Peasants, Wars and Lots of Treaties. The Medieval Swiss Confederation III

Dr. phil. Heinrich Speich MAS

Questions on the lecture of 30.09.2022 ?

1. Short presentations of further battles   30'

3. How it all began: the early middle ages   30'

4. Abbeys, lords, peasants and towns   60'

5. Break

6. Exercise: The Federal Charter of 1291   45'

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3. Alliance, agreement, contract, treaty, friendship and combourgeoisie: The art of contracting.

Exercise: bilateral alliances between Bern and Fribourg

Dr. phil. Heinrich Speich MAS

Content: 04.11.2022

1. Alliance, agreement, contract, treaty, friendship and combourgeoisie — 40'

2. The long 14th c.: from regional «*Landfrieden*» to the «Swiss Confederation» (1350 – 1450) — 40'

3. Case study 1: The «Habsburg issue» — 20'

4. Break

5. Case study 2: «Bilateral alliances BE-FR» — 30'

6. Preparation of the exam / research questions — 30'

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1. Alliance, agreement, contract, treaty, friendship and combourgeoisie

1. Mapping alliances

2. Alliance practice

3. Alliance types

4. Conclusions

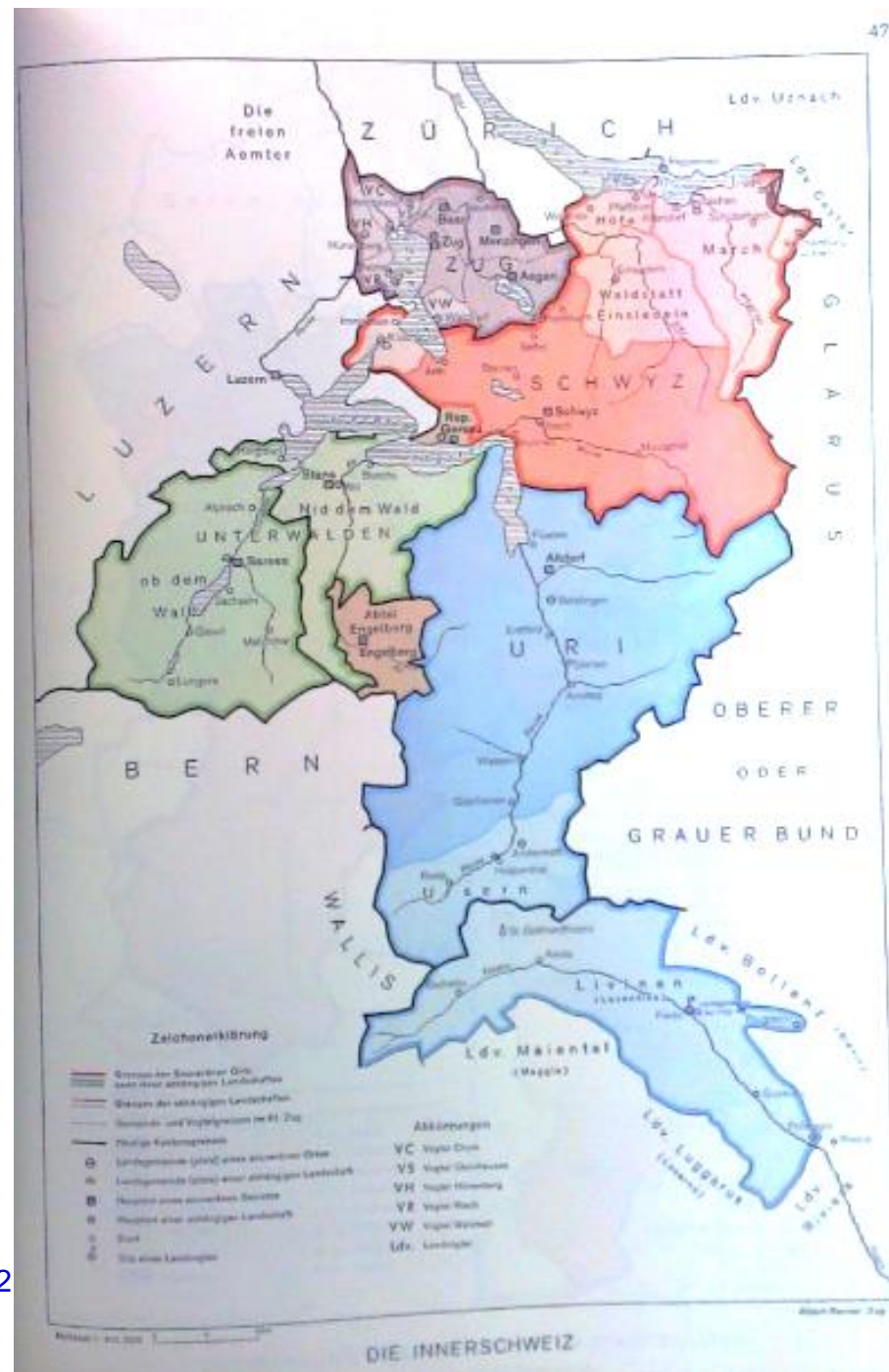MUNI
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Mapping alliances
15./17. c.

