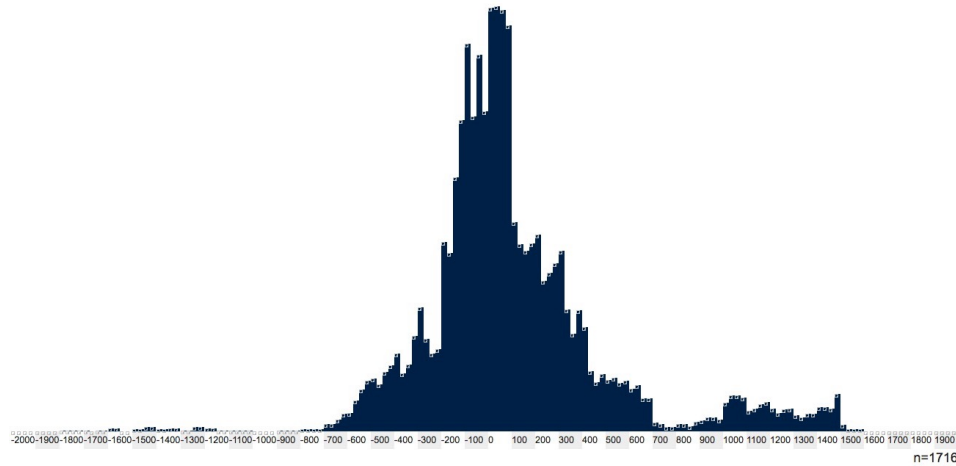


The decline of the denarius and crisis of the 3d century



After the Roman Empire (02/09)

Timeline: Shipwrecks Database



- Mediterranean is split North/South
- Divergence Europe /South
- Evidence in cities
- Western Europe
 - Parliaments
 - Three states ahead
 - Spain
 - England
 - France

800



1000



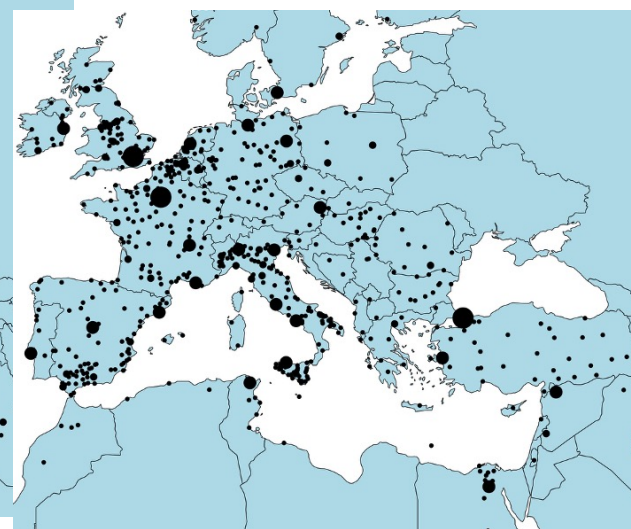
1200



1500



1800



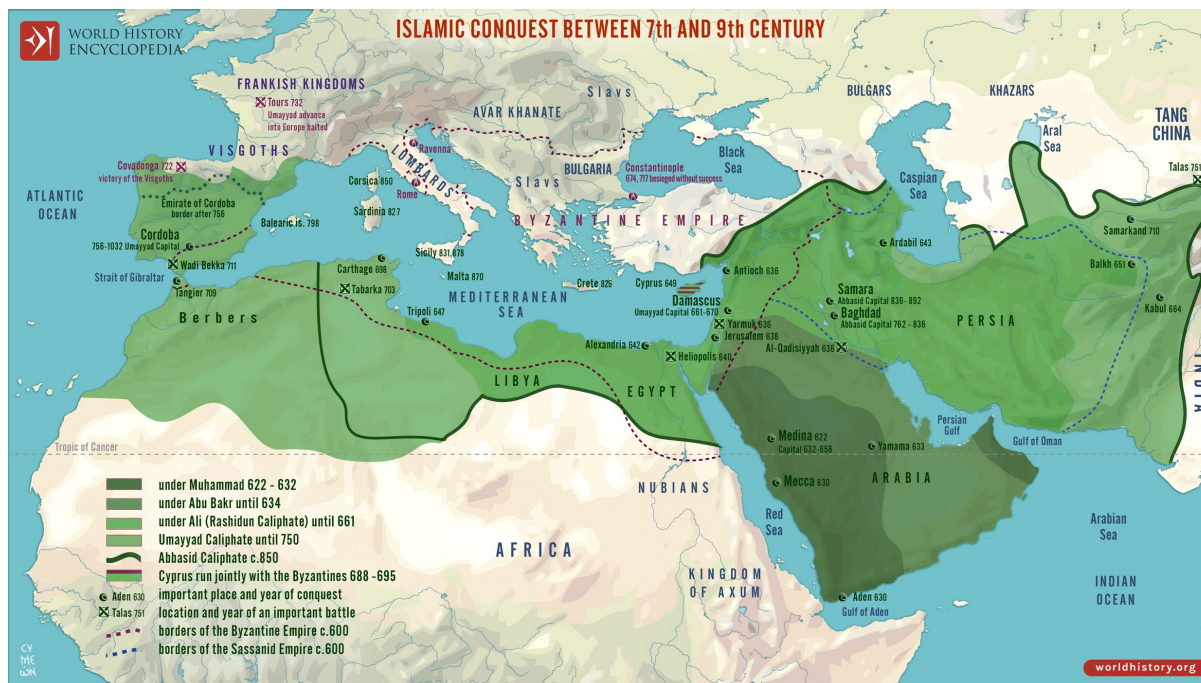
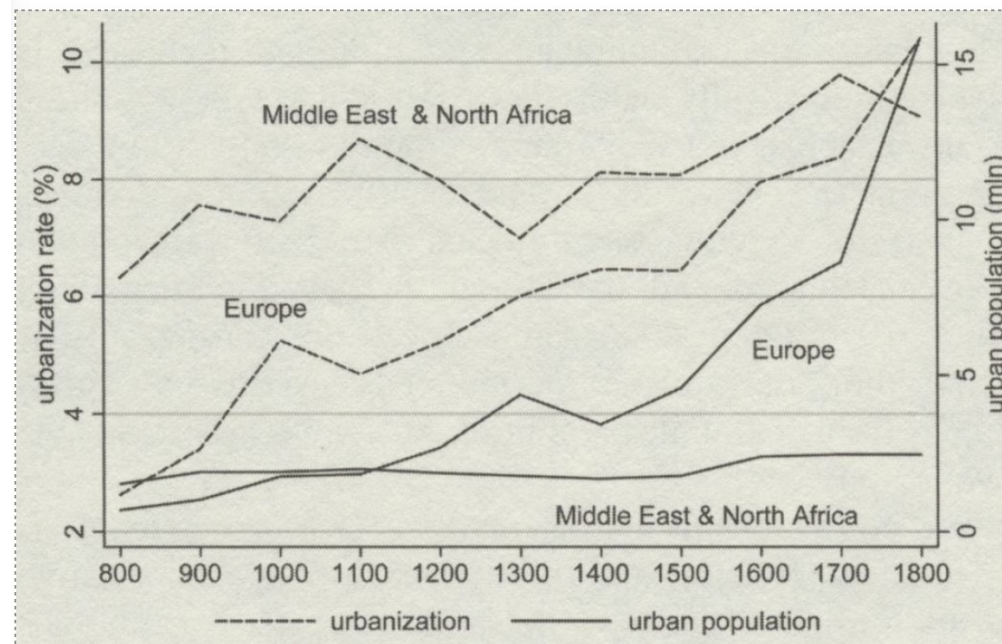


