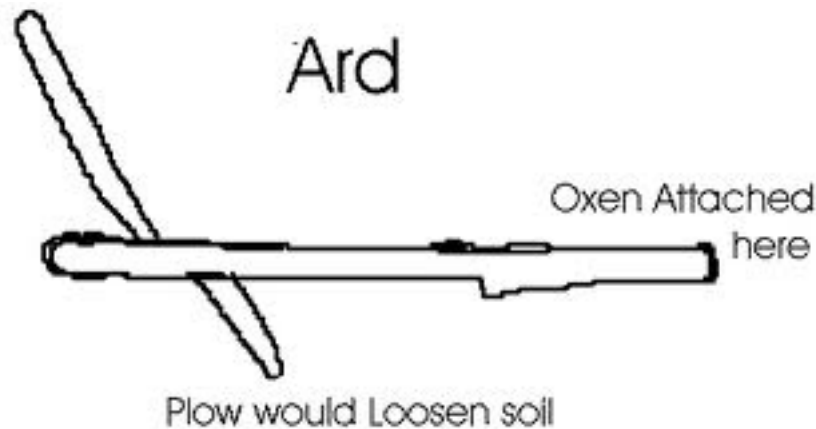


Bell Work

- What is the most helpful piece of technology you use in your daily life.
- I'm not talking about entertainment, I'm talking about what helps you survive the day.
- Write a paragraph answering this question and explaining your answer.

Imagine that you are a medieval farmer. You use an ard to plow your field but it is very difficult?

How can you make the task of growing food easier?



- I can explain the technological and agricultural advances made during the Middle Ages.
- I can analyze the growth of commerce, towns, and the merchant class.
- I can trace the emergence of a modern economy and the growth of banking.

7.41 Trace the emergence of a modern economy, including the growth of banking, technological and agricultural improvements, commerce, towns, and a merchant class.

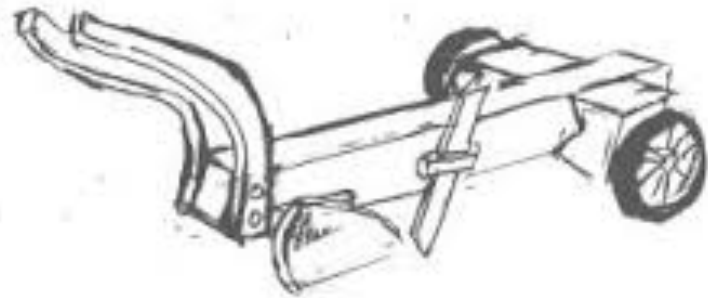
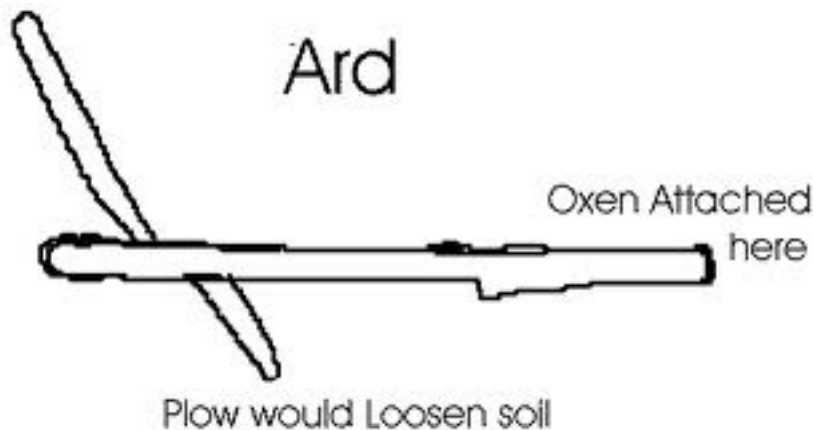
Essential Question

How did increased trade change life in medieval Europe?

Technology Improves

Agriculture: Two main innovations improved farming

- 1. The heavy wheeled plow with an iron blade



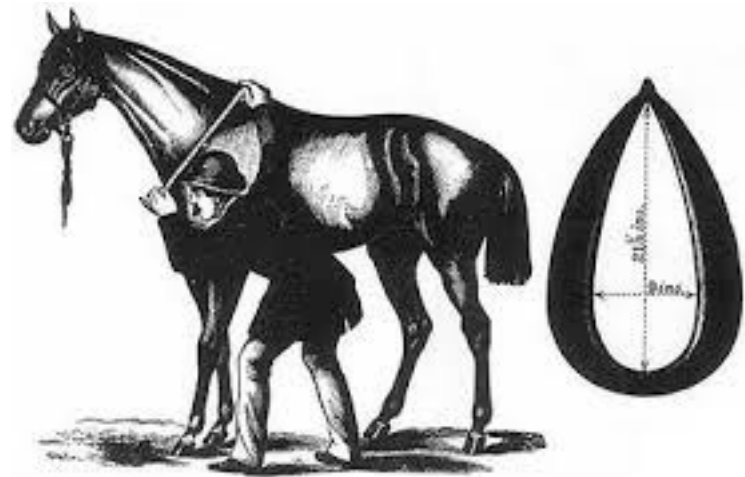
The picture to the left is an older ard.

The picture above is a wheeled plow with an iron blade.

Technology Improves

Agriculture: Two main innovations improved farming

- The second innovation was a horse collar.
 - A horse could pull as much weight as an oxen, but was cheaper. You could not put the same type of harness around a horse's neck because it would choke.
 - Horse collars meant more people could use animals to plow their fields.