Mapping alliances

18./19. c.

Mapping alliances

20. c.

Hektor Ammann / Karl Schib (ed.): *Historischer Atlas der Schweiz/Atlas Historique de la Suisse/Atlante Storico della Svizzera*, Aarau 1951.

Nadir Weber, Philippe Rogger: *Unbekannte inmitten Europa. Zur aussenpolitischen Kultur der frühneuzeitlichen Eidgenossenschaft*, in: Rogger/Weber, Beobachten, Vernetzen, Verhandeln, Itinera 45 (2018), p. 22.

Andreas Würgler: *Eidgenossenschaft*, Article in: Historisches Lexikon der Schweiz (2012), Eidgenossenschaft (hls-dhs-dss.ch)
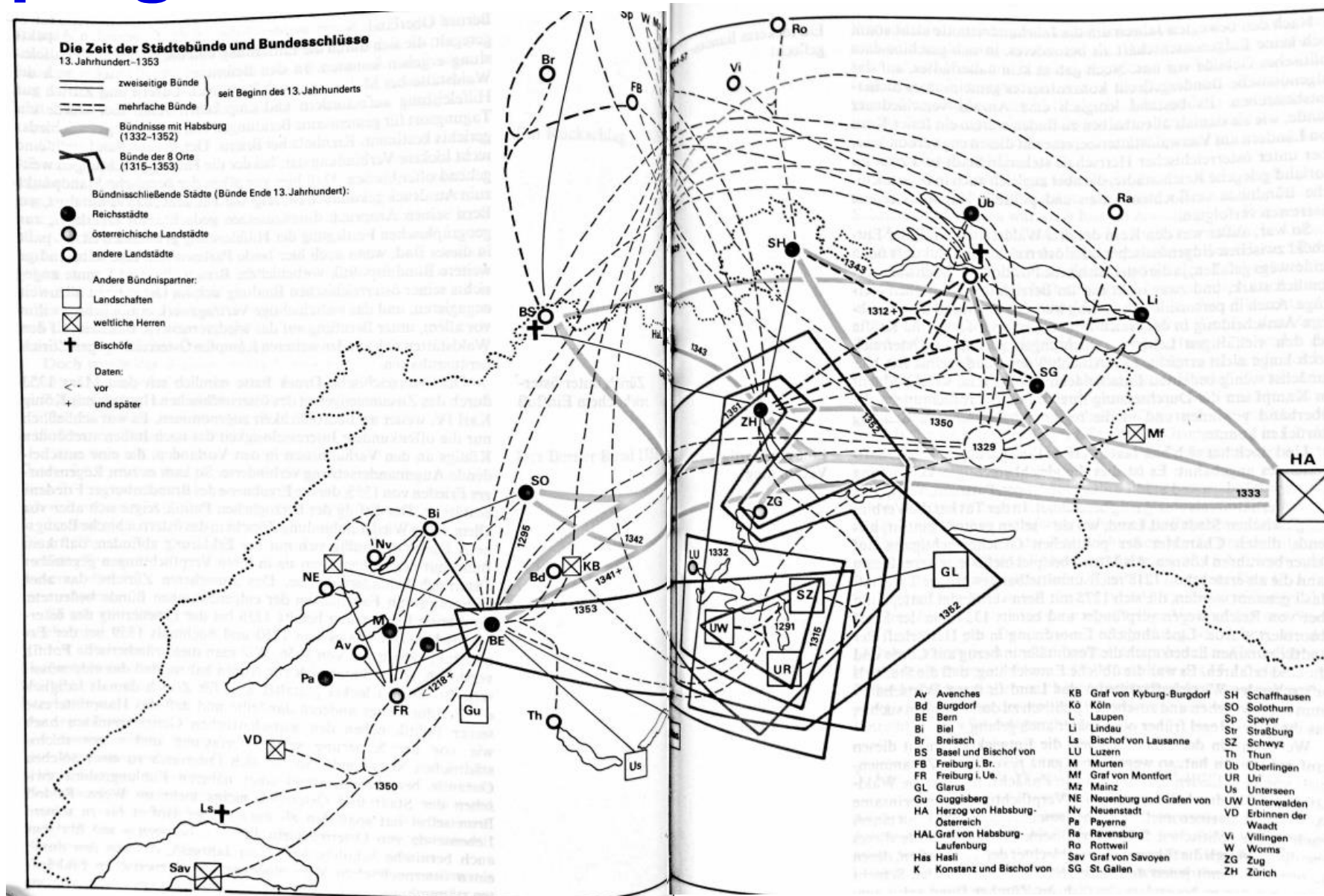
Mapping alliances