FIGURE 3.—URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN EUROPE AND THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

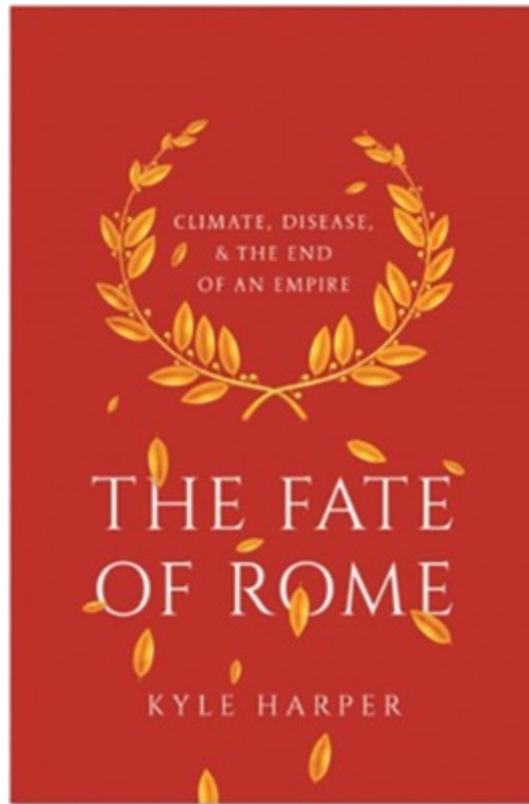


Introduction

- The relationship between political competition and development is a central question in Economics.
 - Concentration → strengthen government coordination and enforcement
 - Competition → constrains extractive governments, promote property rights and innovation
- The implications of political competition may vary and reflect shifts in economic factors

The European “intermediary period”

- End of the Roman Empire



The Fate of Rome: Climate, Disease, and the End of an Empire

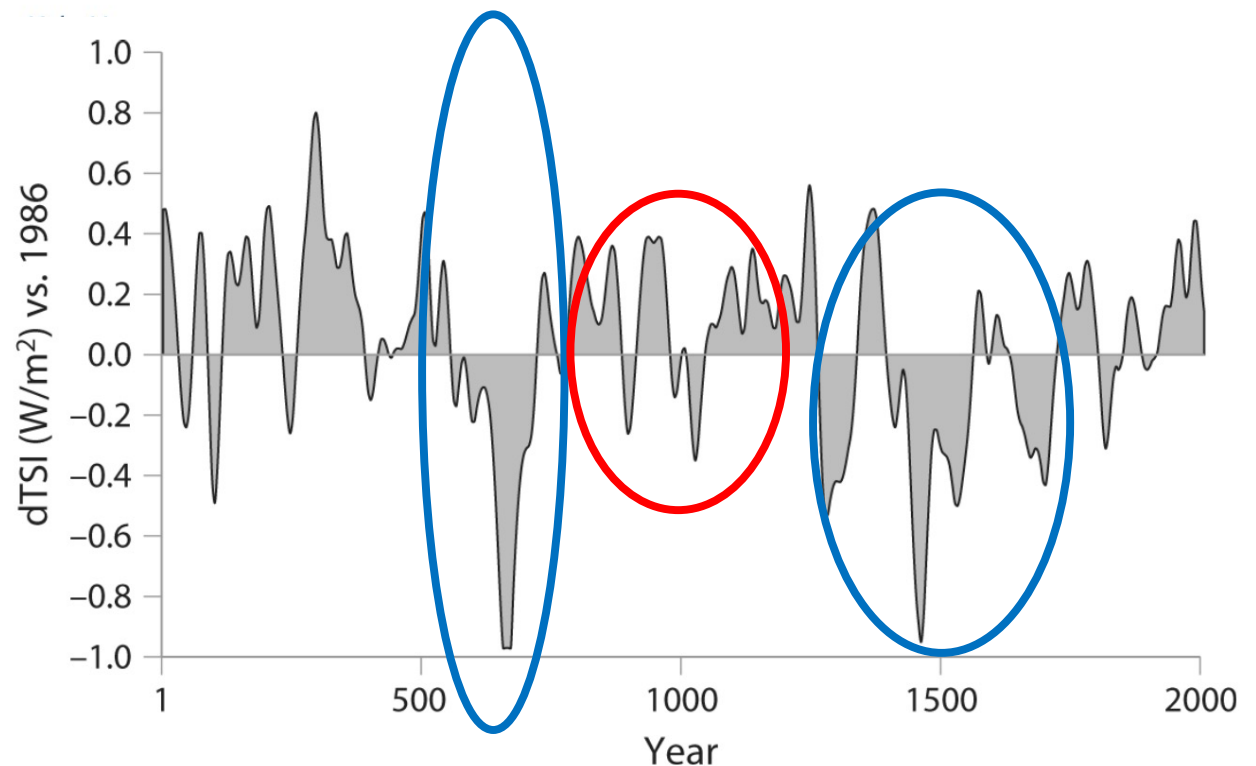


Figure 7.2. Change in Total Solar Irradiance v. 1986 (data from Steinhilber et al. 2009)

