

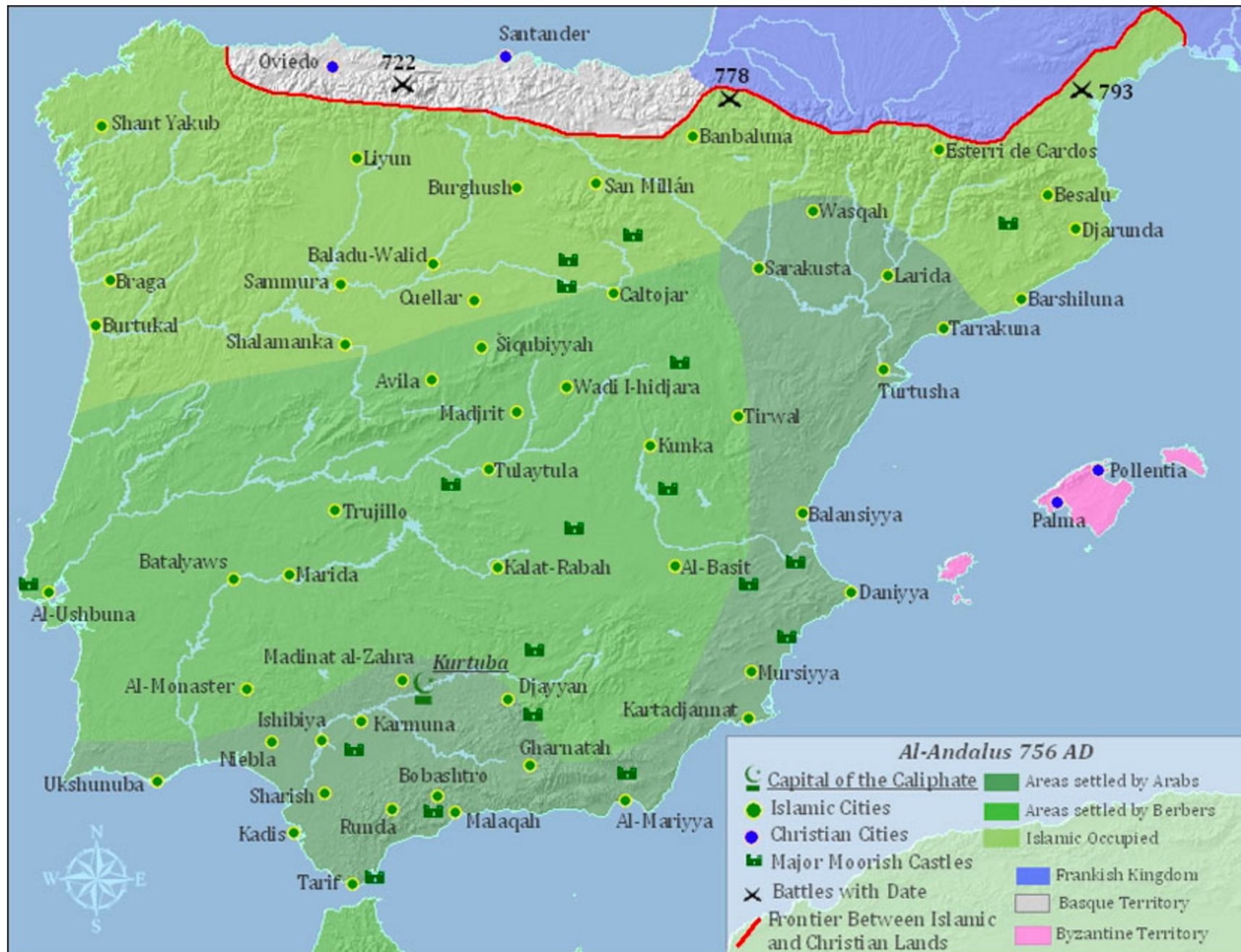
Europe in the Middle Age (Part one)

Ec 565

October 6

1. Great intermediary period
2. Feudalism
3. Grand view about the evolution of states in Europe
 - Competing and growing monopolies
 - Framework for case studies on the emergence of the state and of representation in
 - England and Spain
 - France
 - Germany and Italy