Hektor Ammann / Karl Schib (ed.):
Historischer Atlas der Schweiz/Atlas
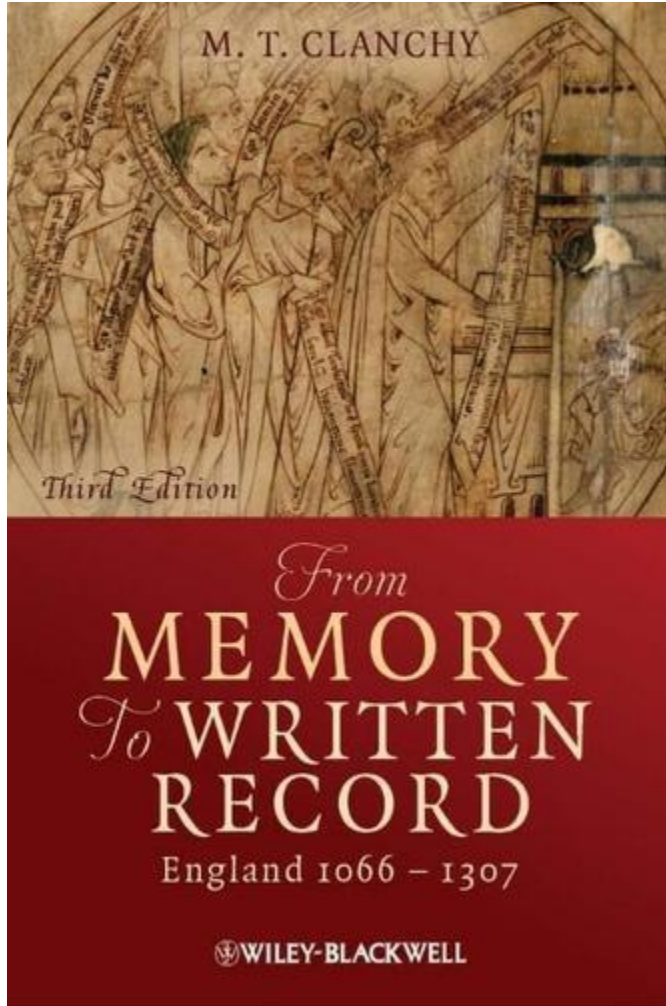Historique de la Suisse/Atlante
Storico della Svizzera, Aarau 1951.

