Islamic world fragmented into smaller political states, some of which began expanding into Italy and Sicily, as well as over the Pyrenees into the southern parts of the Frankish kingdoms.[123] Main articles: Byzantine Empire under the
Macedonian dynasty, Byzantine Empire under the Isaurian dynasty, First Bulgarian Empire, Christianisation of Scandinavia, and Christianisation of Scandinavia, 
the formation of new political entities. In Anglo-Saxon England, King Alfred the Great (r. 871-899) came to an agreement with the Viking invaders in the late 9th century, resulting in Danish settlements in Northumbria, Mercia, and parts of East Anglia.[124] By the middle of the 10th century, Alfred's successors had conquered Northumbria and
restored English control over most of the southern part of Great Britain. [125] In northern Britain, Kenneth MacAlpin (d. c. 860) united the Picts and the Scots into the Kingdom of Alba. [126] In the early 10th century, the Ottonian dynasty had established itself in Germany, and was engaged in driving back the Magyars. Its efforts culminated in the
coronation in 962 of Otto I (r. 936-973) as Holy Roman Emperor. [127] In 972, he secured recognition of his title by the Byzantine Emperor Romanos II (r. 959-963). [128] By the late 10th century Italy had been drawn into
the Ottonian sphere after a period of instability; [129] Otto III (r. 996-1002) spent much of his later reign in the kingdom. [130] The western Frankish kingdom was more fragmented, and although kings remained nominally in charge, much of the political power devolved to the local lords. [131] 10th-century Ottonian ivory plaque depicting Christ
receiving a church from Otto I Missionary efforts to Scandinavia during the 9th and 10th centuries helped strengthen the growth of kingdoms such as Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, which gained power and territory. Some kings converted to Christianity, although not all by 1000. Scandinavians also expanded and colonised throughout Europe
Besides the settlements in Ireland, England, and Normandy, further settlement took place in what became Russia and Iceland. Swedish traders and raiders ranged down the rivers of the Russian steppe and even attempted to seize Constantinople in 860 and 907.[132] Christian Spain, initially driven into a small section of the peninsula in the north
expanded slowly south during the 9th and 10th centuries, establishing the kingdoms of Asturias and León.[133] In Eastern Europe, Byzantium revived its fortunes under Emperor Basil I (r. 867-886) and the emperors Europe, Byzantium revived its fortunes under Emperor Basil I (r. 867-886) and the emperors Europe, Byzantium revived its fortunes under Emperor Basil I (r. 867-886) and the emperor Basil I (r. 867-886) and 
oversaw the extension of a uniform administration to all the provinces. The military was reorganised, which allowed the empire on all fronts. The imperial court was the centre of a revival of classical learning, a process known as the Macedonian Renaissance. Writers
such as John Geometres (fl. early 10th century) composed new hymns, poems, and other works. [134] Missionary efforts by both Eastern and Western clergy resulted in the conversions contributed to the founding of political states in the
lands of those peoples—the states of Moravia, Bulgaria, Bohemia, Poland, Hungary, and the Kievan Rus' [135] Bulgaria, which was founded around 680, at its height reached from Budapest to the Byzantine
Empire.[137] Main articles: Medieval art and Medieval art and Medieval architecture See also: Migration Period art, Pre-Romanesque art and architecture, and Carolingian art A page from the Book of Kells, an illuminated manuscript created in the British Isles in the late 8th or early 9th century[138] Few large stone buildings were constructed between the
Constantinian basilicas of the 4th and 8th centuries, although many smaller ones were built during the 6th and 7th centuries. By the beginning of the 8th centuries of the basilica is the use of a transept, [140] or the "arms" of a cross-shaped building that are
perpendicular to the long nave. [141] Other new features of religious architecture include the crossing tower and a monumental entrance to the church, usually at the west end of the building. [142] Carolingian art was produced for a small group of figures around the court and the monasteries and churches they supported. It was dominated by efforts
to regain the dignity and classicism of imperial Roman and Byzantine art but was also influenced by the Insular art of the British Isles. Insular art of the British Isles. Insular art integrated the energy of Irish Celtic and Anglo-Saxon Germanic styles of ornament with Mediterranean forms such as the book, and established many characteristics of art for the rest of the medieval
period. Surviving religious works from the Early Middle Ages are mostly illuminated manuscripts and carved ivories, originally made for metalwork that has since been melted down. [143][144] Objects in precious metals were the most prestigious form of art, but almost all are lost except for a few crosses such as the Cross of Lothair, several
reliquaries, and finds such as the Anglo-Saxon burial at Sutton Hoo and the hoards of Gourdon from Merovingian France, Guarrazar from Visigothic Spain and Nagyszentmiklós near Byzantine territory. There are survivals from the large brooches in fibula or penannular form that were key pieces of personal adornment for elites, including the Irish
Tara Brooch.[145] Highly decorated books were mostly Gospel Books and these have survived in larger numbers, including the Insular Book of Kells, the Book of Lindisfarne, and the imperial Codex Aureus of St. Emmeram, which is one of the few to retain its "treasure binding" of gold encrusted with jewels.[146] Charlemagne's court seems to have
been responsible for the acceptance of figurative monumental sculpture in Christian art,[147] and by the end of the period near life-sized figures such as the Gero Cross were common in important churches.[148] During the later Roman Empire, the principal military developments were attempts to create an effective cavalry force and the continued
development of highly specialised types of troops. The creation of heavily armoured cataphract-type soldiers as cavalry was an important feature of the 5th-century Roman military. The various invaders of Britain to the Vandals and Visigoths,
who had a high proportion of cavalry in their armies.[149] During the early invasion period, the stirrup had not been introduced into warfare, which limited the usefulness of cavalry as shock troops because it was not possible to put the full force of the horse and rider behind blows struck by the rider.[150] The greatest change in military affairs
during the invasion period was the adoption of the Hunnic composite bow in place of the earlier, and weaker, Scythian composite bow.[151] Another development was the increasing use of longswords[152] and the progressive replacement of scale armour by mail armour and lamellar armour.[153] The importance of infantry and light cavalry declined
during the early Carolingian period, with a growing dominance of elite heavy cavalry. The use of militia-type levies of the free population declined over the Carolingian period, with a growing dominance of elite heavy cavalry, rather than true cavalry, [155]
One exception was Anglo-Saxon England, where the armies were still composed of regional levies, known as the fyrd, which had been known in Roman times and reappeared as a military weapon during the last part of the Early
Middle Ages.[157] Another change was the introduction of the stirrup, which increased the effectiveness of cavalry as shock troops. A technological advance that had implications beyond the military was the horseshoe, which allowed horses to be used in rocky terrain.[158] Main article: High Middle Ages Further information: Agriculture in the Middle
Ages Medieval French manuscript illustration of the three classes of medieval society: those who fought (the knights), and those who fought (the knights).
period of tremendous population expansion. The estimated population of Europe grew from 35 to 80 million between 1000 and 1347, although the exact causes remain unclear: improved agricultural techniques, the decline of slaveholding, a more clement climate and the lack of invasion have all been suggested. [161][162] As much as 90 per cent of
the European population remained rural peasants. Many were no longer settled in isolated farms but had gathered into small communities, usually known as manoris or villages.[162] These peasants were often subject to noble overlords and owed them rents and other services in a system known as manorialism. There remained a few free peasants
throughout this period and beyond, [163] with more of them in the regions of Southern Europe than in the peasants who settled them, also contributed to population expansion. [164] The open-field system of agriculture was commonly practised in most
of Europe, especially in "northwestern and central Europe".[165] Such agricultural communities had three essential characteristics: individual peasant holdings in the form of strips of land were scattered among the different fields belonging to the manor; crops were rotated from year to preserve soil fertility; and common land was used for
grazing livestock and other purposes. Some regions used a three-field system of crop rotation; others retained the nobility, clergy, and townspeople. Nobles, both the titled nobility and simple knights, exploited the manors and the peasants. However, they did not own lands outright but
were granted rights to the income from a manor or other lands by an overlord through the system of feudalism. During the 11th and 12th centuries, these lands, or fiefs, came to be considered hereditary. In most areas, they were no longer divisible between all the heirs, as had been the case in the early medieval period. Instead, most fiefs and lands
went to the eldest son.[167][Q] The dominance of the nobility was built upon its control of the land, its military service as heavy cavalry, control of castles, and various immunities from taxes or other impositions.[R] Castles, initially in wood but later in stone, began to be constructed in the 9th and 10th centuries in response to the disorder of the time
and protected from invaders and allowing lords defence from rivals. Control of castles allowed the nobles to defy kings or other overlords. [169] Nobles were stratified; kings and the highest-ranking nobility controlled large numbers of commoners and large tracts of land, as well as other nobles. Beneath them, lesser nobles had authority over smaller
land areas and fewer people. Knights were the lowest level of nobility; they controlled but did not own land and had to serve other nobles. [170] The clergy, who lived into two types: the secular clergy, who lived out in the world, and the regular clergy, who lived into two types: the secular clergy, who lived out in the world, and the regular clergy, who lived into two types: the secular clergy, who lived out in the world, and the regular clergy, who lived into two types: the secular clergy into the secular clergy.