Spain in 756

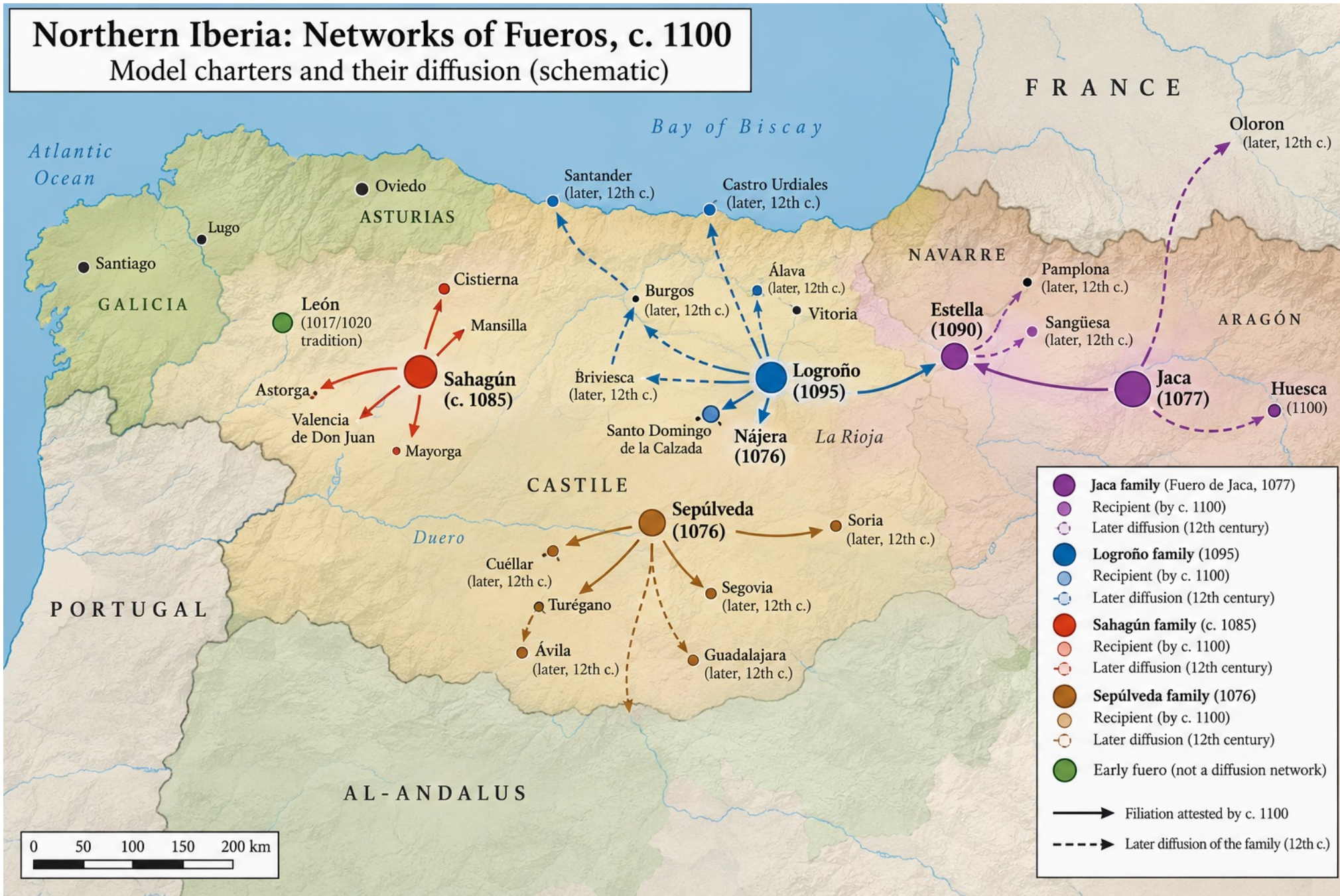


Spain in 1036



Northern Iberia: Networks of Fueros, c. 1100

Model charters and their diffusion (schematic)



The fuero of Sahagun

- monastery of Sahagún became the nerve center of religious and social life in the Kingdom of León, when Alfonso VI (1072–1109) promoted it to introduce the Cluniac Reform, founding under his patronage a town that welcomed new settlers from all over.
- The creation of the town required a legal charter in line with the new needs. Around 1080, Alfonso VI granted a charter with exemptions and guarantees to the settlers, while also recognizing the monastery's lordship.
- After the monarch's death, already in the 12th century, an abbot manipulated and altered the original text, dating it to 1085—a move that sparked a rebellion among the bourgeoisie of Sahagún in a tense anti-feudal movement that coincided with the marital conflicts between Doña Urraca and Alfonso the Battler. In the end, the town council prevailed over the abbot. The burghers reworked the original charter into a new version, which was confirmed in the mid-12th century. From then on, as a symbol of this privileged bourgeois right, the new text was granted to various towns in Asturias, and to Santander in 1187.
- no longer be a seigneurial charter but a bourgeois charter that towns would claim to ensure better governance.