Mapping alliances

Die Zeit der Städtebünde und Bundesschlüsse
13. Jahrhundert–1353

Guy P. Marchal, Die Ursprünge der Unabhängig-keit (401-1394), in: Ulrich im Hof et al. (ed.), Geschichte der Schweiz und der Schweizer, p. 186/187.
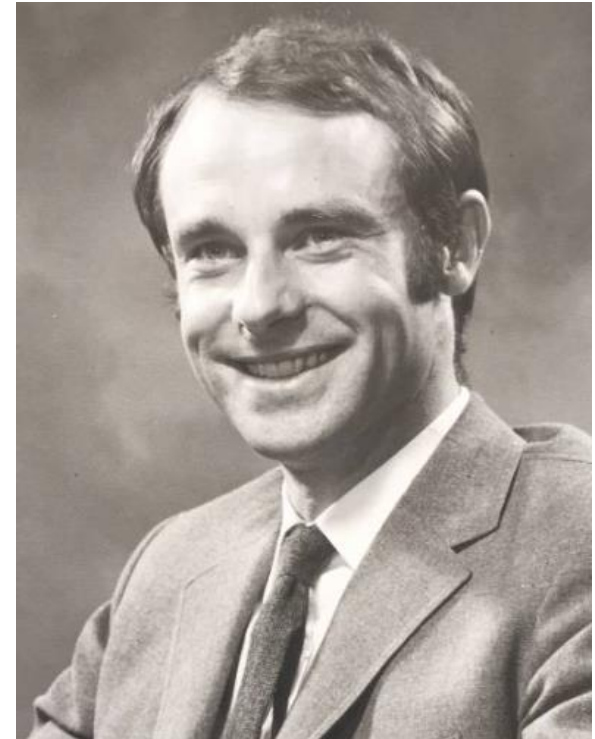
Mapping alliances

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Excursus: from memory to written record

M. T. CLANCHY

Third Edition

From MEMORY *To* WRITTEN RECORD

England 1066 – 1307

WILEY-BLACKWELL

Michael T. Clanchy, From Memory to Written Record. England 1066-1307, Oxford 1979 (3rd ed. 2013).

Activities with texts:
- Making
- Using
- Keeping

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Alliance practice

The contract is discussed by the city council in the town-hall. It is subject to negotiations and compromises

The agreed text is written down in a draft-paper (Nottel)

Luzern, Korporation Luzern / Eidgenössische Chronik des Luzerners Diebold Schilling, p. 251: Der Stadtschreiber von Luzern liest den Boten von Freiburg und Solothurn die besiegelte Bundesurkunde mit Luzern, Bern und Zürich vor (1477)

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Alliance practice

The contract is read aloud to the public

The public (men over 14) is swearing to follow the content

Luzern, Korporation Luzern / Eidgenössische Chronik des Luzerners Diebold Schilling, p. 25: the oath of Lucerne 1332.

14

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Alliance practice

Fribourg, AEF, bourses d'archive N° 5, bearing the combourgeoisie with the count of Neuchâtel of 1294

bag for storing a charter in the archive (1587 for the charter of 1294, resp. 1343)

15

Contract type: Federal pact

Bilateral Pact with confederate allies

- Status of contracting partners
- Military assistance (no limits)
- Jurisdiciton and Arbitration
- Defined help-area