period, monks remained a tiny proportion of the population, usually less than one percent.[173] Most of the regular clergy were drawn from the nobility, the same social class that served as the recruiting ground for the upper levels of the secular clergy. The local parish priests were often drawn from the peasant class.[174] Townspeople were
somewhat unusual, as they did not fit into the traditional three-fold division of society into nobles, clergy, and peasants. During the 12th and 13th centuries, the ranks of the townspeople expanded greatly as existing towns grow and new population centres were founded.[175] But throughout the Middle Ages, the population of the towns probably
never exceeded 10 percent of the total population.[176] 13th-century illustration of a Jew (in pointed Jewish hat) and the Christian Petrus Alphonsi debating Jews also spread across Europe during the period. Communities were established in Germany and England in the 11th and 12th centuries, but Spanish Jews, long settled in Spain under the
Muslims, came under Christian rule and increasing pressure to convert to Christianity. [79] Most Jews were confined to the cities, as they were not allowed to own land or be peasants. [177][T] Besides the Jews, there were other non-Christians on the edges of Europe—pagan Slavs in Eastern Europe and Muslims in Southern Europe. [178] Women in the
Middle Ages were officially required to be subordinate to some male, whether their father, husband, or other kinsman. Widows were often allowed much control over their lives, but they were still restricted legally. Women's work generally consisted of household or other domestically inclined tasks. Peasant women were usually responsible for caring
for the household, child care, gardening, and animal husbandry near the house. They could supplement their household income by spinning or brewing at home. At harvest time, they were also expected to help with fieldwork.[179] Townswomen, like peasant women, were responsible for the household and could also engage in trade. The trades that
were open to women varied by country and period.[180] Noblewomen were responsible for running a household and could occasionally be expected to handle estates in the absence of male relatives, but they were usually restricted from participation in military or government affairs. The only role open to women in the Church was that of nuns, as
they could not become priests. [179] In central and northern Italy and in Flanders, the rise of towns that were, to a degree, self-governing stimulated economic growth and created an environment for new types of trade associations. Commercial cities on the shores of the Baltic entered into agreements known as the Hanseatic League. The Italian
Maritime republics such as Venice, Genoa, and Pisa expanded their trade throughout the Mediterranean.[U] Great trading fairs were established and flourished in northern France during the period, allowing Italian and German merchants to trade with each other as well as local merchants.[182] In the late 13th century new land and sea routes to the
Far East were pioneered, famously described in The Travels of Marco Polo (d. 1324).[183] Besides new trading opportunities, agricultural and technological improvements increased crop yields, which allowed the trade networks to expand.[184] Rising trade brought new methods of dealing with money, and
gold coinage was again minted in Europe, first in Italy and later in France and other countries. New forms of commercial contracts emerged, sharing risk among merchants. Accounting methods improved, partly through the use of double-entry bookkeeping; letters of credit also appeared, allowing easy transmission of money. [185] Main articles:
England in the Middle Ages, France in the Middle Ages, France in the Middle Ages, Scotland in the Middl
England, and Spain consolidated their power and established lasting governing institutions. [186] New kingdoms such as Hungary around 900 under King Árpád (d. c. 907) after a series of invasions in the 9th century. [188] The
papacy, long attached to an ideology of independence from secular kings, first asserted its claim to temporal authority over the entire Christian world; the Papal Monarchy reached its apogee in the early 13th century under the pontificate of Innocent III (pope 1198-1216).[189] Northern Crusades and the advance of Christian kingdoms and military
orders into previously pagan regions in the Baltic and Finnic north-east brought the forced assimilation of numerous native peoples into European culture.[190] During the early High Middle Ages, Germany was ruled by the Ottonian dynasty, which struggled to control the powerful dukes ruling over territorial duchies, tracing back to the Migration
period. In 1024, they were replaced by the Salian dynasty, who famously clashed with the papacy under Emperor Henry IV (r. 1084-1105) over Church appointments as part of the Investiture Controversy. [191] His successors continued to struggle against the papacy as well as the German nobility. A period of instability followed the death of Emperor
Henry V (r. 1111-1125), who died without heirs, until Frederick I Barbarossa (r. 1155-1190) took the imperial throne of Sicily through his
mother, clashed repeatedly with the papacy. His court was famous for its scholars, and he was often accused of heresy. [194] He and his successors faced many difficulties, including the invasion of the Mongols into Europe in 1241, 1259,
and 1287.[195] The Bayeux Tapestry (detail) showing William the Conqueror (centre), his half-brothers Robert, Count of Mortain (right) and Odo, Bishop of Bayeux in the Duchy of Normandy (left) Under the Capetian dynasty the French monarchy slowly began to expand its authority over the nobility, growing out of the Île-de-France to exert control
over more of the country in the 11th and 12th centuries.[196] They faced a powerful rival in the Dukes of Normandy, who in 1066 under William the Conqueror (duke 1035-1087), conquered England (r. 1066-1087) and created a cross-channel empire that lasted, in various forms, throughout the rest of the Middle Ages.[197][198] Normans also settled
in Sicily and southern Italy, when Robert Guiscard (d. 1085) landed there in 1059 and established a duchy that later became the Kingdom of Sicily.[199] Under the Angevin dynasty of Henry II (r. 1154-1189) and his son Richard I (r. 1154-1189) and his son Richard I (r. 1189-1199), the kings of England ruled over England and large areas of France, [200][V] brought to the family by Henry II (r. 1154-1189) and his son Richard I (r. 1189-1199), the kings of England ruled over England ruled over England and large areas of France, [200][V] brought to the family by Henry II (r. 1189-1199), the kings of England ruled over England ruled ruled ruled over England ruled ru
II's marriage to Eleanor of Aquitaine (d. 1204), heiress to much of southern France. [202][W] Richard's younger brother John (r. 1199-1216) lost Normandy and the rest of the northern France. [202][W] Richard's younger brother John (r. 1199-1216) lost Normandy and the rest of the northern France. [202][W] Richard's younger brother John (r. 1199-1216) lost Normandy and the rest of the northern France. [202][W] Richard's younger brother John (r. 1199-1216) lost Normandy and the rest of the northern France. [202][W] Richard's younger brothern Franc
his unsuccessful attempts to regain Normandy led in 1215 to Magna Carta, a charter that confirmed the rights and privileges of free men in England. Under Henry III (r. 1216-1272), John's son, further concessions were made to the nobility, and royal power was diminished. [203] The French monarchy continued to make gains against the nobility
during the late 12th and 13th centuries, bringing more territories within the kingdom under the king's personal rule and centralising the royal administration. [204] Under Louis IX (r. 1226-1270), royal prestige rose to new heights as Louis served as a mediator for most of Europe. [205][X] In Iberia, the Christian states, which had been confined to the
north-western part of the peninsula, began to push back against the Islamic states in the south, a period known as the Reconquista. [207] By about 1150, the Christian north had coalesced into the five major kingdoms of León, Castile, Aragon, Navarre, and Portugal. [208] Southern Iberia remained under control of Islamic states, initially under the
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Caliphate of Córdoba, which broke up in 1031 into a shifting number of petty states known as taifas, [207] who fought with the Christians until the Almohad Caliphate re-established centralised rule over Southern Iberia in the 1170s. [209] Christian forces advanced again in the early 13th century, culminating in the capture of Seville in 1248. [210]
Main articles: Crusades, Reconquista, and Northern Crusades See also: Byzantine Empire under the Komnenos dynasty Krak des Chevaliers was built during the Crusades for the Knights Hospitallers. [211] In the 11th century, the Seljuk Turks took over much of the Middle East, occupying Persia
during the 1040s, Armenia in the 1060s, and Jerusalem in 1070. In 1071, the Turkish army defeated the Byzantine Empire by seizing a large part of its
population and its economic heartland. Although the Byzantines regrouped and recovered somewhat, they never fully regained Asia Minor and were often on the defensive. The Turks also had difficulties, losing control of Jerusalem to the Fatimids of Egypt and suffering from a series of internal civil wars.[212] The Byzantines also faced a revived
 Bulgaria, which in the late 12th and 13th centuries spread throughout the Balkans.[213] The Crusades were intended to seize Jerusalem from Muslim control. The First Crusade was proclaimed by Pope Urban II (pope 1088-1099) at the Council of Clermont in 1095 in response to a request from the Byzantine Emperor Alexios I Komnenos (r. 1081-
1118) for aid against further Muslim advances. Urban promised indulgence to anyone who took part. Tens of thousands of people from all levels of society mobilised across Europe and captured Jerusalem in 1099.[214] One feature of the crusades was the pogroms against local Jews that often took place as the crusaders left their countries for the
 East. These were especially brutal during the First Crusade, [79] when the Jewish communities in Cologne, Mainz, and Worms were destroyed, as well as other communities in cities between the rivers Seine and the Rhine.
and Hospitallers, which fused monastic life with military service. [216] The Crusader states to the papacy led to further crusader states to the papacy led to further crusader states. During the 12th and 13th centuries, there were a series of conflicts between them and the surrounding Islamic states. During the 12th and 13th centuries, there were a series of conflicts between them and the surrounding Islamic states.
Crusade, called to try to regain Jerusalem, which had been captured by Saladin (d. 1193) in 1187.[217][Y] In 1203, the Fourth Crusade was diverted from the Holy Land to Constantinople, and captured the city in 1204, setting up a Latin Empire of Constantinople and greatly weakening the Byzantine Empire. The Byzantines recaptured the city in 1204, setting up a Latin Empire of Constantinople [219] and greatly weakening the Byzantine Empire. The Byzantines recaptured the city in 1204, setting up a Latin Empire of Constantinople [219] and greatly weakening the Byzantine Empire. The Byzantines recaptured the city in 1204, setting up a Latin Empire of Constantinople [219] and greatly weakening the Byzantine Empire. The Byzantines recaptured the city in 1204, setting up a Latin Empire of Constantinople [219] and greatly weakening the Byzantine Empire. The Byzantines recaptured the city in 1204, setting up a Latin Empire of Constantinople [219] and greatly weakening the Byzantine Empire. The Byzantines recaptured the city in 1204, setting up a Latin Empire of Constantinople [219] and greatly weakening the Byzantine Empire. The Byzantine Empire of Constantinople [219] and greatly weakening the Byzantine Empire. The Byzantine Empire of Constantinople [219] and greatly weakening the Byzantine Empire of Constantinople [219] and greatly weakening the Byzantine Empire of Constantinople [219] and greatly weakening the Byzantine Empire of Constantinople [219] and greatly weakening the Byzantine Empire of Constantinople [219] and greatly weakening the Byzantine Empire of Constantinople [219] and greatly weakening the Byzantine Empire of Constantinople [219] and greatly weakening the Byzantine Empire of Constantinople [219] and greatly weakening the Byzantine Empire of Constantinople [219] and greatly weakening the Byzantine Empire of Constantinople [219] and greatly weakening the Byzantine Empire of Constantinople [219] and greatly weakening the Byzantinople [219] and greatly weakening the Byzantinople [219] and greatly weakenin
 1261 but never regained their former strength. [220] By 1291, all the crusader states had been captured or forced from the mainland. However, a titular Kingdom of Jerusalem survived on the island of Cyprus for several years afterwards. [221] Popes called for crusades elsewhere besides the Holy Land: in Spain, southern France, and along the Baltic.
[214] The Spanish crusades became fused with the Reconquista of Spain from the Muslims. Although the Templars and Hospitallers took part in the Spanish crusades, similar Spanish military religious orders were founded, most of which had become part of the two main orders of Calatrava and Santiago by the beginning of the 12th century.
 Northern Europe also remained outside Christian influence until the 11th century or later and became a crusading venue as part of the Sword Brothers. Another order, the Teutonic Knights, although founded in the crusader states,
 focused much of its activity in the Baltic after 1225 and, in 1309, moved its headquarters to Marienburg in Prussia. [223] Main articles: Renaissance of the 12th century, developments in philosophy and theology led to
increased intellectual activity. There was a debate between the realists and the nominalists over the concept of "universals". Philosophical discourse was stimulated by the rediscovery of Aristotle and his emphasis on empiricism and rationalism. Scholars such as Peter Abelard (d. 1142) and Peter Lombard (d. 1164) introduced Aristotle and his emphasis on empiricism and rationalism.
 theology. In the late 11th and early 12th centuries cathedral schools spread throughout Western Europe, signalling the shift of learning from monasteries to cathedrals and towns. [224] Cathedral schools were in turn replaced by the universities established in major European cities. [225] Philosophy and theology fused in schools were in turn replaced by the universities established in major European cities.
 12th- and 13th-century scholars to reconcile authoritative texts, most notably Aristotle and the Bible. This movement tried to employ a systemic approach to truth and reason[226] and culminated in the thought of Thomas Aquinas (d. 1274), who wrote the Summa Theologica, or Summary of Theology. [227] A medieval scholar making precise
 measurements in a 14th-century manuscript illustration Chivalry and the ethos of courtly love developed in royal and noble courts. This culture was expressed in the vernacular languages rather than Latin and comprised poems, stories, legends, and popular songs spread by troubadours or Minnesängers, or wandering minstrels. Often the stories and comprised poems, stories and comprised poems, stories and comprised poems.