- law of 1092, Alfonso VI granted the town of [Avilés](#) the charter of [Sahagún](#), The town became a royal domain, and its inhabitants were granted various privileges, (exempt from paying transit tax “from the sea to León.”)
- The king further ordered that none of the counts or nobles should have a house or dwelling in the town of Sahagún, but only the burghers, both French and Castilian (...).
Likewise, the market that was held in Grajal, which is a royal town, was transferred to the town of Sahagún (...).
He further ordered that they should not be compelled to join the king’s military expeditions (...)
- And since the burghers of Sahagún peacefully traded their goods and conducted business with great ease, they brought merchandise from all over, as well as gold and silver, and also many textiles of various qualities, so that these burghers and inhabitants of the town were very wealthy(...

Cortes of León (1188)

In 2013, UNESCO officially inscribed the **Decreta of León of 1188** into the *Memory of the World Register* as the "oldest documentary manifestation of the European parliamentary system."

- Is this true?
- “Manifestation of parliamentary system”
- Meaning of the words.
- But the text has not been preserved
 - Invented by Gemini...
- Accounts of the text.
- Text is clear, *elected* citizens by cities and towns, separate from bishops and nobility. Remark on the word “elected”.
- In the same year, important additional document of agreement: the **Monedaje**

Monedaje 1202

- **JUDGMENT OF KING ALFONSO AND OF THE OTHERS OF HIS KINGDOM**
- In the name of Our Lord Jesus Christ, amen. Since we wish those things that are done in the present to be firm and to remain unshaken in the future, therefore I, Alfonso, by the grace of God King of León and Galicia, together with my wife Queen Berengaria and my son Don Fernando, by this writing make known to all of you, present and future, that, **while I was at Benavente, and with my bishops and vassals present, as well as many from each town of my kingdom, in full court,** then, after the arguments had been heard both **on my side and on that of the knights and the others**, judgment was given **between me and them by chosen judges**, just as judgment had already been given between my predecessors and theirs....

Monetary clause

- It was also adjudged in this same court—as had always been the case—that if the king should wish to change his coinage anew into another coinage, all those of his kingdom must accept it equally. But if he should wish to sell it, the people of the land shall not be compelled to purchase it against their will; and if the people of the land should wish to purchase it, the king shall not sell it to them unless he wishes to do so. But if he should wish to sell it, and the people of the land should wish to purchase it, all those of his kingdom must purchase it from him equally.
 - In ipsa etiam curia iudicatum fuit, sic etiam semper fuerat, quod si Rex de novo voluerit suam monetam mutare in aliam, universi de suo regno equaliter recipere debent. Si vero voluerit vendere, gentes terre invite illam non comparabunt; et si gentes terre illam voluerint comparare, Rex illam his non vendet, nisi voluerit. Si autem illam voluerit vendere, et gentes terre illam voluerint comparare, universi de regno suo illam debent equaliter ei comparare.
- These things were enacted and firmly established at Benavente, in the full court of the lord king, on the fifth day before the Ides of March, Era 1240 [11 March 1202], when the lord king sold his coinage to the people of the land from the Douro to the sea for seven years, receiving from each of them, for the purchase of this coinage, one maravedi....
- 1 maravedi 4 gr of silver about 45 days labor.