Schwyz, StASZ HA II 100. Luzerner Bund 1332

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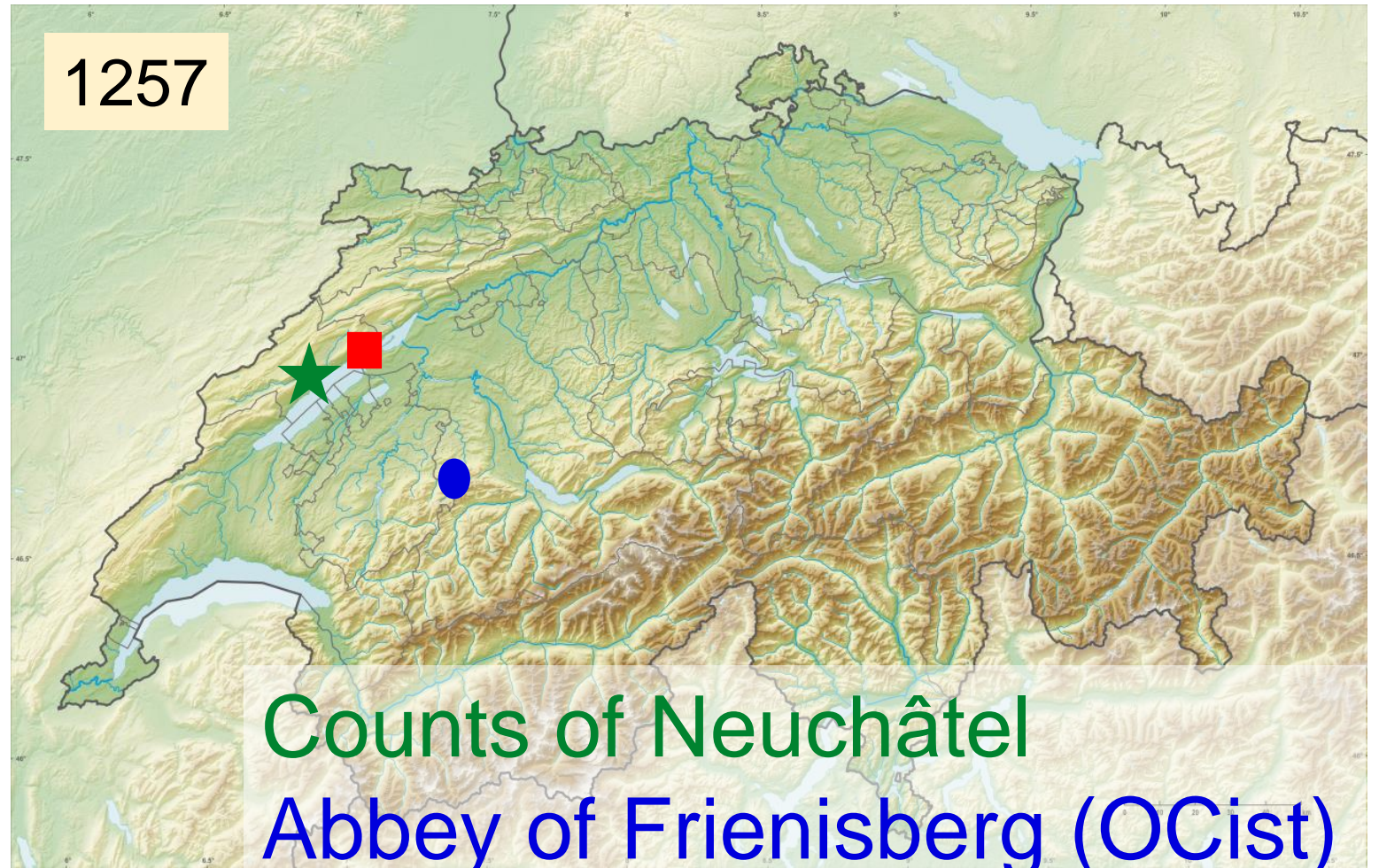# Contract type: Burgrecht / Combourgeoisie

- Contracted naturalisation under conditions (basic idea)

- Political contract / alliance

- Enforced protection

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Contract type: Burgrecht / Combourgeoisie

Contracted naturalisation under conditions:

1. Reservations and aid commitments
2. Fiscal provisions (taxation)
3. Delimitation of the legal districts
4. Arbitration
5. Duration and renewal

- Military levy
- Access to urban market and credit business

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Contract type: Burgrecht / Combourgeoisie