The Medieval Climate Anomaly

by Frédéric Saltré and Corey J. A. Bradshaw, *The Conversation*



As this reconstructed village

This Medieval period of **climate anomaly**, was as rise roughly between 750 (Anglo-Saxon Ages). The available evidence from various regions experienced temperature fluctuations during the period between

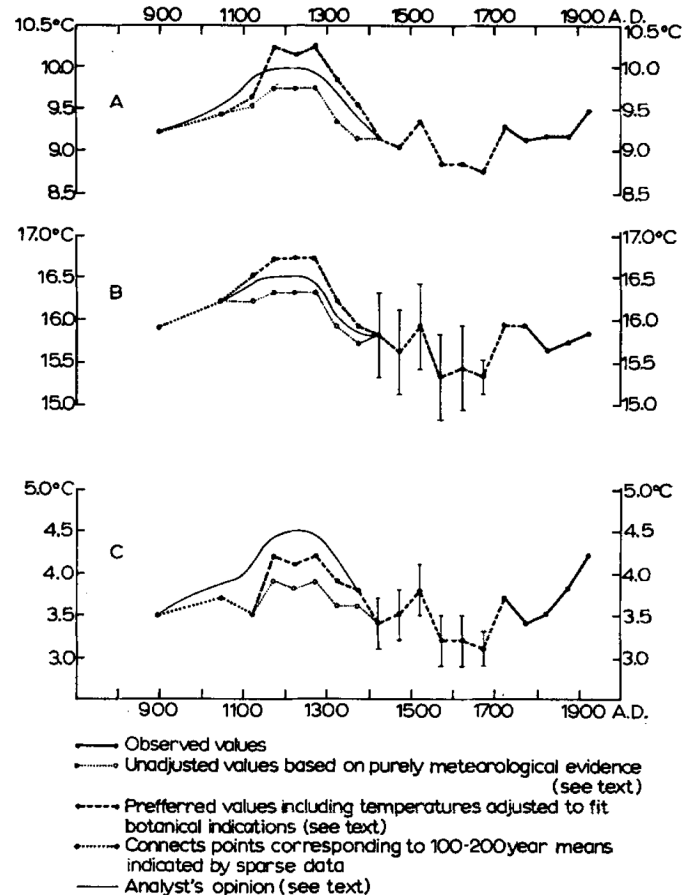
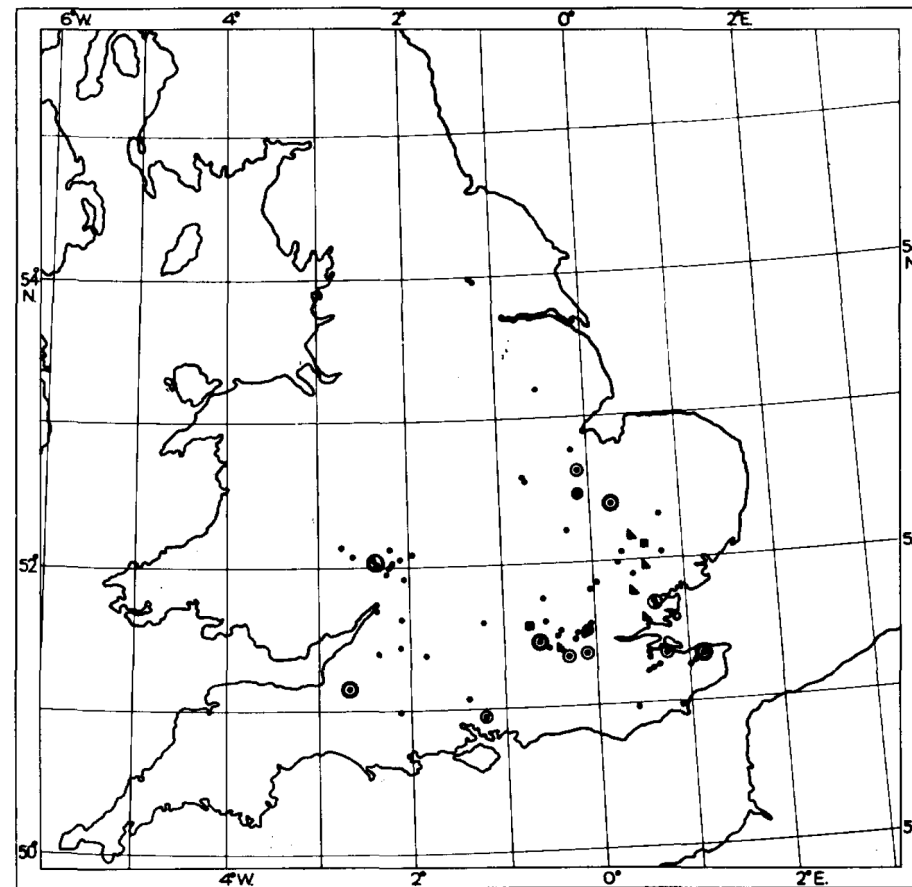


Fig.3. Temperatures (°C) prevailing in central England, 50-year averages. A: year; B: high summer (July and August), and C: winter (December, January and February). Observed values

Lam, H. H. (1965). "The Early Medieval Warm Epoch and its Sequel", *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology*, Elsevier, 13-37.