were written down in the chansons de geste, or "songs of great deeds", such as The Song of Roland or The Song of Hildebrand. [228] Secular and religious histories were also produced. [229] Geoffrey of Monmouth (d. c. 1155) composed his Historia Regum Britanniae, a collection of stories and legends about Arthur. [230] Other works were more
clearly history, such as Otto von Freising's (d. 1158) Gesta Friderici Imperatoris detailing the deeds of Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, or William of Malmesbury's (d. c. 1143) Gesta Friderici Imperatoris detailing the deeds of Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, or William of Malmesbury's (d. c. 1143) Gesta Friderici Imperatoris detailing the deeds of Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, or William of Malmesbury's (d. c. 1143) Gesta Friderici Imperatoris detailing the deeds of Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, or William of Malmesbury's (d. c. 1143) Gesta Friderici Imperatoris detailing the deeds of Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, or William of Malmesbury's (d. c. 1143) Gesta Friderici Imperatoris detailing the deeds of Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, or William of Malmesbury's (d. c. 1143) Gesta Friderici Imperatoris detailing the deeds of Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, or William of Malmesbury's (d. c. 1143) Gesta Friderici Imperatoris detailing the deeds of Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, or William of Malmesbury's (d. c. 1143) Gesta Friderici Imperatoris detailing the deeds of Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, or William of Malmesbury's (d. c. 1143) Gesta Friderici Imperatoris detailing the deeds of Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, or William of Malmesbury's (d. c. 1143) Gesta Friderici Imperatoris detailing the deeds of Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, or William of Malmesbury's (d. c. 1143) Gesta Friderici Imperatoris detailing the deeds of Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, or William of Malmesbury's (d. c. 1143) Gesta Friderici Imperatoris detailing the deeds of Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, or William of Malmesbury's (d. c. 1143) Gesta Friderici Imperatoris detailing the deeds of Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, or William of Malmesbury's (d. c. 1143) Gesta Friderick Barbarossa, or William of Malmesbury's (d. c. 1143) Gesta Friderick Barbarossa, or William of Malmesbury Barbarossa, or William of Ma
Middle Ages. Secular law, or Roman law was significantly advanced by the discovery of the Corpus Juris Civilis in the 11th century, and by 1100, Roman law was significantly advanced by the discovery of the Corpus Juris Civilis in the 11th century, and by 1100, Roman law was significantly advanced by the discovery of the Corpus Juris Civilis in the 11th century, and by 1100, Roman law was significantly advanced by the discovery of the Corpus Juris Civilis in the 11th century, and by 1100, Roman law was significantly advanced by the discovery of the Corpus Juris Civilis in the 11th century, and by 1100, Roman law was significantly advanced by the discovery of the Corpus Juris Civilis in the 11th century, and by 1100, Roman law was also studied, and around 1140, a monk named Gratian (flower control of the Corpus Juris Civilis in the 11th century, and by 1100, Roman law was also studied, and around 1140, a monk named Gratian (flower control of the Corpus Juris Civilis in the 11th century, and by 1100, Roman law was also studied, and around 1140, a monk named Gratian (flower control of the Corpus Juris Civilis in the 11th century, and by 1100, Roman law was also studied, and around 1140, a monk named Gratian (flower control of the Corpus Juris Civilis in the 11th century).
12th century), a teacher at Bologna, wrote what became the standard text of canon law—the Decretum. [231] Among the results of the Greek and Islamic influence on this period in European history was the replacement of Roman numerals with the decimal positional number system and the invention of algebra, which allowed more advanced
 mathematics. Astronomy advanced following the translation of Ptolemy's Almagest from Greek into Latin in the late 12th century. Medicine was also studied, especially in southern Italy, where Islamic medicine influenced the school at Salerno. [232] Main articles: Medieval technology, Medieval warfare, and History of science § Science in the Middle
Ages Further information: List of medieval European scientists Portrait of Cardinal Hugh of Saint-Cher by Tommaso da Modena, 1352, the first known depiction of spectacles[233] In the 12th and 13th centuries, Europe experienced economic growth and innovations in methods of production. Significant technological advances included the invention
of the windmill, the first mechanical clocks, the manufacture of distilled spirits, and the use of the astrolabe. [234] Concave spectacles were invented around 1286 by an unknown Italian artisan, probably working in or near Pisa. [235] The development of a three-field rotation system for planting crops [162][Z] increased the usage of land from one-half
in use each year under the old two-field system to two-thirds under the new system, with a consequent increase in production. [236] The development of the horse collar, which led to the use of draught horses in place of oxen. Horses are faster than oxen and
require less pasture, factors that aided the implementation of the three-field system. [237] Legumes - such as peas, beans, or lentils - were grown more widely as crops, in addition to the usual cereal crops of wheat, oats, barley, and rye. [238] The construction of cathedrals and castles advanced building technology, developing large stone buildings.
Ancillary structures included new town halls, houses, bridges, and tithe barns. [239] Shipbuilding improved with the use of lateen sails and the stern-post rudder, both of which increased the speed at which ships could be
sailed.[240] In military affairs, the use of infantry with specialised roles increased. Along with the still-dominant heavy cavalry, armies often included mounted and infantry with specialised roles increased in use partly because of the increase in siege warfare in the
10th and 11th centuries.[157][AA] The increasing use of crossbows during the 12th and 13th centuries led to the use of closed-face helmets, heavy body armour, as well as horse armour.[243] Gunpowder was known in Europe by the mid-13th centuries led to the use of closed-face helmets, heavy body armour, as well as horse armour.[243] Gunpowder was known in Europe by the mid-13th centuries led to the use of closed-face helmets, heavy body armour, as well as horse armour.[243] Gunpowder was known in Europe by the mid-13th centuries.
merely used as an explosive and not as a weapon. Cannon were being used for sieges in the 1320s, and hand-held guns were in use by the 1360s.[244] Further information: Medieval architecture, Medieval architecture, Medieval architecture, and Medieval architecture, Medieval architecture, and Medieval architecture, Medieval architecture, Medieval architecture, Medieval architecture, Medieval architecture, and Medieval architecture, Med
led to the development of stone architecture that elaborated vernacular Roman forms, from which the term "Romanesque" was derived. Where available, Roman brick and stone buildings were recycled for their materials. From the tentative beginnings known as the First Romanesque, the style flourished and spread across Europe in a remarkably
homogeneous form. Just before 1000, a great wave of stone churches were being built all over Europe. [245] Romanesque buildings have massive stone walls, openings topped by semi-circular arches, small windows, and, particularly in France, arched stone vaults. [246] The large portal with coloured sculpture in high relief became a central feature of
façades, especially in France, and the capitals of columns were often carved with narrative scenes of imaginative monsters and animals. [247] According to art historian C. R. Dodwell, "virtually all the churches in the West were decorated with wall-paintings", of which few survive. [248] Simultaneous with the development in church architecture, the
distinctive European form of the castle was developed and became crucial to politics and warfare. [249] Romanesque art, especially metalwork, was at its most sophisticated in Mosan art, in which distinct artistic personalities, including Nicholas of Verdun (d. 1205), become apparent. An almost classical style is seen in works such as a font at Liège
[250] contrasting with the writhing animals of the exactly contemporary Gloucester Candlestick. Large illuminated bibles and psalters were the typical forms of luxury manuscripts, and wall-painting flourished in churches, often following a scheme with a Last Judgement on the west wall, a Christ in Majesty at the east end, and narrative biblical
scenes down the nave, or in the best surviving example, at Saint-Savin-sur-Gartempe, on the barrel-vaulted roof. [251] The Gothic interior of Laon Cathedral, France From the early 12th century, French builders developed the Gothic style, marked by the use of rib vaults, pointed arches, flying buttresses, and large stained glass windows. It was used
mainly in churches and cathedrals and continued until the 16th century in much of Europe. Classic examples of Gothic architecture include Chartres Cathedral in France, as well as Salisbury Cathedral in England. [252] Stained glass became a crucial element in the design of churches, which continued to use extensive wall-
paintings, now almost all lost. [253] During this period, the practice of manuscript illumination gradually passed from monasteries to lay workshops, so that according to Janetta Benton "by 1300 most monks bought their books in shops", [254] and the book of hours developed as a form of devotional book for lay-people. Metalwork remained the most
 prestigious art form, with Limoges enamel a popular and relatively affordable option for objects such as reliquaries and crosses. [255] In Italy the innovations of Cimabue and Duccio, followed by the Trecento master Giotto (d. 1337), greatly increased the sophistication and status of panel painting and fresco. [256] Increasing prosperity during the 12th
century resulted in greater production of secular art; many carved ivory objects such as gaming-pieces, combs, and small religious figures have survived. [257] Main articles: Gregorian Reform and Church and state in medieval Europe Francis of Assisi, depicted by Bonaventura Berlinghieri in 1235, founded the Franciscan Order. [258] Monastic reform
became an important issue during the 11th century, as elites began to worry that monks were not adhering to the rules binding them to a strictly religious life. Cluny Abbey, founded in the Mâcon region of France in 909, was established as part of the Cluniac Reforms, a larger movement of monastic reform in response to this fear. [259] Cluny quickly
 established a reputation for austerity and rigour. It sought to maintain a high quality of spiritual life by placing itself under the protection of the papacy and by electing its own abbot without interference from laymen, thus maintaining economic and political independence from local lords. [260] Monastic reform inspired change in the secular Church.
The ideals upon which it was based were brought to the papacy by Pope Leo IX (pope 1049-1054) and Emperor Henry IV, who initially clashed over episcopal appointments, a dispute
that turned into a battle over the ideas of investiture, clerical marriage, and simony. The emperor saw the protection of the Church's independence from secular lords. These issues remained
unresolved after the compromise of 1122, known as the Concordat of Worms. The dispute represents a significant stage in creating a papal monarchy separate from and equal to lay authorities. It also had the permanent consequence of empowering German princes at the expense of the German emperors. [259] Sénanque Abbey, Gordes, France The
High Middle Ages was a period of great religious movements. Besides the Crusades and monastic reforms, people sought to participate in new forms of religious life. New monastic orders were founded, including the Carthusians and the Cistercians. The latter, in particular, expanded rapidly in their early years under the guidance of Bernard of
Clairvaux (d. 1153). These new orders were formed in response to the feeling of the laity that Benedictine monasticism no longer met the needs of the laymen, who, along with those wishing to enter the religious pilgrimages were
also encouraged. Old pilgrimage sites such as Rome, Jerusalem, and Compostela received increasing numbers of visitors, and new sites such as Monte Gargano and Bari rose to prominence. [261] In the 13th century mendicant orders—the Franciscans and the Dominicans—who swore vows of poverty and earned their living by begging, were approved
by the papacy. [262] Religious groups such as the Waldensians and the Humiliati also attempted to return to the life of early Christianity in the middle 12th and early 13th centuries, another movement condemned by the papacy. In 1209, a crusade was
 preached against the Cathars, the Albigensian Crusade, which, in combination with the medieval Inquisition, eliminated them. [263] Main article: Late Middle Ages Main article: Crisis of the Late Middle Ages The first years of the Great Famine of 1315-1317. [264] The causes of the Great Famine of 1315-1317.
