Medieval Education - Universities

Le College de Sorbonne fut fondé en 1245 par Robert Sorbon: S.t Louis en augmenta ensuite les revenus et il a été magnifiquement rebati ainsi que son Eglise l'An 1642 sur les desseins de M.r le Mercier aux dépens du Cardinal Duc de Richelieu. Le tombeau de ce Ministre, execute par le fameux Girardon digne de la curiosité des connoisseurs et fait un des principaux ornemens de l'Eglise.

Paris chez JOMBERT rue Dauphine 51.

Describe the situation in the field of learning and education after the fall of Rome. What was it like? (1)

* ROMAN TIMES – most noble kids were educated **before the age of 14**

* after 476 – most SCHOOLS WERE CLOSED DOWN

* education was directed towards religion

* vast majority of people uneducated (consequences?)
* common language – LATIN (like English today)

* monastic or palace schools

How did the teaching change?

* students at monastic schools often became monks
* worked by writing books and preserving Greek and Roman texts
* most politicians and rulers ascended to power by warfare and inheritance rather than education
* most elite fighting troops were educated (reading, writing and practical skills

peasants remained uneducated because of lack of finances – TOO EXPENSIVE

Charlemagne (A)

To effectively rule his kingdom, and to successfully convert people to Christianity, Charlemagne wanted his officials to be able to read and write. If he sent them a note, giving them some instruction, he wanted to make sure they could read it.

To accomplish this, he turned his own palace into a center for learning. Scholars came from all over Europe to teach in the palace school.

Charlemagne knew how to read, but he did not know how to write. He attempted to learn, but his hands were too scared from battle to write legibly. Charlemagne tried to talk other nobles into joining him in his educational pursuits, but they were quite resistant. It was not the Frankish way. The Frankish nobles thought reading and writing was a waste of time. They were warriors.

Charlemagne (B)

Preservation: Charlemagne gave many of his scholars the job of copying all the old manuscripts into Latin by hand. This preserved much knowledge. All books in the middle ages were written by hand. All books were written to glorify religion. Each page was beautifully designed. Some pages were "illuminated" with a cover of gold.

These books are known as illuminated manuscripts. The art of illuminating manuscripts continued for many hundreds of years.

SCRIPTORIUM

Carolingian illuminated manuscript (so-called Utrecht Psalter, 9th cent.)

STUDENT'S BOOKS (2)

* EXTREMELY EXPENSIVE

* TEACHER DICTATED FROM A BOOK AND THE
   STUDENTS COPIED THE TEXTS

* courses offered according to books

e.g.   Porphyry's Introduction to Aristotelian logic
       books of the Bible
       Cicero's books for the study of rhetoric
       Donatus's Ars Grammatica (grammar)

TAKING NOTES IN THE MIDDLE AGES (3)

* WRITING TOOLS – BONE OR IVORY STYLUS

* WOODEN TABLETS – COATED WITH WAX

* also PARCHMENT, QUILL PEN, INK

CHARLEMAGNE'S REFORMS (4)

* he ordered all bishops to start school at each cathedral

* started a palace school for his family and court

* invited Alcuin of York to reorganize the system of
  education

* some bishops evidently ignored Charlemagne's orders

Alcuin of York – medieval scholar

* English scholar, philosopher, poet (740-804)

* bishop of York and then abbot of St. Martin's monastery in Tours (Frankish Empire)

* he taught the king himself, his sons and relatives

* there were a number of other famous scholars that gathered around him

What types of schools did exist?

* elementary/song schools – Latin hymns, sometimes grammar

* monastic schools (restricted admission to those who wanted to work within the church), sometimes taught local poor boys

* grammar schools (usually part of a cathedral school)
 – bishops ordered to support at least one teacher

* universities – schools of higher education

Universitas – what does it mean? (5)

* the English word „university" is derived from the Latin word „universitas" - which means „guild"

* first universities were corporations of teachers and students that reminded the structure of a merchant or craft guilds

How did universities develop? (6,7)

e.g. Paris

* Philip Augustus, French king, granted the cathedral school in Paris privileged status in 1200AD

* pope acknowledged the importance of such decision in a papal decree

* the university teachers were given the right to confer degrees – Bachelor, Master

* students were required to write a „masterpiece" in the same way as apprentices were required to produce a „master" work

Scholasticism

* scholasticism is a way of looking at the world and man's relationship with God

* scholasticism is also a method of teaching and approaching life's questions

- scholastic philosophers tried to find a way to reconcile REASON (rozum, logické myšlení) and FAITH (víra)
- ALSO to support by reason the core teachings of the church

Thomas Aquinas – a scholastic (8)

* Italian dominican monk, writer, philosopher

* regarded by the Church as one of the greatest
  theologians

* wrote Summa Theologica – it's compilation of
  theological teachings of the time (on God's existence,
  Creation of Man, Man's Purpose, Christ, the
  Sacraments, etc.)
* studied in Naples, Paris, where he later taught

Abélard and Heloise

- **Pierre Abélard**

- **A new method SIC ET NON (yes and no)**

- **QUESTION is asked first (e.g. IS GOD ETERNAL?)**

- **arguments FOR and AGAINST**

- **a SUMMARY (answer)**

- **Also called <u>DISPUTATION</u>**

What is Sorbonne?

* a college – a group of students living together for protection and convenience of getting food and lodging

* College of Sorbonne – one of the first colleges of the University of Paris, founded in 1257 by Robert de Sorbonne

* often used as a synonym for the Faculty of Theology

Oldest universities in Europe

Bologna - 1088

Paris – 1150

Oxford – 1167

Cambridge – 1209

Salamanca, Padua, Montpellier, Toulouse, Orleans, etc.

Prague – 1348 (during the reign of Charles IV.)

What did the students study? (9)

* TRIVIUM

GRAMMAR

RHETORIC

LOGIC (DIALECTICS)

* QUADRIVIUM

ARITHMETIC

GEOMETRY

ASTRONOMY

MUSIC

I.E. 7 LIBERAL ARTS, TAUGHT IN LATIN

4 faculties

ARTISTIC (liberal arts)

MEDICINE

LAW

THEOLOGY