Vineyards in England

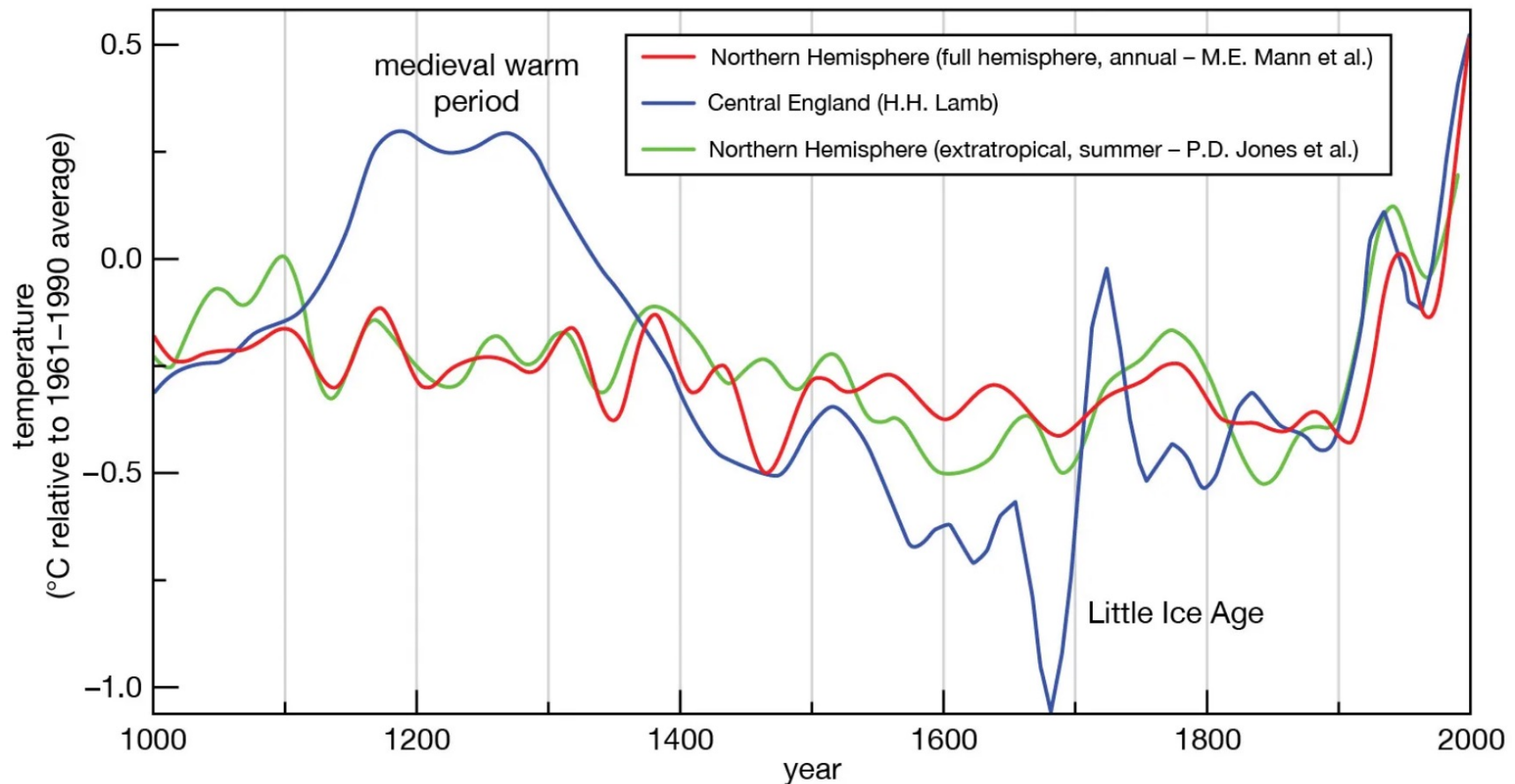


LEGEND

- Vineyard, usually 1-2 acres or size not known.
- ▲ Vineyard, 5-10 acres.
- Vineyard, over 10 acres.
- Denotes evidence of continuous operation for 30-100 years.
- ⊙ Denotes evidence of continuous operation for over 100 years.

Fig.6. English vineyards recorded between A.D. 1000 and 1300. Sources: CAMDEN, 1586; ELLIS, 1833; SIMOM, 1946; DARBY, 1952; HYAMS, 1953; ORDISH, 1953.

Estimated temperature variations for the Northern Hemisphere and central England (1000–2000 CE)



Sources: M.E. Mann et al., "Northern Hemisphere Temperatures During the Past Millennium: Inferences, Uncertainties, and Limitations," *Geophysical Research Letters*, 26:759–762 (1999); P.D. Jones et al., "High-resolution Palaeoclimatic Records for the Last Millennium: Interpretation, Integration, and Comparison with General Circulation Model Control Run Temperatures," *Holocene*, 8:477–483 (1998); H.H. Lamb, "The Early Medieval Warm Epoch and Its Sequel," *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology*, 1:13–37 (1965).

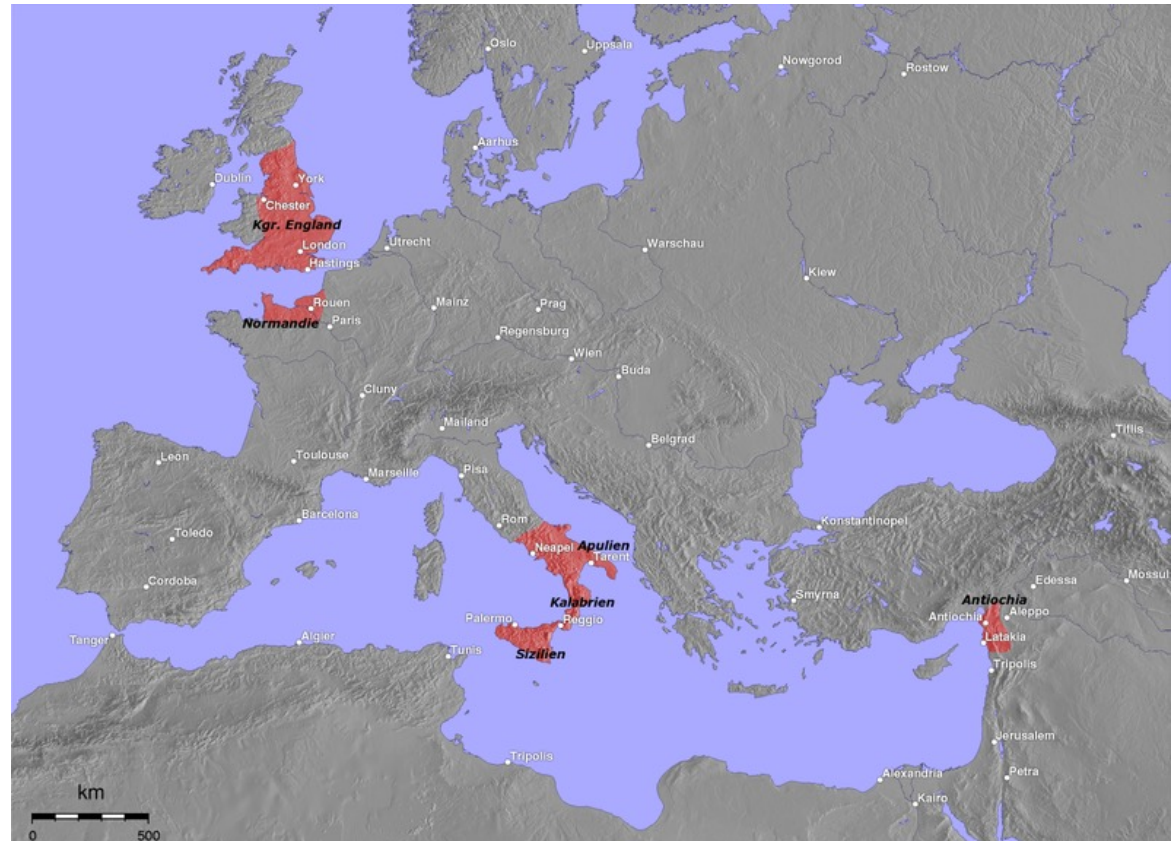
Long interval in the West (450-1000)