 Famine included the slow transition from the Medieval Warm Period to the Little Ice Age, which left the population vulnerable when bad weather caused crop failures. [265] The years 1313-1314 and 1317-1321 were excessively rainy throughout Europe, resulting in widespread crop failures. [266] The climate change—which resulted in a declining
average annual temperature for Europe during the 14th century—was accompanied by an economic downturn.[267] Execution of some of the ringleaders of the jacquerie, from a 14th-century manuscript of the Chroniques de France ou de St Denis These troubles were followed in 1347 by the Black Death, a pandemic that spread throughout Europe
during the following three years. [268][AB] The death toll was probably about 35 million people in Europe, about one-third of the population. Towns were especially hard-hit because of their crowded conditions. [AC] Large areas of land were left unworked. Wages rose as landlords sought to entice
fewer available workers to their fields. Further problems were lower rents and lower demand for food, which cut into agricultural income. Urban workers also felt they had a right to greater earnings, and popular uprisings broke out across Europe.[271] Among the uprisings were the jacquerie in France, the Peasants' Revolt in England, and revolts in
the cities of Florence in Italy and Ghent and Bruges in Flanders. The trauma of the plague led to an increased piety throughout Europe, manifested by the return of the plague throughout the rest of the 14th
century; it continued to strike Europe periodically during the rest of the Middle Ages. [268] Society throughout Europe was disturbed by the dislocations caused by the Black Death. Lands that had been marginally productive were abandoned as the survivors could acquire more fertile areas. [273] Although serfdom declined in Western Europe, it
became more common in Eastern Europe, as landlords imposed it on those of their tenants who had previously been free. [274] Most peasants in Western Europe changed the work they had previously owed to their tenants who had previously owed to their landlords into cash rents.
of the period.[171] Landlords also became more conscious of common interests with other landholders and joined to extort their governments attempted to legislate a return to the economic conditions that existed before the Black Death.[275] Non-clergy became increasingly literate, and
urban populations began to imitate the nobility's interest in chivalry. [276] Jewish communities were expelled from England in 1290 and from France in 1306. Although some were allowed back into France, most were not. Many Jews emigrated eastwards, settling in Poland and Hungary. [277] The Jews were expelled from Spain in 1492, and dispersed
to Turkey, France, Italy, and Holland.[79] The rise of banking in Italy during the 13th century continued throughout the 14th century, fuelled partly by the increasing warfare of the period and the needs of the papacy to move money between kingdoms. Many banking firms loaned money to royalty at great risk, as some were bankrupted when kings
defaulted on their loans. [278] [AD] Europe in 1360 Strong, royalty-based nation states rose throughout Europe in the Late Middle Ages, particularly in England, France, and the Christian kingdoms of the Iberian Peninsula: Aragon, Castile, and Portugal. The long conflicts of the period strengthened royal control over their kingdoms and were extremely
hard on the peasantry. Kings profited from warfare that extended royal legislation and increased the lands they directly controlled. [279] Paying for the wars required that methods of taxation become more effective and efficient, and the rate of taxation often increased. [280] The requirement to obtain the consent of taxation become more effective and efficient, and the rate of taxation often increased.
bodies such as the English Parliament and the French Estates General to gain power and authority.[281] Joan of Arc in a 15th-century depiction Throughout the 14th century, French kings sought to expand their influence at the expense of the territorial holdings of the nobility.[282] They ran into difficulties when attempting to confiscate the holdings
of the English kings in southern France, leading to the Hundred Years' War,[283] waged from 1337 to 1453.[284] Early in the war the English under Edward III (r. 1327-1377) and his son Edward, the Black Prince (d. 1376),[AE] won the battles of Crécy and Poitiers, captured the city of Calais, and won control of much of France.[AF] The resulting
 stresses almost caused the disintegration of the French kingdom during the early years of the war.[287] In the early 15th century, France again came close to dissolving, but in the last English possessions in southern France in 1453.[288]
The price was high, as the population of France at the end of the Wars was likely half what it had been at the start of the conflict. Conversely, the Wars positively affected English national culture in England
 separate from French culture, which had previously been the dominant influence. [289] The dominance of the English longbow began during early stages of the Hundred Years' War, [290] and cannon appeared on the battlefield at Crécy in 1346. [244] In modern-day Germany, the Holy Roman Empire continued to rule, but the elective nature of the
imperial crown meant there was no enduring dynasty around which a strong state could form. [291] Further east, the kingdoms of Poland, Hungary, and Bohemia grew powerful. [292] In Iberia, the Christian kingdoms continued to gain land from the Muslim kingdoms of the peninsula; [293] Portugal concentrated on expanding overseas during the 15th
century, while the other kingdoms were riven by difficulties over royal succession and other concerns. [294][295] After losing the Hundred Years' War, England went on to suffer a long civil war known as the Wars of the Roses, which lasted into the 1490s[295] and only ended when Henry Tudor (r. 1485-1509 as Henry VII) became king and
consolidated power with his victory over Richard III (r. 1483-1485) at Bosworth in 1485.[296] In Scandinavia, Margaret I of Denmark (r. in Denmark 1387-1412) consolidated Norway, Denmark (r. in Denmark 1387-1412) consolidated Norway (r. in Denmark 1387-1412) consol
confederation of city-states that traded from Western Europe to Russia.[297] Scotland emerged from English domination under Robert the Bruce (r. 1306-1329), who secured papal recognition of his kingship in 1328.[298] Main articles: Decline of the Byzantine Empire, Byzantine Empire, Byzantine Empire under the Angelos dynasty, Byzantine Empire under the Angelos dynasty, Byzantine Empire under the Angelos dynasty, Byzantine Empire under the Empire under the Byzantine Empire unde
Palaiologos dynasty, Byzantine-Ottoman Wars, and Rise of the Ottoman Empire Although the Palaeologi emperors recaptured Constantinople from the Western Europeans in 1261, they could never regain control of much of the former imperial lands. They usually controlled only a small section of the Balkan Peninsula near Constantinople, the city
itself, and some coastal lands on the Black Sea and around the Aegean Sea. The former Byzantine lands in the Balkans were divided between the new Kingdom of Serbia, the Ottomans, who established themselves in
Anatolia in the 13th century and steadily expanded throughout the 14th century. The Ottomans expanded into Europe, reducing Bulgaria to a vassal state by 1366 and taking over Serbia after its defeat at the Battle of Kosovo in 1389. Western Europeans rallied to the plight of the Christians in the Balkans and declared a new crusade in 1396; a great
army was sent to the Balkans, where it was defeated at the Battle of Nicopolis. [299] Constantinople was finally captured by the Ottomans in 1453. [300] Main articles: Western Schism, Bohemian Reformation, and Hussites Guy of Boulogne crowning Pope Gregory XI in a 15th-century miniature from Froissart's Chronicles During the tumultuous 14th
century, disputes within the leadership of the Church led to the Babylonian Captivity of the Jews),[301] also called the "Babylonian Captivity of the Jews),[302] and then to the Babylonian Captivity of the Jews),[301] also called the "Babylonian Captivity of the Jews),[302] and then to the Great Schism, lasting from 1378 to 1418, when there were two and later three rival popes, each supported by several states
[303] Ecclesiastical officials convened at the Council of Constance in 1414, and in November 1417, the council deposed one of the rival popes leaving only two claimants. Further depositions followed, and in November 1417, the council deposed one of the rival popes leaving only two claimants. Further depositions followed, and in November 1417, the council deposed one of the rival popes leaving only two claimants.
controversies, some of which became heresies. John Wycliffe (d. 1384), an English theologian, was condemned as a heretic in 1415 for teaching that the laity should have access to the Eucharist that were contrary to Church doctrine. [305] Wycliffe's teaching influenced two of the major heretical
 movements of the later Middle Ages: Lollardy in England and Hussitism in Bohemia. [306] The Bohemian movement initiated with the teaching of Jan Hus, who was burned at the stake in 1415 after being condemned as a heretic by the Council of Constance. The Hussite Church, although the target of a crusade, survived beyond the Middle Ages. [307]
Other heresies were manufactured, such as the accusations against the Knights Templar that resulted in their suppression in 1312, and the division of their great wealth between the French King Philip IV (r. 1285-1314) and the Hospitallers. [308] The paper further refined the practice in the Mass in the Late Middle Ages, holding that the clergy
 alone was allowed to partake of the wine in the Eucharist. This further distanced the secular laity from the clergy. The laity continued the practices of pilgrimages, veneration of relics, and belief in the power of the Devil. Mystics such as Meister Eckhart (d. 1327) and Thomas à Kempis (d. 1471) wrote works that taught the laity to focus on their inner
 popular handbook for witch-hunters.[309] See also: Europeans in Medieval China During the Later Middle Ages, theologians such as John Duns Scotus (d. 1308) and William of Ockham (d. c. 1348)[226] led a reaction against intellectualist scholasticism, objecting to the application of reason to faith. Their efforts undermined the prevailing Platonic formula for the application of reason to faith.
  dea of universals. Ockham's insistence that reason operates independently of faith allowed science to be separated from theology and philosophy. [310] Legal studies were marked by the steady advance of Roman law into areas of jurisprudence previously governed by customary law. England was the lone exception to this trend, where the common
traditional distaff for spinning wool, tripling production. [322][AG] A less technological refinement that still greatly affected daily life was the use of buttons as closures for garments, which allowed for better fitting without having to lace clothing on the wearer. [324] Windmills were refined with the creation of the tower mill, allowing the upper part of
 illuminated manuscript Très Riches Heures du Duc de Berry The Late Middle Ages in Europe correspond to Italy's Trecento and Early Renaissance cultural periods. Northern Europe and Spain continued to use Gothic styles, which became increasingly elaborate in the 15th century until almost the end. International Gothic was a courtly style that
reached much of Europe in the decades around 1400, producing masterpieces such as the Très Riches Heures du Duc de Berry.[328] All over Europe secular art continued to increase in quantity and quality. In the 15th century, the mercantile classes of Italy and Flanders became important patrons, commissioning small portraits of themselves in oils
 that Western churches and elites no longer needed to rely on imports from Byzantium or the Islamic world. In France and Flanders, tapestry weaving of sets like The Lady and the Unicorn became a major luxury industry. [330] The large external sculptural schemes of Early Gothic churches gave way to more sculpture inside the building, as tombs
 became more elaborate and other features such as pulpits were sometimes lavishly carved, as in the Pulpit by Giovanni Pisano in Sant'Andrea. Painted or carved wooden relief altarpieces became common, especially as churches created many side-chapels. Early Netherlandish painting by artists such as Jan van Eyck (d. 1441) and Rogier van der
incunabula, or works printed before 1500,[331] by which time illuminated manuscripts were commissioned only by royalty and a few others. Very small woodcuts, nearly all religious, were affordable even by peasants in parts of Northern Europe from the middle of the 15th century.
 images.[332] See also: Dark Ages (historiography), Medieval studies, and Middle Ages in popular culture Medieval illustration of the spherical Earth in a 14th-century copy of L'Image du monde The medieval period is frequently caricatured as a "time of ignorance and superstition" that placed "the word of religious authorities over personal experience
 and rational activity."[333] This is a legacy from both the Renaissance and Enlightenment when scholars saw the Middle Ages as a period of decline from the high culture and civilisation of the Classical world. Enlightenment scholars saw reason as
 superior to faith and thus viewed the Middle Ages as a time of ignorance and superstition. [16] Others argue that reason was held in high regard during the Middle Ages. Science historian Edward Grant writes, "If revolutionary rational thoughts were expressed [in the 18th century], they were only made possible because of the long medieval tradition
 that established the use of reason as one of the most important of human activities".[334] Also, contrary to common belief, David Lindberg writes, "the late medieval scholar rarely experienced the coercive power of the Church and would have regarded himself as free (particularly in the natural sciences) to follow reason and observation wherever
 Earth was a sphere.[337] Lindberg and Ronald Numbers, another scholar of the period, state that there "was scarcely a Christian scholar of the Middle Ages who did not acknowledge [Earth's] sphericity and even know its approximate circumference".[338] Other misconceptions such as "the Church prohibited autopsies and dissections during the
 Emperors were driven from Italy.[13] ^ This system, which eventually encompassed two senior co-emperors and two junior co-emperors, is known as the Tetrarchy.[25] ^ The commanders of the Roman military in the area appear to have taken food and other supplies intended to be given to the Goths and instead sold them to the Goths. The revolt
 was triggered when one of the Roman military commanders attempted to take the Gothic leaders hostage but failed to secure all of them.[32] ^ An alternative date of 480 is sometimes given, as that was the was the Western emperor while holding onto
 Dalmatia.[13] ^ The English word "slave" derives from the Latin term for Slavs, slavicus.[51] ^ Brittany takes its name from this settlement by Britons.[55] ^ Such entourages are named comitatus by historians, although it is not a contemporary term. It was adapted in the 19th century from a word used by the 2nd-century historian Tacitus to
describe the close companions of a lord or king.[69] The comitatus comprised young men who were supposed to be utterly devoted to their lord. If their sworn lord died, they were also expected to fight to the death.[70] ^ Dhu Nuwas, ruler of what is today Yemen, converted in 525, and his subsequent persecution of Christians led to the invasion and
conquest of his kingdom by the Axumites of Ethiopia.[80] ^ Muslim armies had earlier conquered the Visigothic kingdom of Spain, after defeating the last Visigothic kingdom of Spain, after defeating the last Visigothic kingdom of Spain, after defeating the Papal States endured until 1870, when the Kingdom of Italy seized most of them.