1257

Counts of Neuchâtel
Abbey of Frienisberg (OCist)
Town: Neuveville de la tour de Nugerol

Contract type: Burgrecht / Combourgeoisie

Bern, StABE, C1a Fach Aarberg (1257.03.25), Rudolf
of Neuchâtel gives the abbey of
Frienisberg Burgrecht
in the town of Neuveville de la Tour
de Nugerol

(…) that they may build a house there, and have the rights of *Burgensie*, with all the pertaining rights and liberties (…)

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Contract type: Burgrecht / Combourgeoisie

Bern, StABE, C1a Fach Aarberg
(1257.03.25), Rudolf
of Neuchâtel gives the abbey of
Frienisberg Burgrecht
in the town of Neuveville de la Tour
de Nugerol

Noverint presentes ac posteri, quod nos Bertoldus comes Novicastri et Rodolfus fdius noster, pro remedio animarum nostrarum et omnium parentum nostrorum, contulimus libere et absolute aream unam sive fundum in Villanova prope turrim de Nugerols viris religiosis . . abbati et conventui de Frinisperc, Cisterciensis ordinis, ut ibidem domum construant et jus habeant burgensie cum omni libertate et juribus universis, ita quod ab omnibus serviciis, talliis, exactionibus et vexationibus liberi sint ipsi et domus eorum penitus et quitati, sicut ordo ipsorum habere libere consuevit in aliis villis, civitatibus et castellis domos suas, excepto si seculares in eadem domo commorentur, quod illi sicut ceteri burgenses vigiles pro se habeant, tamen sine dampno domus; (...)