- End of travel and communication in the Mediterranean sea.
 - Travel by land is 30 times more expensive
 - Empire of



Interval (II)

- Invasion of “Normans” beginning around 900
- Main settlements:
 - Normandy
 - Sicily
- Normandy
 - Well organized
 - Best tax base until 18th century
 - Platform to launch the invasion of England (1066)



Review of overall expenditures:

- Change of technology used in armies:

- Roman

- Infantry

- MA:

- 1. cavalry

- 2. long bow

- 3. infantry

FULL-TIME SOLDIERS / 1000 POPULATION							
<i>Date</i>	<i>Roman</i>	<i>Byzantine</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Turkish</i>	<i>Spanish-Hapsburg</i>	<i>Scottish</i>
AD 1-350	6. to 10.						
550		7.5					
1071		2. ^a					
1200			[2.] ^{a b}				
1214				[1.] ^a			
1300			2. ^a				
1346				[0.5] ^a			
1347			[1.5] ^a				
1410-1450			2. ^a				
1460-1470			[1.5] ^a				
1480				0.9 ^a			
1500					[1.5] ^a		
1503						2. ^a	
1503-1525				2.-3. ^a			
1513			10.0 ^a				[8.] ^a
1536						4. ^a	
1544			10.0 ^a				
1547			[0.6] ^a				[6.] ^a
1557						3. ^a	
1560's				2. or 3. ^a			
1563			0.3 ^a				
1566					2. or 3.		
1585			0.3 ^a				
1591						4. or 5. ^a	
1592			2. ^a				
1599			4.6				

Geography

- Size is essential
- Three types
 - 1. Spain
 - Reconquista
 - No feudalism tied to land
 - Charters (fueros)
 - 2. England
 - Right size (~a French province)
 - Takeover by William I, like a “corporate” takeover. Particular type of feudalism
 - 3. France
 - Large country **and** stability of the society
 - In the North, textbook feudalism

The big picture: evolution of parliaments

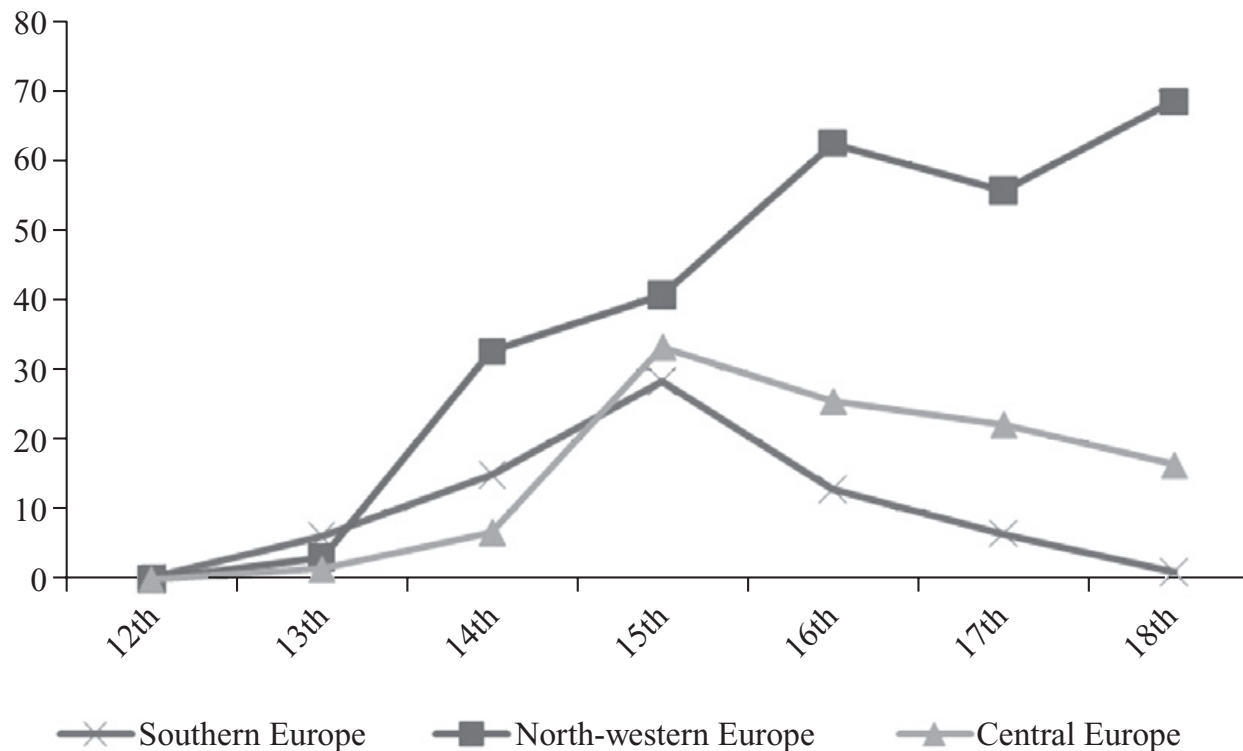


Figure 4. *Activity index of parliaments in three parts of Europe, twelfth to eighteenth centuries*