[105] ^ The Carolingian minuscule was developed from the uncial script of Late Antiquity, which was a smaller, rounder form of writing the Latin alphabet than the classical forms. [110] ^ Italy at the time did not include the entire peninsula but only part of the north. [113] ^ There was a brief re-uniting of the Empire by Charles III, known as "the Fat"
 in 884. However, the actual units of the empire did not merge, and they retained their separate administrations. Charles was deposed in 887 and died in January 888.[116] ^ The Carolingian dynasty had earlier been displaced by King Odo (r. 888-898), previously Count of Paris, who took the throne in 888.[117] Although members of the Carolingian
dynasty became kings in the western lands after Odo's death, Odo's family also supplied kings—his brother Robert I became king for 922-923, and then Robert I became king from 929 to 936—before the Carolingians reclaimed the throne once more.[118] ^ Hugh Capet was a grandson of Robert I, an earlier king.[118] ^ This settlement
such as the Knights Templar and the Knights Templar and the Knights Hospitaller were formed and went on to play an integral role in the crusader states. [218] ^ It had spread to Northern Europe by 1000 and had reached Poland by the 12th century. [236] ^ Crossbows are slow to reload, which limits their use on open battlefields. In sieges, slowness is not as big a
 disadvantage as the crossbowman, who can hide behind fortifications while reloading.[242] ^ The historical consensus for the last 100 years has been that the Black Death was a form of bubonic plague, but some historians have begun to challenge this view in recent years.[269] ^ One town, Lübeck in Germany, lost 90 percent of its population to the
Black Death.[270] ^ As happened with the Bardi and Peruzzi firms in the 1340s when King Edward III of England repudiated their loans to him.[278] ^ Edward's nickname probably came from his black armour, and was first used by John Leland in the 1530s or 1540s.[285] ^ Calais remained in English hands until 1558.[286] ^ This wheel was still
simple, as it did not yet incorporate a treadle-wheel to twist and pull the fibres. That refinement was not invented until the 15th century.[323] a b Power Central Middle Ages p. 3 Miglio "Curial Humanism" Interpretations of Renaissance Humanism p. 112 Albrow Global Age p. 205 a b Murray "Should the Middle Ages Be Abolished?" Essays in
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1584 ^ See the titles of Watts Making of Polities Europe 1300-1500 or Epstein Economic History of Later Medieval Europe of Later Medieval Europe 1000-1500 or the end date used in Holmes (ed.) Oxford History of Medieval Europe 1 200-1500 or the end date used in Holmes (ed.) Oxford History of Medieval Europe 1 200-1500 or the end date used in Holmes (ed.) Oxford History of Medieval Europe 1 200-1500 or the end date used in Holmes (ed.) Oxford History of Medieval Europe 1 200-1500 or the end date used in Holmes (ed.) Oxford History of Medieval Europe 1 200-1500 or the end date used in Holmes (ed.) Oxford History of Medieval Europe 1 200-1500 or the end date used in Holmes (ed.) Oxford History of Medieval Europe 1 200-1500 or the end date used in Holmes (ed.) Oxford History of Medieval Europe 1 200-1500 or the end date used in Holmes (ed.) Oxford History of Medieval Europe 1 200-1500 or the end date used in Holmes (ed.) Oxford History of Medieval Europe 1 200-1500 or the end date used in Holmes (ed.) Oxford History of Medieval Europe 1 200-1500 or the end date used in Holmes (ed.) Oxford History of Medieval Europe 1 200-1500 or the end date used in Holmes (ed.) Oxford History of Medieval Europe 1 200-1500 or the end date used in Holmes (ed.) Oxford History of Medieval Europe 1 200-1500 or the end date used in Holmes (ed.) Oxford History of Medieval Europe 1 200-1500 or the end date used in Holmes (ed.) Oxford History of Medieval Europe 1 200-1500 or the end date used in Holmes (ed.) Oxford History of Medieval Europe 1 200-1500 or the end date used in Holmes (ed.) Oxford History of Medieval Europe 1 200-1500 or the end date used in Holmes (ed.) Oxford History of Medieval Europe 1 200-1500 or the end date used in Holmes (ed.) Oxford History of Medieval Europe 1 200-1500 or the end date used in Holmes (ed.) Oxford History of Medieval Europe 1 200-1500 or the end date used in Holmes (ed.) Oxford History of Medieval Europe 1 200-1500 or the end date used in Holmes (ed.) Oxford History of Medieval Europe 1 200-1500 or th
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Worlds, Official Website - articles about the period ORB The Online Reference Book of Medieval Studies - Academic peer-reviewed articles and encyclopedia The Labyrinth - Resources for Medieval Studies Portals: Middle Ages History EuropeMiddle Ages at Wikipedia's sister projects: Media from CommonsQuotations from WikiquoteTexts from
 WikisourceTextbooks from WikibooksResources from WikiversityTravel guides from Wikivoyage Retrieved from " Se você é um apaixonado por histórias medievais, vai adorar essa lista com os 11 melhores livros sobre a Era Medieval para comprar! O site Ler, Dormir e Comer preparou uma seleção incrível para você se transportar para esse período
cheio de aventuras, batalhas e intrigas. Quer saber quais são esses livros e por que eles são tão recomendados? Então continue lendo e prepare-se para embarcar nessa viagem no tempo! Quem não adora uma boa história cheia de Crime,
Escândalo e Julgamento Por Combate na França Medieval é um livro que promete nos transportar para a fascinante era medieval, repleta de intrigas, duelos e disputas de poder. Segundo os leitores, o livro cumpre essa promessa com maestria. Um
dos pontos mais elogiados pelos leitores é a qualidade do trabalho historiográfico presente na obra. O autor se preocupa em apresentar um método claro e transparente desde o início, explicando quais são as fontes primárias e secundárias utilizadas, bem como a bibliografia consultada. Essa preocupação com a precisão histórica é muito apreciada
pelos leitores mais exigentes. Além disso, o livro também recebeu elogios pela sua escrita fluida e envolvente. Mesmo com todo o detalhamento historiográfico, o autor consegue manter o suspense ao longo de toda a narrativa, fazendo com que o leitor fique vidrado na história e ansioso para descobrir o desfecho do duelo. Com tantos aspectos
 positivos destacados pelos leitores, fica claro que O último duelo é uma leitura imperdível para os amantes da história medieval. Se você gosta de mergulhar em histórias reais repletas de emoção e drama, este livro certamente vai te encantar. Informações Título: O último duelo Autor: Eric Jager Gênero: Crônica histórica Ano de publicação: 2004
 Porta Livros Pinus Armas Medievais O livro "Porta Livros Pinus Armas Medievais" é uma ótima opção para os amantes da era medieval que desejam adicionar um toque temático à decoração de suas estantes ou mesas de cabeceira. Com um design moderno e criativo, esse aparador de livros é feito de madeira pinus e acrílico, com formato de armas
 medievais. O tamanho compacto do aparador, com dimensões de 15 cm x 15 cm x 6,5 cm, permite que ele se encaixe perfeitamente em qualquer espaço. Além disso, o acabamento brilhante do plástico e a madeira pinus conferem um visual elegante e sofisticado ao produto. De acordo com as opiniões dos leitores, o "Porta Livros Pinus Armas
 Medievais" é um item muito bem avaliado. Muitos elogiam a qualidade do material e a atenção aos detalhes na criação das armas medievais. Além disso, o fato de ser uma opção de presente criativo também é bastante destacado pelos compradores. Se você é fã da era medieval e deseja adicionar um toque temático à sua decoração, o "Porta Livros
Pinus Armas Medievais" é uma escolha excelente. Além de funcional, ele traz um charme especial para qualquer ambiente. Não perca a oportunidade de adquirir esse item incrível! Aparador de livros para amantes da era medieval Feito de madeira pinus e acrílico Formato de armas medievais Design moderno para decorar estantes e mesa de
cabeceira Opção de presente criativo Box As cruzadas: A história oficial da guerra pela Terra Santa PROMO O livro "Box As cruzadas: A história oficial da guerra pela Terra Santa" é uma verdadeira viagem no tempo, nos levando de volta à Era Medieval e nos apresentando um dos períodos mais fascinantes da história. Com uma narrativa envolvente e
rica em detalhes, o autor nos transporta para os campos de batalha das Cruzadas, revelando os conflitos e as intrigas que marcaram esse período. Os leitores que tiveram a oportunidade de ler esse livro ficaram impressionados com a quantidade de informações históricas apresentadas. Além disso, muitos destacaram a relevância desse período para
entendermos os conflitos atuais que ainda ecoam na região da Terra Santa. O livro despertou o interesse até mesmo daqueles que não tinham muito conhecimento sobre o assunto, proporcionando uma leitura enriquecedora. Por outro lado, houve alguns leitores que encontraram dificuldade em se envolver com a narrativa densa do autor, que pode
ser um pouco cansativa em determinados momentos. No entanto, mesmo esses leitores reconheceram o valor do livro como uma fonte de informação histórica confiável e completa. Em resumo, "Box As cruzadas: A história oficial da guerra pela Terra Santa" é uma leitura essencial para quem deseja conhecer mais sobre a Era Medieval e as Cruzadas: A história oficial da guerra pela Terra Santa" é uma leitura essencial para quem deseja conhecer mais sobre a Era Medieval e as Cruzadas: A história oficial da guerra pela Terra Santa" é uma leitura essencial para quem deseja conhecer mais sobre a Era Medieval e as Cruzadas: A história oficial da guerra pela Terra Santa" é uma leitura essencial para quem deseja conhecer mais sobre a Era Medieval e as Cruzadas e a cr
 Apesar de sua narrativa densa, o livro oferece um panorama completo desse período histórico tão importante e desperta reflexões sobre os conflitos que perduram até os dias atuais. Informações Título: As cruzadas: A história oficial da guerra pela Terra Santa Autor: Sinclair McKay Gênero: História Ano de publicação: 2020 O mínimo sobre Idade
 Média (Coleção - O Mínimo) No products found. O livro "O mínimo sobre Idade Média" é um compilado que promete nos dar uma noção sobre esse período tão demonizado da história. Segundo os leitores, além de desmentir diversas mentiras sobre a Idade Média, o livro ainda indica outros títulos relevantes para nos aprofundarmos no tema. Com
uma linguagem descontraída e acessível, o autor nos leva por uma viagem ao passado, desmistificando conceitos equivocados sobre esse período histórico. Através de uma abordagem clara e concisa, ele nos apresenta fatos e curiosidades interessantes, permitindo que até mesmo os leitores menos familiarizados com o assunto possam compreender e
se envolver na leitura. Os leitores elogiaram bastante a forma como o autor conduz o livro, destacando a indicação de outros títulos para aprofundamento. Essa é uma característica muito positiva, pois permite que aqueles que se interessarem pelo tema possam continuar sua jornada de conhecimento através de outras obras recomendadas. Além
disso, a desconstrução de estereótipos sobre a Idade Média também foi muito apreciada pelos leitores. Informações Título: O Mínimo sobre Idade Média Coleção: O Mínimo Autor: NULL Medieval: contos de uma era fantástica Olá, pessoal! Hoje vamos falar sobre um livro que promete nos transportar para a fascinante Era Medieval: Medieval: contos de uma era fantástica Olá, pessoal! Hoje vamos falar sobre um livro que promete nos transportar para a fascinante Era Medieval: Medieval: contos de uma era fantástica Olá, pessoal! Hoje vamos falar sobre um livro que promete nos transportar para a fascinante Era Medieval: Medieval: contos de uma era fantástica Olá, pessoal! Hoje vamos falar sobre um livro que promete nos transportar para a fascinante Era Medieval: contos de uma era fantástica Olá, pessoal! Hoje vamos falar sobre um livro que promete nos transportar para a fascinante Era Medieval: contos de uma era fantástica Olá, pessoal! Hoje vamos falar sobre um livro que promete nos transportar para a fascinante Era Medieval: contos de uma era fantástica Olá, pessoal! Hoje vamos falar sobre um livro que promete nos transportar para a fascinante Era Medieval: contos de uma era fantástica Olá, pessoal! Hoje vamos falar sobre um livro que promete nos transportar para a fascinante Era Medieval: contos de uma era fantástica Olá, pessoal! Hoje vamos falar sobre um livro que promete nos transportar para a fascinante Era Medieval: contos de uma era fantástica Olá, pessoal! Hoje vamos falar sobre um livro que promete nos transportar para a fascinante Era Medieval: contos de uma era fantástica Olá, pessoal! Hoje vamos falar sobre um livro que promete nos transportar para a fascinante Era Medieval: contos de uma era fantástica Olá, pessoal! Hoje vamos falar sobre um livro que promete nos transportar para a fascinante Era Medieval: contos de uma era fantástica Olá, pessoal! Hoje vamos falar sobre um livro que promete nos transportar para a fascinante era fantástica Dela Medieval: contos de uma era fantástica Dela Medieval: contos de um
de uma era fantástica. Segundo os leitores, essa antologia de contos é um verdadeiro deleite para os amantes do período medieval. De acordo com a resenha de Júlio Soares no site Escolhendo Livros, o livro nos leva a um ponto de encontro entre o período medieval. De acordo com a resenha de Júlio Soares no site Escolhendo Livros, o livro nos leva a um ponto de encontro entre o período medieval. De acordo com a resenha de Júlio Soares no site Escolhendo Livros, o livro nos leva a um ponto de encontro entre o período medieval.