Wheeled plow with iron blade pulled by horses



Other Advances

- By 1100 Europe was a much safer place due to feudalism.
- Nobles made roads safer by repairing them and keeping them safe from bandits.
- The population of Europe began to rise for the first time since the Fall of Rome.
- When traveling became possible again. Trade resumed throughout Europe.

Manors to Towns

Cloth and metal products were produced by peasants.

As trade increased, peasants began demanding money in return for the products they produced instead of only protection from the lord of the manor and bartered goods.

These people became the new middle class. They had wealth of their own and began to set up their own governments in the cities. The people in these cities began to demand rights from the nobles.

These rights included the right to buy and sell property and the freedom from having to serve in the army.

Manors to Towns

- As trade increased in Europe, some manors grew into towns, and some towns grew into major trading cities.
- Several of these cities were known for particular products. Bruges, a city in Belgium, became known for wool cloth. Merchants traveled from all over Europe to purchase this cloth. Venice, Pisa, and Genoa in Italy controlled the trade coming from the Byzantine Empire.



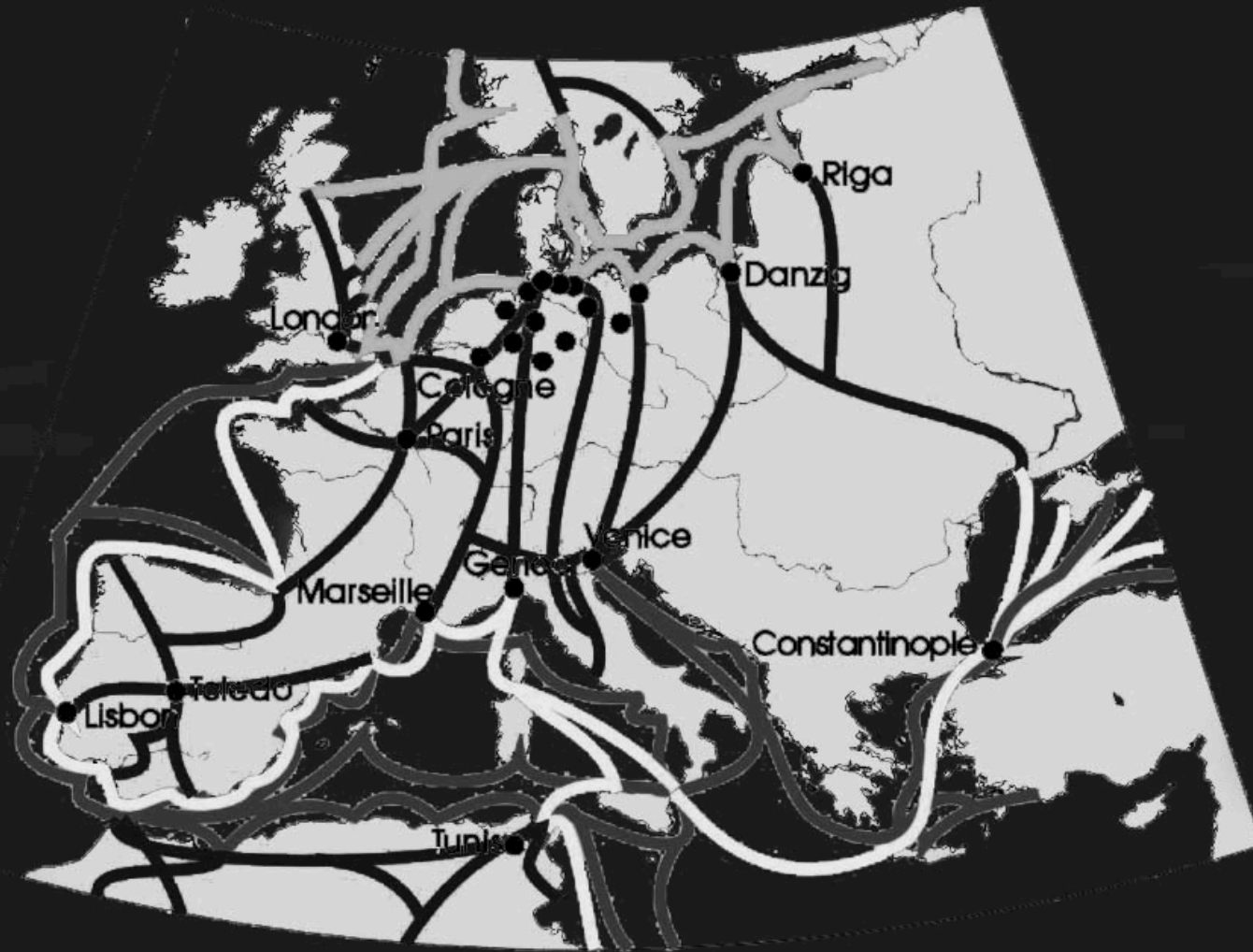
Medieval Trade Routes

Hanseatic
Routes

Venetian
Routes

Genoese
Routes

Overland
Connections



Medieval Trade Fairs

- Some towns would hold large trade fairs in order to attract many different vendors and products.
- These fairs would be set up primarily to buy and sell but there was entertainment as well.
- Often the fairs were arranged around religious holidays when people would already be in the towns.



Rise of Banking

- As merchants traveled to different towns in different countries. They found that different types of coins were used.
- A new type of merchant called a moneychanger sprang up. This merchant would take the coins from one country (England perhaps) and give out coins from the country (France, for instance) which the merchant was trading in. He would charge a modest fee (1% or so) for this service.
- This was the start of banking since the moneychangers charged for the exchange of currency.



Exit Ticket - Write 2 – 3 sentences to answer the following question

- How did increased trade change life in medieval Europe?