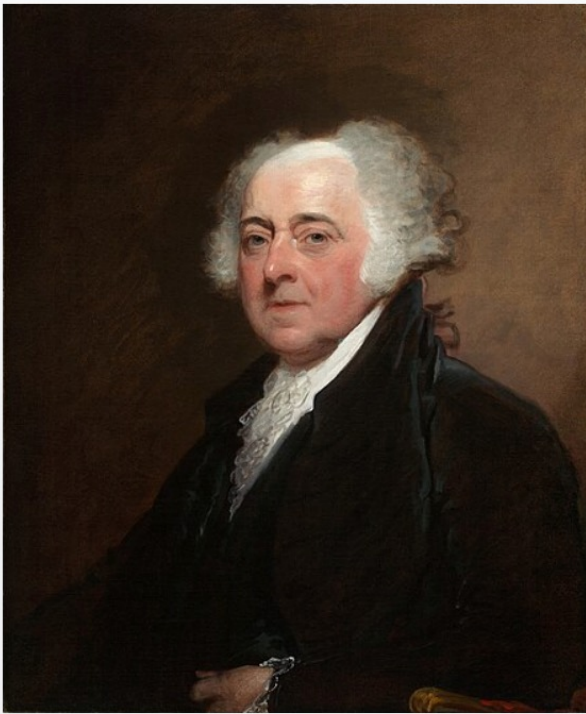
Recall: Athens in 430 BC (Thucydides, Bk 2, XV)

From very early times this had been more the case with the Athenians than with others. Under Cecrops and the first kings, down to the reign of Theseus Attica had always consisted of a number of independent townships, each with its own town-hall and magistrates. Except in times of danger the king at Athens was not consulted; in ordinary seasons they carried on their government and settled their affairs without his interference; sometimes even they waged war against him, as in the case of the Eleusinians with Eumolpus against Erechtheus.

[2] In Theseus, however, they had a king of equal intelligence and power; and one of the chief features in his organization of the country was to abolish the council chambers and magistrates of the petty cities, and to merge them in the single council-chamber and town-hall of the present capital. Individuals might still enjoy their private property just as before, but they were henceforth compelled to have only one political center, viz. Athens, which thus counted all the inhabitants of Attica among her citizens, so that when Theseus died he left a great state behind him. Indeed, from him dates the Synoecia, or Feast of Union; which is paid for by the state, and which the Athenians still keep in honor of the goddess

The travel of John Adams

- Travel with his sons (John Quincy, 12, and Charles, 19) to Paris, December 1779.
- Lands at Ferrol (trouble with the leaking ship)



2d president: 1797-1801





Another day's journey was "almost perpendicular"
(David Mc Cullough, p. 230)

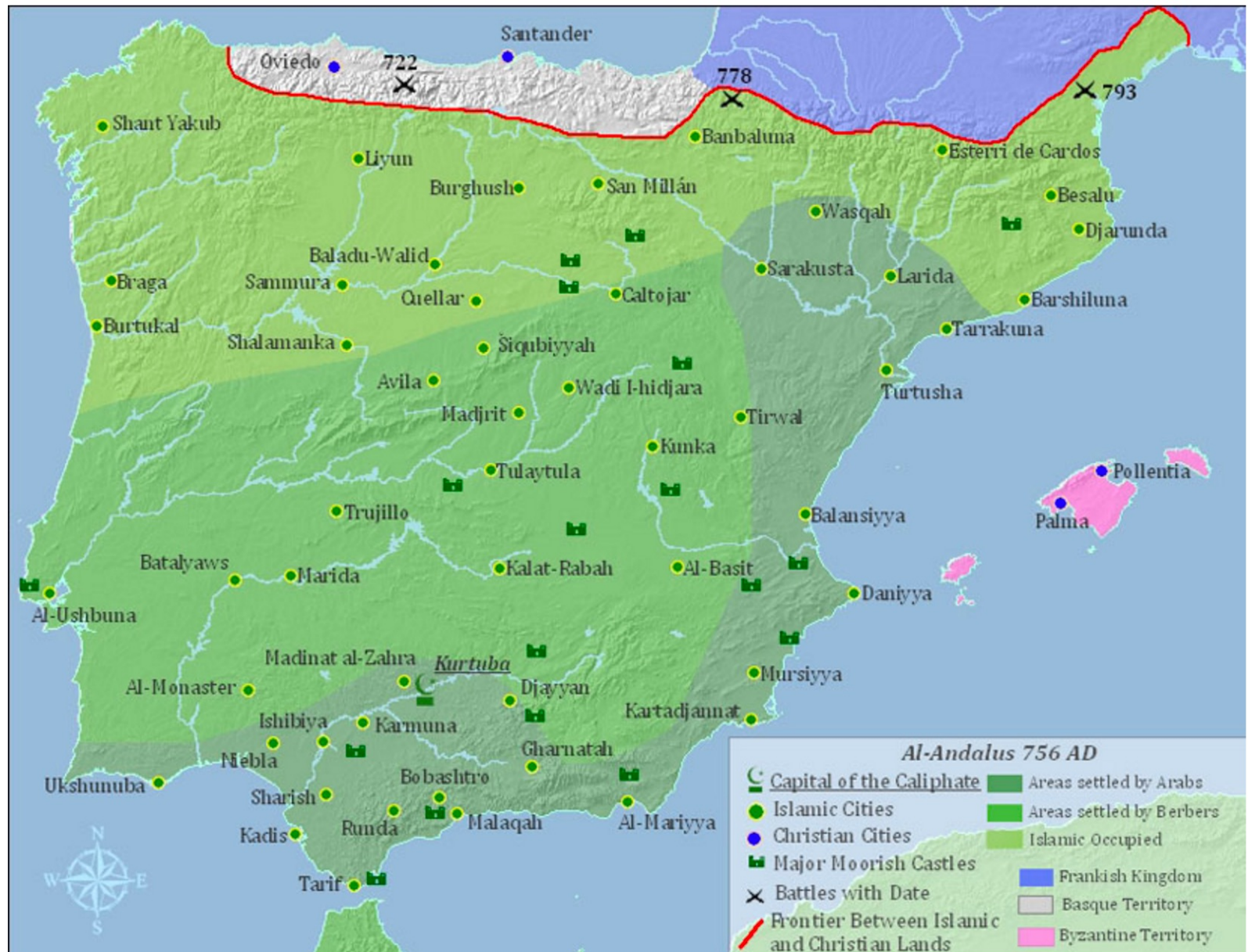
Letter from John Adams: geography

- In a research like this, after those people in Europe who have had the skill, courage, and fortune, to **preserve a voice in the government**, Biscay, in Spain, ought by no means to be omitted.
- While their neighbours have long since resigned all their pretensions into the hands of kings and priests, this extraordinary **people have preserved** their ancient language, genius, laws, **government**, and manners, without innovation, longer than any other nation of Europe.
- their love of liberty, and unconquerable aversion to a foreign servitude, made them retire, when invaded ... , into these **mountainous countries**, called by the ancients Cantabria.
- This natural formation of the country, which has rendered the march of armies impracticable, and the daring spirit of the inhabitants, have preserved their liberty.
- **In 1632, indeed, the court laid a duty upon salt: the inhabitants of Bilbao rose, and massacred all the officers appointed to collect it**, and all the officers of the grand admiral. Three thousand troops were sent to punish them for rebellion: these they fought, and totally defeated, driving most of them into the sea, which discouraged the court from pursuing their plan of taxation; and since that time the king has had no officer of any kind in the lordship, except his corregidor.
- Although the government is called a democracy, we cannot here find all authority collected into one center; there are, on the contrary, as many distinct governments as there are cities