facetas desse período tão rico e nos envolvem em narrativas cheias de lendas, maldições e até mesmo romances. O que mais chama atenção nesse livro é a sua pluralidade. Os autores e organizadores conseguiram criar uma antologia extremamente diversa, com narrativas que nos levam a diferentes lugares e nos apresentam diversas perspectivas do
período medieval. Isso garante uma qualidade incrível à obra. E não podemos deixar de mencionar a qualidade do papel e na capa, que é considerada uma das mais bonitas já vistas. Tudo isso contribui para uma leitura ainda mais prazerosa.
 Segundo Júlio Soares, todos os contos do livro são de excelente qualidade, mas ele destaca dois como seus favoritos: "Sacrifício", de Eduardo Kasse, e "A flor vermelha", de Karen Alvares. Essa variedade de estilos e temáticas faz com que cada leitor possa encontrar seu próprio conto predileto. Em resumo, Medieval: contos de uma era fantástica é
uma leitura imperdível para os apaixonados pela Era Medieval. Com sua diversidade de contos, qualidade gráfica impecável e narrativas envolventes, esse livro certamente vai te transportar para um mundo repleto de magia e aventuras. Não deixe de conferir! Informações 1. Livro: Medieval: contos de uma era fantástica 2. Gênero: Fantasia 3. Autor:
Desconhecido 4. Ano de publicação: 1378 5. Número de páginas: 250 Um reino de sonhos: 1 PROMO Um Reino de Sonhos é o primeiro livro da série Dinastia Westmoreland, escrito por Judith McNaught. Com um cenário medieval encantador, a história gira em torno de Jennifer Merrick, uma jovem indisciplinada que é enviada para um convento com
 sua meia-irmã Brenna para aprender boas maneiras. Porém, tudo muda quando as duas são capturadas pelo temido Lobo Negro, o carrasco mais temido da Escócia. O encontro entre Jennifer e Royce, o Lobo Negro, é cheio de surpresas e reviravoltas. A autora constrói uma trama envolvente e cheia de detalhes, que foge do clichê e mantém o leitor
ansioso por mais. Jennifer é uma personagem rebelde e corajosa, enquanto Royce é um homem valente e leal aos seus princípios. Para os amantes de romances históricos, Um Reino de Sonhos é uma ótima escolha. Com sua riqueza de detalhes e cultura medieval, Judith McNaught conquista os leitores com sua escrita cativante. A história de Jennifer e
 Royce nos faz torcer pelo casal e nos transporta para um mundo cheio de aventuras e paixão. Certamente, este livro merece um lugar especial na estante dos apaixonados por literatura medieval. Informações 1. Título: Um reino de sonhos 2. Autor: NULL 3. Gênero: NULL 4. Páginas: NULL O senhor da guerra (Vol. 13 Crônicas Saxônicas) PROMO O
livro "O Senhor da Guerra" é o décimo terceiro volume da série "Crônicas Saxônicas", que conta a história do protagonista Uthred, um guerreiro na Inglaterra medieval. A série tem conquistado muitos fãs ao longo dos anos, e esse livro em particular recebeu várias opiniões positivas dos leitores. Um dos leitores mencionou que toda a série é
fantástica e que adorou o início da história da Inglaterra retratada nos livros. Ele também afirmou que vai sentir falta de Uthred, o personagem principal. Essa opiniões, podemos concluir que "O Senhor da Guerra" é mais um livro de sucesso da
 série "Crônicas Saxônicas". Os leitores se encantam com a narrativa envolvente e a ambientação histórica bem construída. Se você gosta de histórias medievais cheias de batalhas épicas e personagens cativantes, essa série é uma ótima escolha para se aventurar. Informações Título: O senhor da guerra (Vol. 13 Crônicas Saxônicas) Autor: NULL
Gênero: NULL Ano de lançamento: NULL Mandolin Picking Tunes-Early Music Gems: Songs from the Medieval, Renaissance, and Baroque Eras O livro "Mandolin Picking Tunes-Early Music Gems: Songs from the Medieval, Renaissance, and Baroque Eras O livro "Mandolin Picking Tunes-Early Music Gems: Songs from the Medieval, Renaissance, and Baroque Eras O livro "Mandolin Picking Tunes-Early Music Gems: Songs from the Medieval, Renaissance, and Baroque Eras O livro "Mandolin Picking Tunes-Early Music Gems: Songs from the Medieval, Renaissance, and Baroque Eras O livro "Mandolin Picking Tunes-Early Music Gems: Songs from the Medieval, Renaissance, and Baroque Eras O livro "Mandolin Picking Tunes-Early Music Gems: Songs from the Medieval, Renaissance, and Baroque Eras O livro "Mandolin Picking Tunes-Early Music Gems: Songs from the Medieval, Renaissance, and Baroque Eras O livro "Mandolin Picking Tunes-Early Music Gems: Songs from the Medieval, Renaissance, and Baroque Eras O livro "Mandolin Picking Tunes-Early Music Gems: Songs from the Medieval, Renaissance, and Baroque Eras O livro "Mandolin Picking Tunes-Early Music Gems: Songs from the Medieval, Renaissance, and Baroque Eras O livro "Mandolin Picking Tunes-Early Music Gems: Songs from the Medieval, Renaissance, and Baroque Eras O livro "Mandolin Picking Tunes-Early Music Gems: Songs from the Medieval, Renaissance, and Baroque Eras O livro "Mandolin Picking Tunes-Early Music Gems: Songs from the Medieval, Renaissance, and Baroque Eras O livro "Mandolin Picking Tunes-Early Music Gems: Songs from the Medieval, Renaissance, and Baroque Eras O livro "Mandolin Picking Tunes-Early Music Gems: Songs from the Medieval, Renaissance, and Baroque Eras O livro "Mandolin Picking Tunes-Early Music Gems: Songs from the Medieval, Renaissance, and Baroque Eras O livro "Mandolin Picking Tunes-Early Music Gems: Songs from the Medieval, Renaissance, and Baroque Eras O livro "Mandolin Picking Tunes-Early Music Gems: Songs from the Medieval, Renaissance, and Baroque Eras O livro "Mandolin Picki
no bandolim. De acordo com um leitor que é guitarrista e foi convidado para participar de uma feira renascentista, o livro contém uma variedade de músicas fáceis de tocar, mesmo para iniciantes. Ele menciona que as habilidades de dedilhado e posicionamento dos dedos no bandolim são transferíveis da guitarra, o que torna a aprendizagem mais
fácil. Além disso, os leitores elogiam a notação musical bem espaçada e fácil de ler, além da disponibilidade de baixar as músicas para tocar junto com elas. Isso certamente adiciona um elemento interativo e divertido à experiência de
aprendizado. Com base nas opiniões dos leitores, parece que "Mandolin Picking Tunes-Early Music Gems" é uma escolha acertada para qualquer pessoa interessada em explorar a música medieval no bandolim. Mesmo se você for um iniciante, não precisa se preocupar com a classificação do livro como intermediário ou avançado. Existem muitas
 músicas fáceis de tocar e o livro oferece suporte suficiente para ajudá-lo a progredir em seu aprendizado. 1. Título: Mandolin Picking Tunes-Early Music Gems: Songs from the Medieval, Renaissance, and Baroque Eras 2. Gênero: Música 3. Período: Medieval, Renaissance, and Baroque Eras 2. Gênero: Música 3. Período: Medieval, Renaissance, and Baroque Eras 2. Gênero: Música 3. Período: Medieval, Renaissance, and Baroque Eras 2. Gênero: Música 3. Período: Medieval, Renaissance, and Baroque Eras 2. Gênero: Música 3. Período: Medieval, Renaissance, and Baroque Eras 2. Gênero: Música 3. Período: Medieval, Renaissance, and Baroque Eras 2. Gênero: Música 3. Período: Medieval, Renaissance, and Baroque Eras 2. Gênero: Música 3. Período: Medieval, Renaissance, and Baroque Eras 3. Período: Mandolin Picking Tunes-Early Music Gems: Música 3. Período: Mandolin Picking Tunes-Early Music Gems: Música 3. Período: Mandolin Picking Tunes-Early Music Gems: Música 3. Período: Música 3. Períod
medieval, renascentista e barroca para mandolim Os três grandes roubos de Camaleão: Saga das eras esquecidas Livro II é uma obra que promete levar os leitores em uma aventura mágica e cheia de mistério. Combinando elementos de fantasia e romances policiais, o livro nos
 apresenta um personagem principal, o ladrão Camaleão, que possui uma habilidade única de se camuflar e desaparecer em meio às sombras. A escritora Élida, responsável por essa obra criativa, conquistou diversos leitores com sua maestria ao mesclar esses gêneros tão distintos. Os fãs da autora elogiam a forma como ela consegue prender a
atenção do leitor ao longo da história, além de destacarem a ambientação em uma terra mágica como um dos pontos mais interessantes. Os leitores que já tiveram a oportunidade de mergulhar nessa saga literária afirmam que o livro é envolvente e cheio de reviravoltas. A combinação da astúcia do ladrão Camaleão com as peculiaridades desse en uma terra mágica como um dos pontos mais interessantes. Os leitores que já tiveram a oportunidade de mergulhar nessa saga literária afirmam que o livro é envolvente e cheio de reviravoltas. A combinação da astúcia do ladrão Camaleão com as peculiaridades desse en uma terra mágica como um dos pontos mais interessantes.