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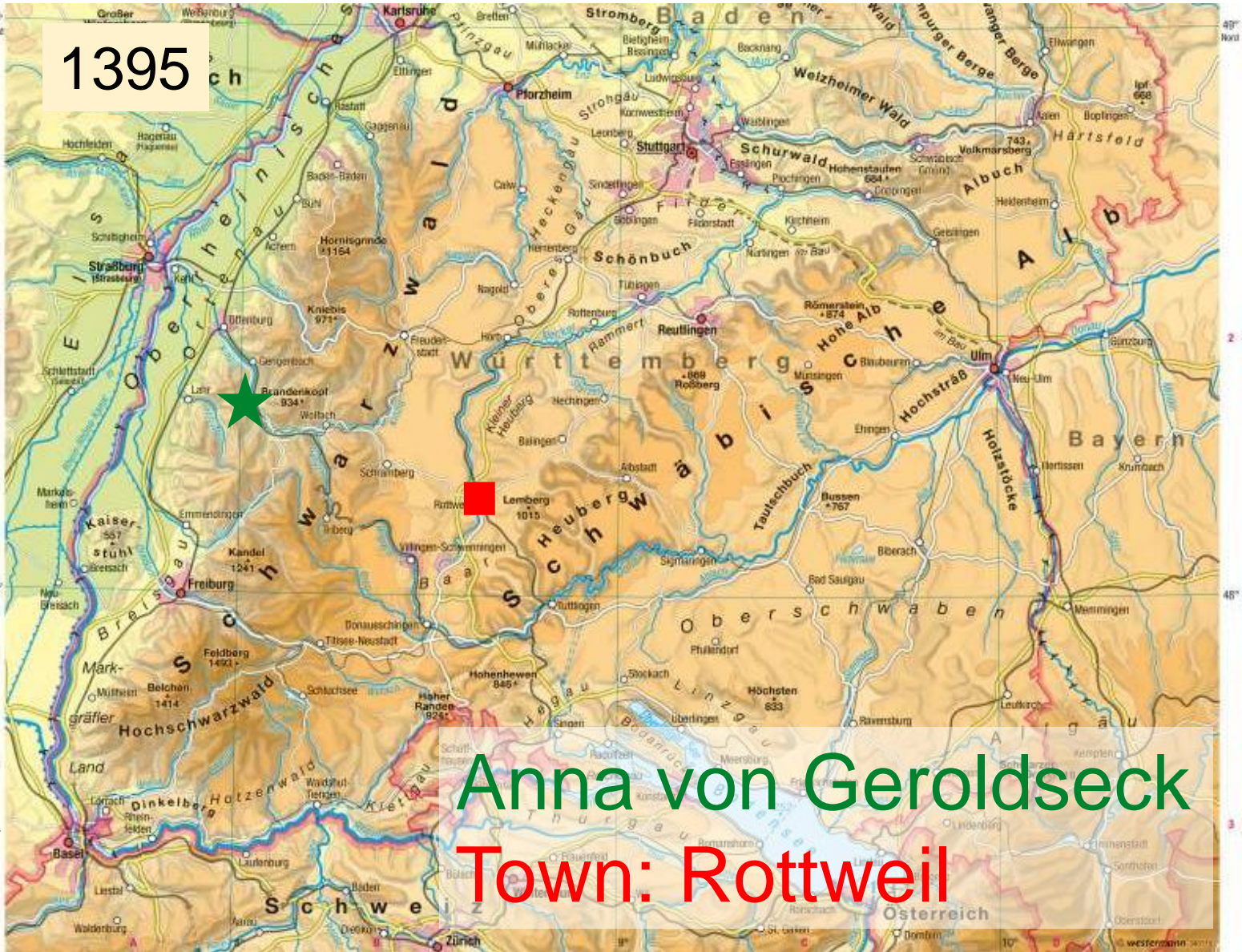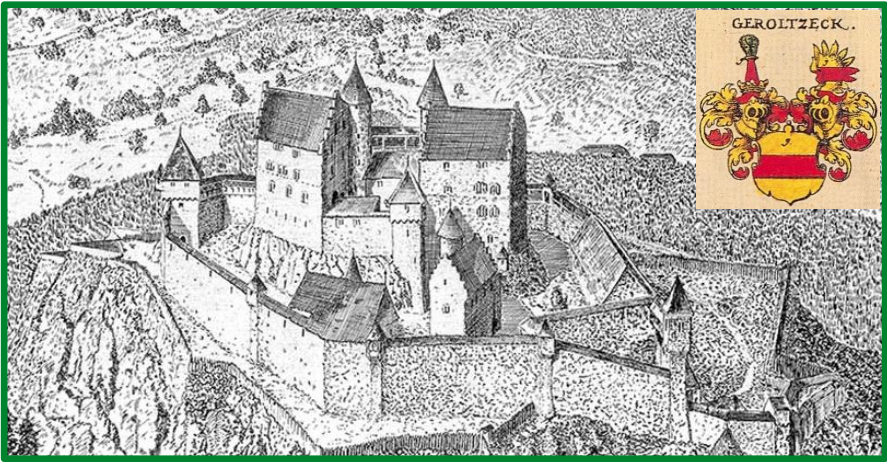
Contract type: Burgrecht / Combourgeoisie