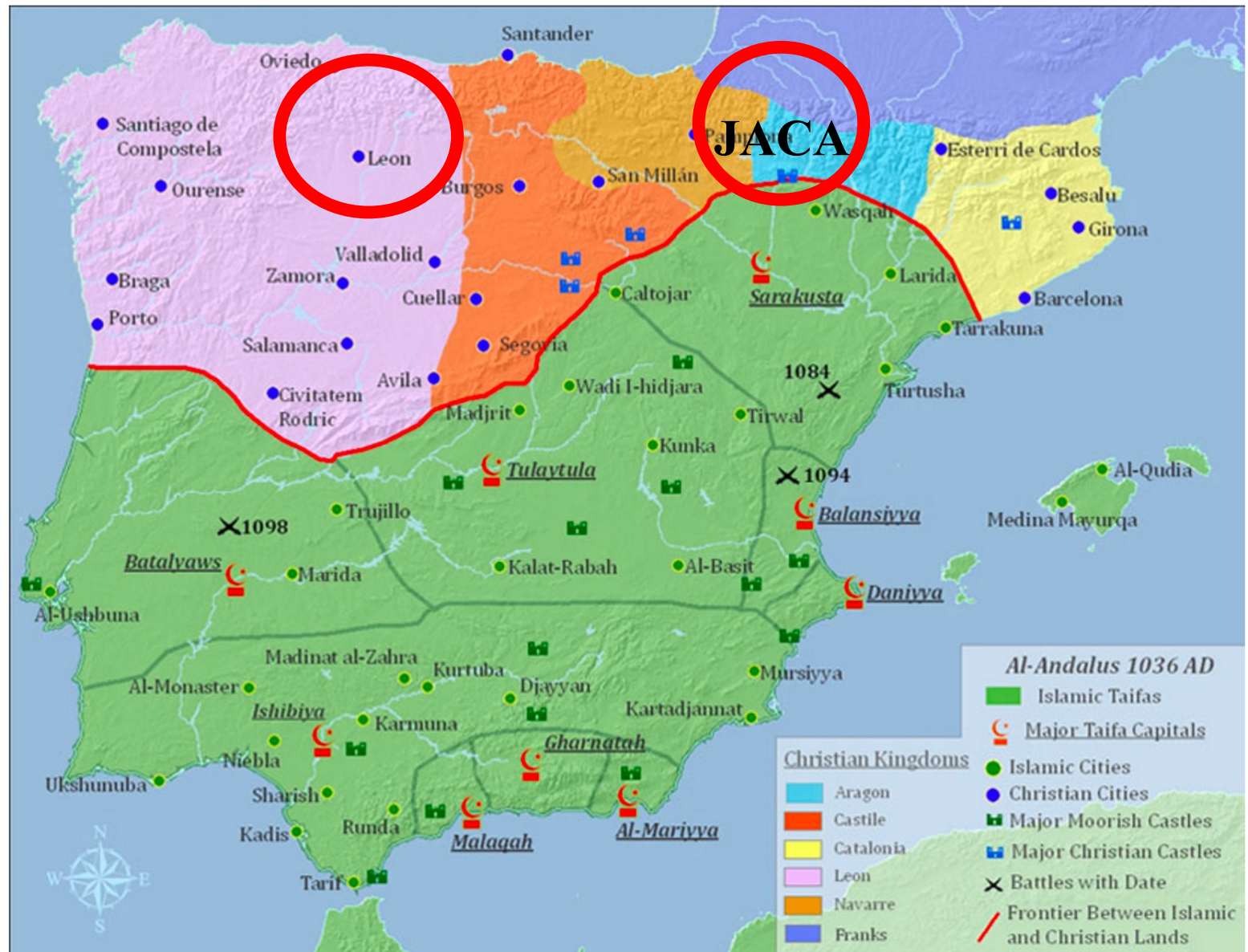
Spain: the “Reconquista”

- Rapid push of the Muslims 711-732
- Gradual and slow process moving south 1000-1492.
- Unique setting:
 - New territories (not totally unlike new territories in N. America)
 - Charters for free peasants
 - Charters for cities: *fueros*
 - Incentive to populate new areas during the Reconquista

Spain in 756



Spain in 1036



Fueros (charters)

- From the latin “forum” (public)
- Law rests to a large extent on tradition. Fueros put traditions on paper, making them “common knowledge).
- Fueros de León (**1017**)
 - 48 precepts
 - 20 general rules for the kingdom
 - 28 additional for the city of León (the new capital)
 - Regulates the peaceful possession of property by the Church. It also seeks to protect its members, both secular and regular clergy, confirming their judicial authority and direct authority of the bishop.
 - Some judicial autonomy, and minimum legal guarantees.
 - Relationship between king and people. Protection of people and property. This will be a major innovation.
 - Mention of marriage, protecting the woman and her assets. It specifies the right of the woman to inherit.
 - Obligation to pay taxes to the monarch.
 - Obligation to go to the boon, that is, to the call of war, except for the recently married gentlemen, because they had to father a son.