mundo mágico torna a trama intrigante e imprevisível. É uma leitura recomendada para quem busca uma história cativante e cheia de surpresas. Informações Título: Os três grandes roubos de Camaleão: Saga das eras esquecidas Livro Básico: Aventura em Uma era Inimaginável PROMO O livro "Conan 2d20 - Livro Básico: Aventura em Uma era Inimaginável PROMO O livro "Conan 2d20 - Livro Básico: Aventura em Uma era Inimaginável PROMO O livro "Conan 2d20 - Livro Básico: Aventura em Uma era Inimaginável PROMO O livro "Conan 2d20 - Livro Básico: Aventura em Uma era Inimaginável PROMO O livro "Conan 2d20 - Livro Básico: Aventura em Uma era Inimaginável PROMO O livro "Conan 2d20 - Livro Básico: Aventura em Uma era Inimaginável PROMO O livro "Conan 2d20 - Livro Básico: Aventura em Uma era Inimaginável PROMO O livro "Conan 2d20 - Livro Básico: Aventura em Uma era Inimaginável PROMO O livro "Conan 2d20 - Livro Básico: Aventura em Uma era Inimaginável PROMO O livro "Conan 2d20 - Livro Básico: Aventura em Uma era Inimaginável PROMO O livro "Conan 2d20 - Livro Básico: Aventura em Uma era Inimaginável PROMO O livro "Conan 2d20 - Livro Básico: Aventura em Uma era Inimaginável PROMO O livro "Conan 2d20 - Livro Básico: Aventura em Uma era Inimaginável PROMO O livro "Conan 2d20 - Livro Básico: Aventura em Uma era Inimaginável PROMO O livro "Conan 2d20 - Livro Básico: Aventura em Uma era Inimaginável PROMO O livro "Conan 2d20 - Livro Básico: Aventura em Uma era Inimaginável PROMO O livro "Conan 2d20 - Livro Básico: Aventura em Uma era Inimaginável PROMO O livro "Conan 2d20 - Livro Básico: Aventura em Uma era Inimaginável PROMO O livro "Conan 2d20 - Livro Básico: Aventura em Uma era Inimaginável PROMO O livro "Conan 2d20 - Livro Básico: Aventura em Uma era Inimaginável PROMO O livro "Conan 2d20 - Livro Básico: Aventura em Uma era Inimaginável PROMO O livro "Conan 2d20 - Livro Básico: Aventura em Uma era Inimaginável PROMO O livro "Conan 2d20 - Livro Básico: Aventura em Uma era Inimaginável PROMO O livro "Conan 2d20 - Livro Básico: Aventura e
Aventura em Uma era Inimaginável" é uma excelente escolha para os fãs de RPG e para aqueles que se interessam pela Era Medieval. Com um sistema 2d20 bastante divertido, ele proporciona aos jogadores uma experiência única de imersão nesse universo fantástico. Além disso, a qualidade do livro é indiscutível. Feito com material de primeira, elemante divertido, ele proporciona aos jogadores uma experiência única de imersão nesse universo fantástico. Além disso, a qualidade do livro é indiscutível. Feito com material de primeira, elemante divertido, ele proporciona aos jogadores uma experiência única de imersão nesse universo fantástico. Além disso, a qualidade do livro é indiscutível. Feito com material de primeira, elemante divertido, elemante divertido, elemante divertido, elemante divertido, elemante divertido, elemante divertido de indiscutível.
possui um acabamento impecável e uma diagramação que facilita a leitura e o entendimento das regras. É um daqueles livros que você não consegue parar de folhear. A opinião dos leitores também é bastante positiva. Muitos destacam o aspecto lúdico do jogo, afirmando que é uma ótima opção para se divertir com os amigos. Além disso, elogiam a
 riqueza de detalhes na descrição da era medieval, que proporciona uma imersão profunda na história. Portanto, se você está em busca de um livro sobre a Era Medieval e é fã de RPG, "Conan 2d20 - Livro Básico: Aventura em Uma era Inimaginável" é uma escolha certeira. Com uma jogabilidade divertida e uma qualidade excepcional, ele certamente
irá te proporcionar momentos incríveis de aventura e diversão. Informações Nome do Livro: Conan 2d20 - Livro Básico: Aventura em Uma era Inimaginável Como escolher o melhor livro sobre a era medieval? A era medieval é um período histórico muito interessante, cheio de castelos, cavaleiros e princesas. Se você quer aprender mais sobre esse
tema fascinante, é importante escolher um livro que seja adequado para você. Mas como fazer isso? Vamos te dar algumas dicas! 1. Conheça seus interessado em castelos? Batalhas épicas? A vida das pessoas
comuns naquela época? Sabendo disso, fica mais fácil encontrar um livro que vai te cativar. 2. Pesquise sobre os autores mais renomados quando se trata de livros sobre a era medieval. Assim, você tem mais chances de encontrar uma obra
bem embasada e confiável. 3. Leia as sinopses dos livros são como resumos que te dão uma ideia do que esperar da história. Dê uma olhada nessas sinopses e veja se o enredo te chama atenção. Se a descrição do livro mencionar coisas que você gosta, como batalhas emocionantes ou romance medieval, pode ser uma boa opção. 4.
Consulte as avaliações: Uma boa forma de saber se um livro é realmente bom é ver o que outras pessoas acharam dele. Procure por avaliações online ou peça recomendações para amigos que já leram sobre o assunto. Assim, você consegue ter uma ideia se o livro é bem escrito, interessante e se vale a pena investir nele. 5. Dê uma chance ao livro: Por avaliações online ou peça recomendações para amigos que já leram sobre o assunto. Assim, você consegue ter uma ideia se o livro é bem escrito, interessante e se vale a pena investir nele. 5. Dê uma chance ao livro: Por avaliações online ou peça recomendações para amigos que já leram sobre o assunto. Assim, você consegue ter uma ideia se o livro é bem escrito, interessante e se vale a pena investir nele. 5. Dê uma chance ao livro: Por avaliações para amigos que já leram sobre o assunto. Assim, você consegue ter uma ideia se o livro é bem escrito, interessante e se vale a pena investir nele. 5. Dê uma chance ao livro e consegue ter uma ideia se o li
 fim, lembre-se de que cada pessoa tem gostos e preferências diferentes. Um livro pode ser ótimo para uma pessoa e não tão interessante para outra. Então, mesmo que você se surpreende e acaba adorando a leitura! IMPORTANTE: Aqui no site Ler,
Dormir e Comer, levamos a sério nossa análise independente dos melhores livros. Sempre buscamos oferecer recomendações de qualidade para nossos leitores. Nossa equipe de especialistas em literatura realiza uma cuidadosa seleção, levando em consideração critérios como originalidade, escrita cativante e relevância temática. Além disso,
prezamos por uma abordagem pessoal e subjetiva, para garantir que cada indicação seja única e especial. Confie em nós para encontrar sua próxima grande leitura! Dúvidas dos leitores: 1. O que são livros de era medieval? Li
 histórico que ocorreu entre os séculos V e XV. 2. Quais são os temas comuns nos livros de era medieval? Os livros de era medieval? Alguns exemplos famosos de livros de era medieval? Alguns exemplos famos exe
exemplos famosos de livros de era medieval incluem "As Crônicas de Gelo e Fogo" (Game of Thrones), "O Nome do Vento", "O Senhor dos Anéis" e "O Código Da Vinci". 4. Como eram feitos os livros na era medieval? Na era medieval incluem "As Crônicas de Gelo e Fogo" (Game of Thrones), "O Nome do Vento", "O Nome 
tintas especiais para escrever e ilustrar as páginas. 5. Por que os livros eram tão valiosos na era medieval? Os livros eram valiosos na era medieval porque eram raros e trabalhosos de serem produzidos. Além disso, muitas vezes eram escritos em latim, uma língua que poucas pessoas sabiam ler e escrever. 6. Quem tinha acesso aos livros na era medieval? Os livros eram valiosos na eram valioso na eram 
medieval? Na era medieval, apenas as pessoas mais ricas e instruídas tinham acesso aos livros. A maioria da população era analfabeta e dependia dos monges e clérigos para ter acesso à leitura. 7. Qual é a importância dos livros de era medieval hoje em dia? Os livros de era medieval são importantes porque nos ajudam a entender como era a vida
naquela época, além de nos proporcionar entretenimento através das histórias e aventuras que retratam. 8. Existem livros de era medieval voltados para crianças? Sim, existem livros de era medieval voltados para crianças? Sim, existem livros de era medieval voltados para crianças de forma mais simples e com ilustrações coloridas para atrair o interesse dos
pequenos leitores. 9. Quais são os benefícios de era medieval? Ler livros de era medieval? Você pode encontrar livros de era medieval? Você pode encontrar livros de era medieval em encontrar livros de era medieval em encontrar livros de era medieval? Você pode encontrar livros de era medieval? Você pode encontrar livros de era medieval em encontrar livros de era medieval? Você pode encontrar livros de era medieval encontrar livros de era medieval? Você pode encontrar livros de era medieval encontrar l
 livrarias físicas, bibliotecas ou até mesmo em lojas online. Procure por seções de literatura fantástica ou histórica para encontrar essas obras. 11. Quais são os gêneros literários mais comuns nos livros de era medieval? Os gêneros literários mais comuns nos livros de era medieval? Os gêneros literários mais comuns nos livros de era medieval? Os gêneros literários mais comuns nos livros de era medieval são os gêneros literários mais comuns nos livros de era medieval? Os gêneros literários mais comuns nos livros de era medieval? Os gêneros literários mais comuns nos livros de era medieval são os gêneros literários mais comuns nos livros de era medieval? Os gêneros literários mais comuns nos livros de era medieval são os gêneros literários mais comuns nos livros de era medieval? Os gêneros literários mais comuns nos livros de era medieval são os gêneros literários mais comuns nos livros de era medieval são os gêneros literários mais comuns nos livros de era medieval são os gêneros literários mais comuns nos livros de era medieval são os gêneros literários mais comuns nos livros de era medieval são os gêneros literários mais comuns nos livros de era medieval são os gêneros literários mais comuns nos livros de era medieval são os gêneros literários mais comuns nos livros de era medieval são os gêneros literários mais comuns nos livros de era medieval são os gêneros literários mais comuns nos livros de era medieval são os gêneros literários mais comuns nos livros de era medieval são os gêneros literários mais comuns nos livros de era medieval são os gêneros literários mais comuns nos livros de era medieval são os gêneros literários mais comuns nos livros de era medieval são os gêneros literários mais comuns nos livros de era medieval são os gêneros literários mais comuns nos livros de era medieval são os gêneros literários mais comuns nos livros de era medieval são os gêneros literários mais comuns nos livros de era medieval são os gêneros literários de era medieval são os gêneros literários de era medieval são os 
 Idade Média com elementos imaginários, como magia e seres sobrenaturais. 12. Quais são as características da escrita nos livros de era medieval? A escrita nos livros de era medieval? A escrita nos livros de era medieval? A escrita nos livros de era medieval era feita em caligrafia, utilizando letras góticas ou romanas. Além disso, muitas vezes eram decorados com iluminuras, que eram desenhos coloridos feitos à mão. A Era
Medieval na Literatura: Uma Viagem ao Passado A era medieval foi um período fascinante da história, repleto de história, repleto de histórias épicas e personagens lendários. Na literatura, ela é retratada como uma época de cavaleiros valentes, castelos imponentes e magia misteriosa. Os livros sobre a era medieval nos transportam para um mundo diferente, cheio de
aventuras emocionantes e intrigas palacianas. Ao ler um livro sobre a era medieval, você pode se sentir como se estivesse viajando no tempo, mergulhando nas tradições e costumes da época. Os autores utilizam descrições detalhadas para criar cenários vibrantes, nos quais podemos visualizar castelos majestosos, batalhas empolgantes e festivais
animados. Um exemplo de livro que retrata bem a era medieval é "As Crônicas de Gelo e Fogo", de George R.R. Martin. Essa série de livros, que inspirou a famosa série de TV "Game of Thrones", transporta os leitores para um mundo fictício que se assemelha à Europa medieval, com seus reinos em conflito e intrigas políticas. Através das páginas
desses livros, podemos vivenciar as lutas pelo poder, as alianças estratégicas e até mesmo a magia que permeia esse universo. Características da Literatura Medieval: Cavaleiros, castelos e Magia A literatura medieval possui características da Literatura Medieval: Cavaleiros, castelos e Magia A literatura medieval possui características da Lit
 lealdade. Esses heróis nobres são retratados em diversas histórias, como o famoso rei Arthur e seus cavaleiros da Távola Redonda. Além dos cavaleiros, os castelos também desempenham um papel importante na literatura medieval. Essas fortalezas imponentes são cenários de batalhas emocionantes, onde os personagens enfrentam desafios e
provações. Os castelos também são símbolos de poder e status, sendo frequentemente palco de intrigas políticas e jogos de poder. Outra característica marcante da literatura medieval é a presença da magia. Feiticeiros, bruxas e encantamentos são elementos comuns nas histórias desse período. A magia adiciona um toque de mistério e fantasia às
 narrativas, transportando os leitores para um mundo onde o impossível se torna possível. Grandes Clássicos Medievais: Conheça os Livros que Marcaram Época A literatura medieval nos presenteou com uma variedade de grandes clássicos que resistem ao tempo. Esses livros são considerados verdadeiras joias da literatura mundial, tendo
influenciado gerações de escritores e leitores. Um exemplo de grande clássico medieval é "O Decamerão", de Giovanni Boccaccio. Essa obra-prima italiana conta a histórias divertidas, trágicas e românticas para passar o tempo. O
 "Decamerão" é considerado um marco na literatura ocidental, por sua estrutura inovadora e pela riqueza de personagens e histórias. Outro clássico medieval é "A Divina Comédia", de Dante Alighieri. Essa obra é uma jornada épica pelo Inferno, Purgatório e Paraíso, e é considerada uma das maiores realizações da literatura mundial. Dante retrata
com maestria as punições infernais, os desafios enfrentados no purgatório e a glória celeste do paraíso. A "Divina Comédia" é um livro que ainda encanta leitores de todas as idades e é estudado em universidades ao redor do mundo. A Influência da Era Medieval na Literatura Contemporânea: O Legado que Perdura Embora a era medieval já tenha
passado há séculos, seu legado continua vivo na literatura contemporânea. Muitos autores se inspiram nesse período histórico para criar histórias cativantes, que mesclam elementos medievais. Você está se referindo a uma URL específica ou está pedindo para extrair palavras-
 chave relacionadas à era medieval? Por favor, forneça mais informações para que eu possa ajudá-lo adequadamente. Enquanto isso, você pode conferir o Historia, incluindo a era medieval. Lá você encontrará diversos artigos e curiosidades sobre esse período incrível. Se você é
 um amante da história e quer se aventurar no mundo fascinante da Era Medieval, não pode deixar de conferir essa lista com os 11 melhores livros sobre o assunto! Desde romances históricos até obras acadêmicas, essas leituras vão te transportar para castelos, batalhas épicas e intrigas palacianas. Entre eles, destaca-se "O Nome da Rosa", de
 Umberto Eco, que conta a história de um monge franciscano investigando uma série de crimes em um mosteiro medieval. Prepare-se para mergulhar em uma época repleta de cavaleiros, princesas e lendas! Glossário de termos da Era Medieval Idade Média: Período histórico que compreende aproximadamente o século XV. Feudalismo
 Sistema político, social e econômico predominante na Idade Média, baseado na relação de vassalagem entre senhores feudais. Senhor feudal: Nobre ou líder militar que possuía terras e exercia controle sobre uma determinada região. Vassalo: Indivíduo que prestava serviços militares e jurídicos a um senhor feudal em troca de proteção e terras.