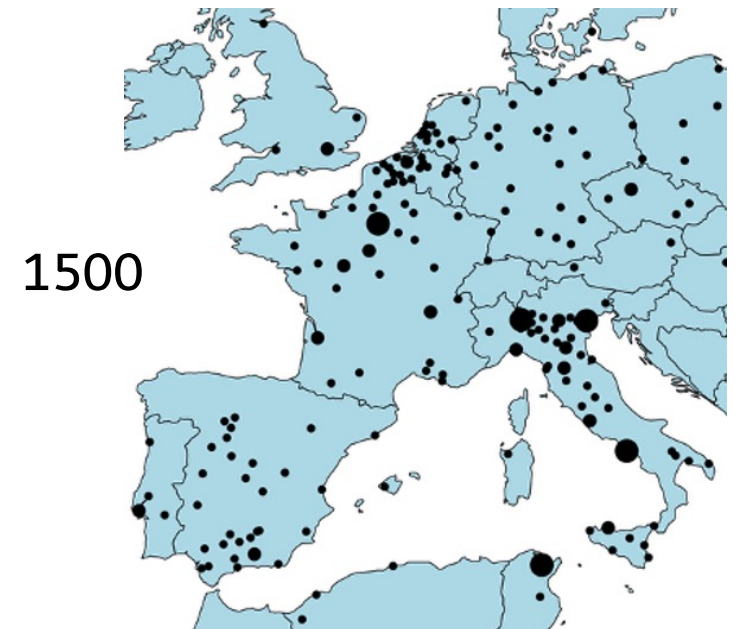
The evolution of the Parliament summons in England

- Example of current research in economic history
 - Angelucci, Meraglia and Voigtländer (2022), “How Merchant Towns Shaped Parliaments: From the Norman Conquest of England,” 112(10), *American Economic Review*, 3441-87.
- Issue is not new: described in previous literature, in particular:
- AMV looks at one specific aspect in the period 1066-1346
 - Harris, G.L. "War and the emergence of the English parliament, 1297-1360."
 - Van Zanden, J. L., E. Burigh and M. Bosker (2012). “The rise and decline of European parliaments,” 1188-1789.
- AMV looks at one specific aspect in the period 1066-1346 (year of Crécy)
 - (more topics in the paper, but not for today)

Facts

- Two types of boroughs (districts):
 - **royals** : the lord was the king
 - “**mesnes**” : the lord was a nobility or a bishop
- As in other parts of Europe, small fiscal administration
 - collection of taxes conferred to private incentive:
 - Tax farmers with contracts to deliver specific amount by application of the law.
 - Some cities asked to take over that task and to receive city-specific **charters**.
- A charter provide some independence in
 - Collecting taxes
 - Judicial matters
 - Recall that parliaments were called by the king essentially for fiscal issues (more money)
- The decentralization was the benefits of all, cities and king.
- But this was possible only when some cities developed a **trade** activity.
- Trade fosters:
 - Revenues (taxes)
 - Community life (give and take)
 - Judicial arbitrage

The growth of cities in medieval Europe



Context

- Rise of the cities after 1000 CE
 - Charters for towns—fueros in Spain, charters in England
 - Evolution into parliament-like assemblies (summoned by the king): include commoners
- Anglo-Saxon Rule
 - Regional lords led Crown focused tax collection
 - Decentralized with Earls responsible
- 1066 William the Conqueror invaded England:
 - Replaced Anglo Saxon rule with Norman
 - More centralized
 - Earl's Power reduced / Land owners changed
 - Domesday Book (1086): comprehensive survey of England's land and resources.
- Policy of Edward I (1272-1307) fostering parliaments

Representation in Parliament

- Harriss (1975): evolution in 13th century
- “Model parliament: of 1295 (Edward I), purpose:
 - Lords and representatives for “cases of necessity”
 - Information about local economic conditions from the representatives
- Composition:
 - Lords and knights of the shires
 - Some boroughs *directly* summoned with elected own MPs.
- Farm Grant boroughs outside the control of shire officials
 - Separate administration for collection (purpose of the FG...)

Data

- Mesne borough
- Royal borough
- Farm Grant borough
- ▲ Parliamentary borough (royal)
- △ Parliamentary borough (mesne)
- Roman roads
- Navigable rivers