Fuero of Jaca (~ 1077)

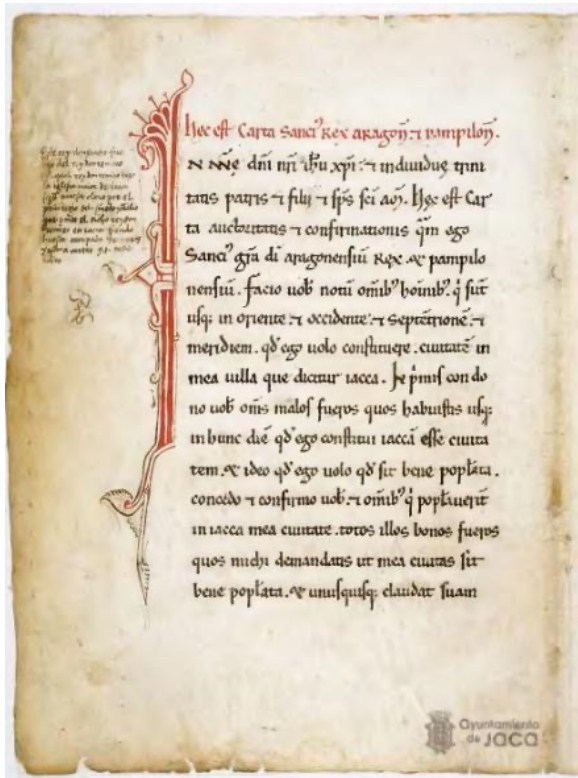


Paths to Santiago de Compostela



The town of Jaca

Fuero of Jaca (~ 1077)



King:

“I have decided to make Jaca a city. And, therefore, since I want it to be properly populated, I grant to all the inhabitants of Jaca, my city, all the good fueros that you ask me, so that my city is conveniently populated and that each enclose his goods according to their possibilities.”

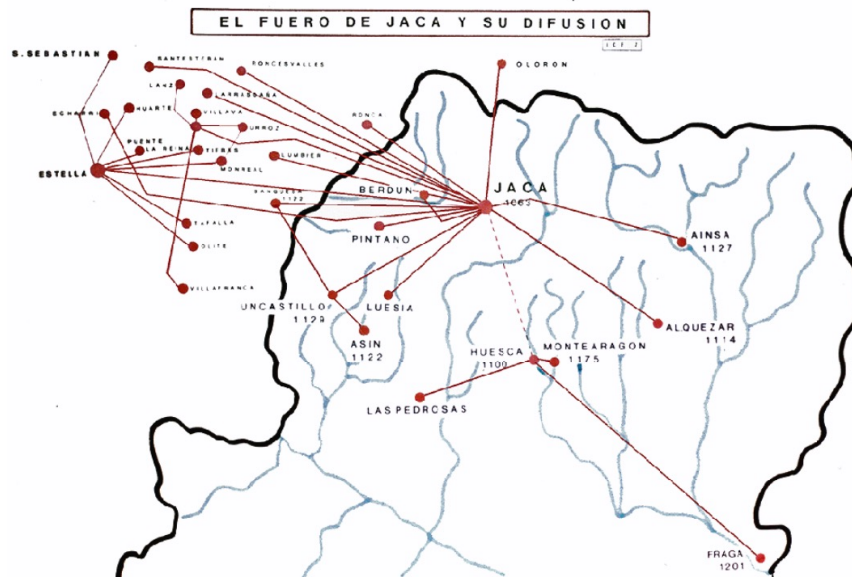


Figure 1.1: The diffusion of the *fueros*

Cortes of Aragon (1188, 1202, 1208)

- Cortes of Aragon (Northern Spain): 1188, 1202, 1208
- **Test:** non cleric, non noble participating
 - Representation of the three orders: Church, Nobility, **Cities.**
- Later, assemblies where the main agenda was the collection of taxes

The following text is extracted from O'Callaghan :

There were three principal reasons why the kings of León and Castile summoned representatives of the towns to the royal court. First, by virtue of their control of vast expanses of territory equivalent in size to the counties of France or the shires of England, the towns were major elements in the administrative structure. Second, the king had need of the urban militias for the conquest and defense of lands beyond the Tagus river in the twelfth century and beyond the Guadalquivir in the thirteenth. Once the frontier was stabilized, these contingents were still needed to guard against the threat of Granada and Morocco in the late thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Third, as ordinary royal revenues no longer sufficed to meet the needs of both war and civil administration, the crown discovered that the growing wealth of the towns, derived in part from booty taken in war, was a valuable resource that could be tapped.

Evolution in the following centuries

- Strong tradition
- In the 16th century, the *Cortes* represent the main cities of the realm:
 - 2 delegates for each city
 - From 1536 on, Church and nobility don't participate anymore.
 - Main issue of discussion: taxation

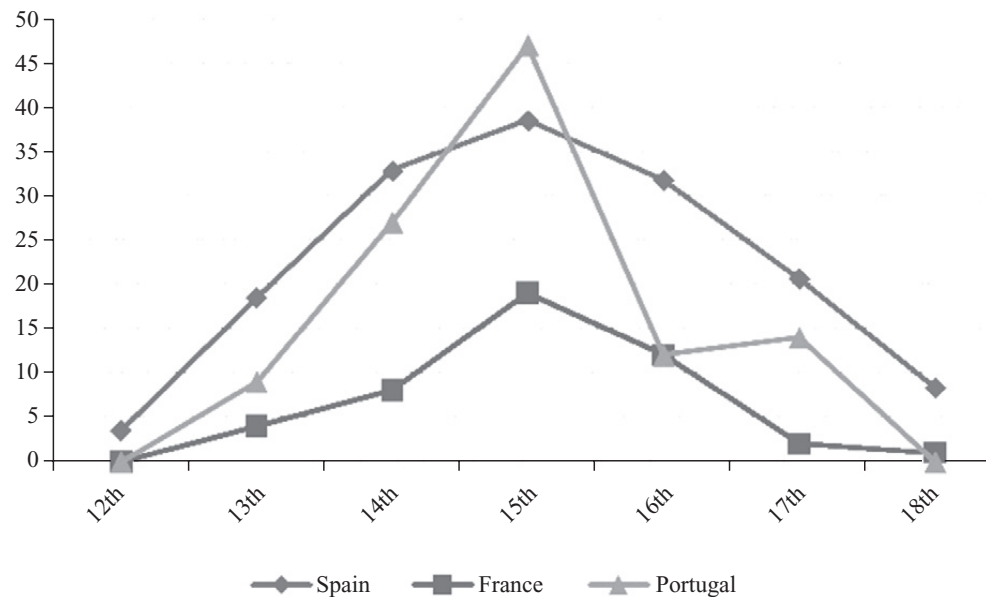


Figure 1. *Activity index of parliaments in Spain, France, and Portugal, twelfth to eighteenth centuries*