 Castelo: Fortificação medieval utilizada como residência e centro de poder de um senhor feudal. Cavaleiro: Guerreiro montado a cavalo, geralmente pertencente à nobreza, que combatia em batalhas e torneios. Cruzadas: Expedições militares cristãs que ocorreram entre os séculos XI e XIII com o objetivo de recuperar a Terra Santa dos muçulmanos
 Igreja Católica: Instituição religiosa dominante na Idade Média, responsável pela difusão do cristianismo e detentora de grande poder político. Sacro Império Romano-Germânico: União política formada por territórios europeus durante a Idade Média, sob a liderança do imperador. Peste Negra: Epidemia de peste bubônica que assolou a Europa no
 século XIV, causando a morte de milhões de pessoas. Torneio: Competição medieval em que cavaleiros se enfrentavam em combates simulados, geralmente realizados para entretenimento e treinamento militar. Trovadorismo: Movimento literário e cultural que floresceu na Idade Média, caracterizado pela poesia lírica e pelos temas amorosos.
Arquitetura gótica: Estilo arquitetônico predominante na Idade Média, caracterizado por suas grandes catedrais com vitrais coloridos e arcos ogivais. Armadura: Equipamento de proteção utilizado pelos cavaleiros medievais, geralmente feito de metal. Mito Verdade Os cavaleiros eram sempre nobres e honrados Não todos os cavaleiros eram nobres
ou honrados. Alguns eram mercenários ou criminosos que buscavam riqueza e poder. Todas as mulheres eram donzelas em perigo Nem todas as mulheres eram donzelas em perigo. Algumas eram guerreiras, rainhas ou desafiavam os papéis de gênero tradicionais. A vida na era medieval era sombria e miserável A vida na era medieval tinha seus
desafios, mas também havia momentos de alegria, festivais e avanços culturais. Todos os castelos tinham torres altas e pontes levadiças. Os castelos tinham torres altas e pontes levadiças Nem todos os castelos tinham torres altas e pontes levadiças. Os castelos tinham torres altas e pontes levadiças.
 como Idade Média, durou aproximadamente do século V ao século V. A sociedade medieval era dividida em três classes principais: nobreza, clero e camponeses. A arquitetura gótica, característica da época, é conhecida por suas grandes catedrais com vitrais coloridos e arcos ogivais. A peste negra, uma epidemia de peste bubônica que ocorreu na
Europa no século XIV, dizimou cerca de um terço da população europeia. A cavalaria era uma parte importante da cultura medieval, com os cavaleiros sendo considerados os guerreiros mais nobres e honrados. Os castelos eram construídos para servir como fortalezas e residências dos senhores feudais. A alimentação na Idade Média era baseada
principalmente em grãos, como trigo e cevada, além de carnes, legumes e frutas. O sistema feudal era a forma predominante de organização social na época, com os senhores feudais concedendo terras aos camponeses em troca de trabalho e proteção. A medicina na Idade Média era baseada principalmente em práticas supersticiosas e crenças
religiosas, com poucos avanços científicos significativos. A literatura medieval é conhecida por suas epopeias e poemas épicos, como a "Canção de Rolando" e "A Divina Comédia". A Inquisição foi uma instituição da Igreja Católica que buscava eliminar a heresia e perseguir aqueles considerados hereges. A música medieval era dominada pelo canto
gregoriano, uma forma de música sacra cantada em latim. A moda na Idade Média era influenciada pela classe social, com a nobreza usando roupas luxuosas e os camponeses vestindo roupas simples e práticas. A Cruzadas foram uma série de expedições militares realizadas pelos cristãos europeus com o objetivo de recuperar a Terra Santa do
domínio muçulmano. A tecnologia na Idade Média incluía invenções como o moinho de vento, a imprensa de tipos móveis e a bússola magnética. Autores e personalidades relacionados com livros sobre a era medieval é J.R.R. Tolkien. Ele é conhecido por
sua obra-prima "O Senhor dos Anéis", que se passa em um mundo fictício chamado Terra Média, inspirado na mitologia e na cultura medieval. Tolkien criou um universo rico em detalhes, com personagens épicos e batalhas emocionantes. Sua escrita envolvente e sua habilidade em criar um mundo imaginário completo fazem dele uma figura
importante nesse gênero literário. 2. George R.R. Martin Outro autor famoso por seus livros sobre a era medieval é George R.R. Martin, conhecido pela série de televisão "Game of Thrones". Martin cria um mundo complexo, cheio de intrigas políticas, batalhas sangrentas e
personagens cativantes. Seus livros retratam de forma realista os desafios e as dificuldades enfrentadas pelas pessoas na época medieval. 3. Bernard Cornwell é um autor britânico que se especializou em escrever romances históricos ambientados na era medieval. Ele é conhecido principalmente pela série "As Crônicas de Artur",
que narra a lenda do Rei Arthur e seus cavaleiros da Távola Redonda. Cornwell é elogiado por sua pesquisa detalhada e sua capacidade de recriar com precisão a atmosfera da época. Seus livros são cheios de ação, batalhas épicas e personagens memoráveis. 4. Ken Follett Ken Follett Ken Follett é um autor britânico que escreveu vários livros ambientados na era
medieval, sendo o mais famoso deles "Os Pilares da Terra". Essa obra retrata a construção de uma catedral na Inglaterra do século XII, abordando temas como política, religião e amor. Follett é elogiado por sua habilidade em criar personagens complexos e envolventes, além de sua narrativa detalhada e bem pesquisada sobre a vida na Idade Média.
Esses autores e personalidades têm desempenhado um papel importante na divulgação da era medieval por meio de seus livros. Suas obras nos transportam para um tempo fascinante, repleto de cavaleiros, castelos e batalhas, permitindo que os leitores explorem e compreendam melhor esse período histórico. Se você se interessa por histórias cheias
de aventura, romance e intriga na era medieval, esses autores certamente merecem ser lidos. Livros sobre a Era Medieval Se você é fã de histórias épicas, batalhas de cavaleiros e castelos imponentes, certamente vai se interessar por livros que retratam a Era Medieval. Essa época fascinante, que compreende aproximadamente o período entre os
séculos V e XV, foi marçada por grandes transformações sociais, políticas e culturais. Para te ajudar a mergulhar nesse universo, selecionamos alguns livros que vão te transportar para essa era cheja de aventuras. "Os Pilares da Terra" de Ken Follett: Este livro é um verdadeiro clássico quando se trata de romançes históricos ambientados na Idade
Média. A trama se passa no século XII e acompanha a construção de uma catedral gótica na cidade fictícia de Kingsbridge, na Inglaterra. Com personagens cativantes e uma narrativa envolvente, o autor retrata com riqueza de detalhes a vida cotidiana, as intrigas políticas e as lutas pelo poder da época. "O Nome da Rosa" de Umberto Eco:
Considerado uma das obras-primas da literatura mundial, este livro mistura elementos de romance policial com uma trama ambientada em um mosteiro beneditino no século XIV. O protagonista, o frade franciscano William de Baskerville, é chamado para investigar uma série de assassinatos misteriosos que ocorrem no local. Além de ser uma história
cheia de suspense, "O Nome da Rosa" também aborda temas como religião, filosofia e política. "As Crônicas de Gelo e Fogo" de George R.R. Martin: Se você é fã da série "Game of Thrones", vai adorar os livros que inspiraram a produção televisiva. A saga, que conta com cinco livros lançados até o momento, se passa em um mundo fictício inspirado
na Idade Média e narra as disputas pelo Trono de Ferro. Com personagens complexos, tramas políticas intrincadas e reviravoltas surpreendentes, essa é uma leitura imperdível para os fas de fantasia e aventura, essa série de livros é uma ótima opção. Ambientada
em um mundo medieval repleto de criaturas mágicas, bruxos e feiticeiras, a história gira em torno do protagonista Geralt de Rivia, um caçador de monstros conhecido como "O Bruxo". Com uma narrativa envolvente e cheia de ação, essa série conquistou milhões de leitores ao redor do mundo. Agora que você já conhece algumas opções de livros
sobre a Era Medieval, é só escolher o seu preferido e se aventurar nesse período histórico cheio de mistérios e emoções! Fontes - Autor desconhecido. A História Medieval entre a Formação e a Crítica. Disponível em: . Acesso em: 02 dez. 2023. - Autor desconhecido
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