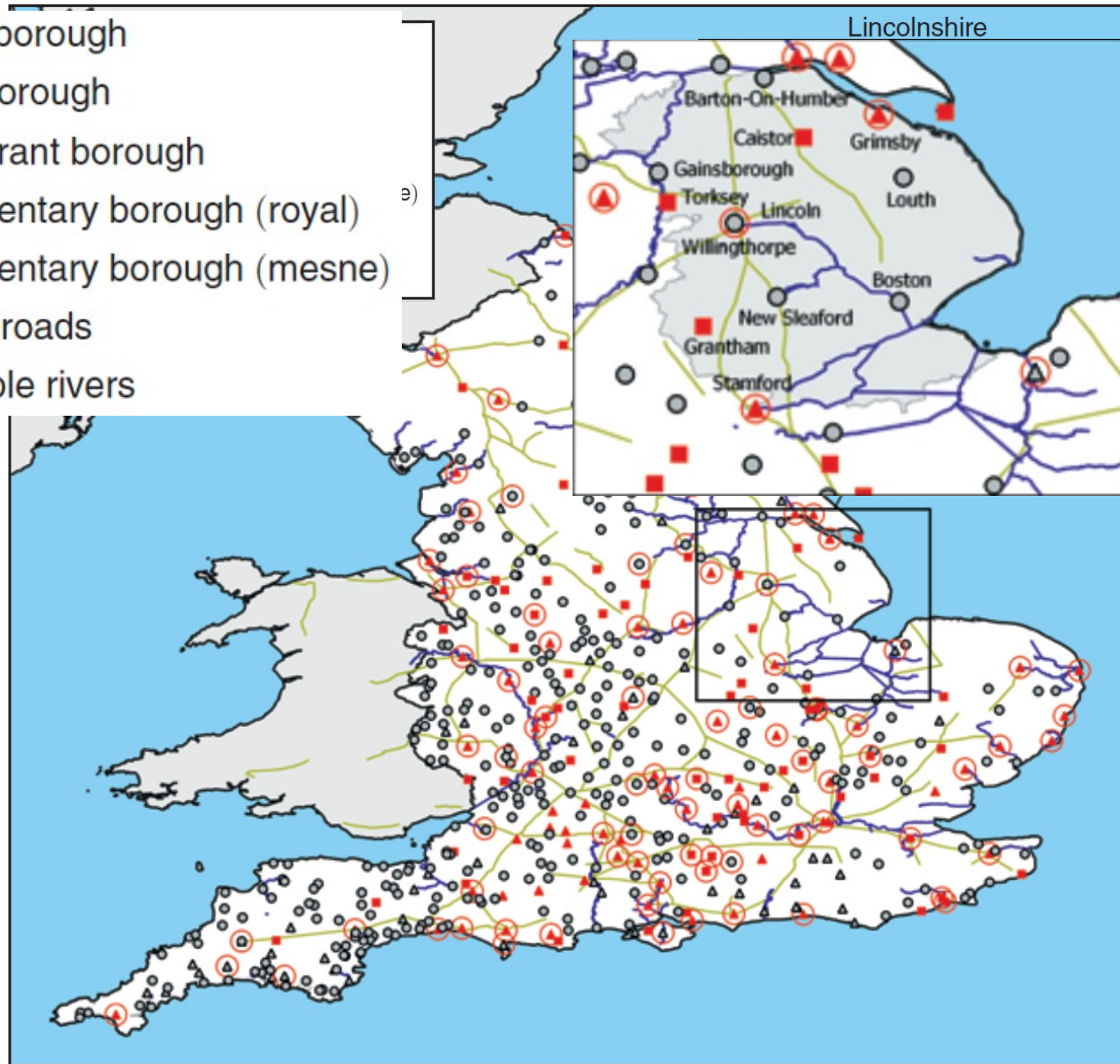


FIGURE 1. ALL BOROUGHS IN THE DATASET

Testing the main argument:

- Ignore the pb of the statistical method with binary variables.
For the presentation of the argument, pretend LS is correct.
- The argument is the commercial cities have a higher probability of representation if they go through the intermediary step of receiving before a farm grant:
commercial cities (CC)  Grants  representation
- The first arrow, in blue, corresponds to equation (1). The equation “**measures**” the effect that is represented by this arrow. This measurement generates a *prediction* from CC to Grants.
- The next step is the measure the effect of the second arrow that concerns the CC that received grants **because** they were CC.
 - It is NOT an effect from Grants to representation. A measurement from Grants to representation is the OLS equation (2) below.
- The correct equation to measure the arrow in red is the second stage of the “2SLQ” where the explanatory variable “Grant” is the *prediction* from equation (1).
- A confirmation of the argument is that if that the city’s feature to be “commercial” in the econometric sense defined by the proxies, has NO explanatory power in itself (separate from having received a grant) for representation. This is the meaning of the p-value not significant in Column 6 of Table 2 (see below).