1296

Boniface de Challant, Bishop of Sion

Town: Berne
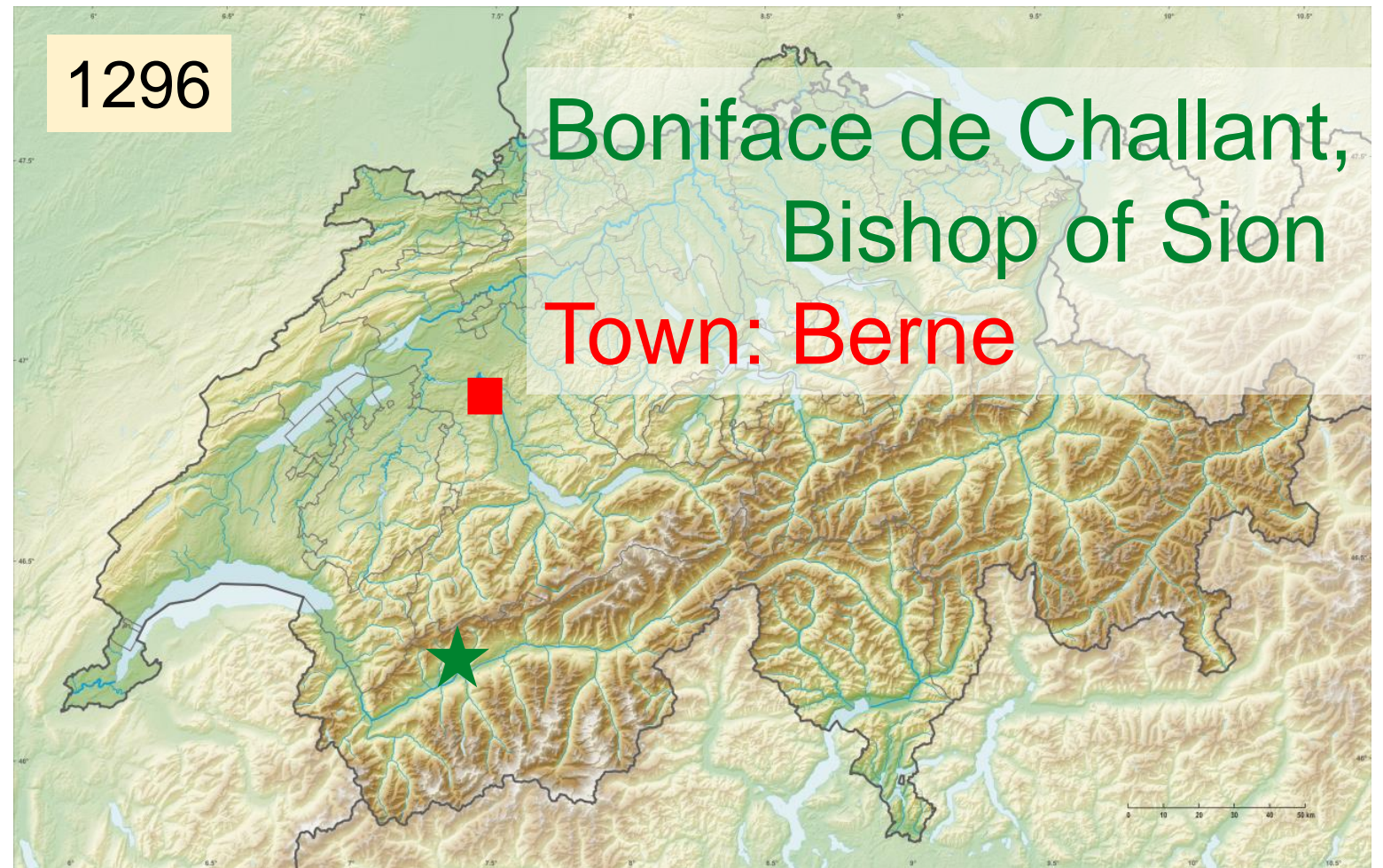
Conflict between the bishop and nobles in the upper Vallesian and Bernese valleys

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Contract type: Burgrecht / Combourgeoisie

Nos Bonefacius, divina permissione Seduneusis episcopus, Josselmus comes de Vispo et universitas de Leucha notum facimus universis presentibus ac futuris, quod nos considerantes sinceram dilectionem, quam burgenses de Berno, Lausannensis dyocesis, ad ecclesiam Sedunensem, terram ac homines ipsius ecclesie a retroactis temporibus habuerunt, nos predictus Bonefacius episcopus apud Berno burgensis facti sumus; promittentes bona fide et sine omni dolo, dominum .. scultetum, consules ac universitatem de Berno ex nunc donec ad instans festum penthecostes, et abinde per decem annos proximos ... Arnoldum et dominum Waltherum de Wediswile, ac contra dominos de Raronia

... we became citizens of Berne ...

Bern, StABE, C1a Fach Wallis (1296.04.04)

23

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Contract type: Burgrecht / Combourgeoisie

GEROLTZECK.

1395

Anna von Geroldseck

Town: Rottweil

- R.= Imperial town, imperial law-court for upper Germany
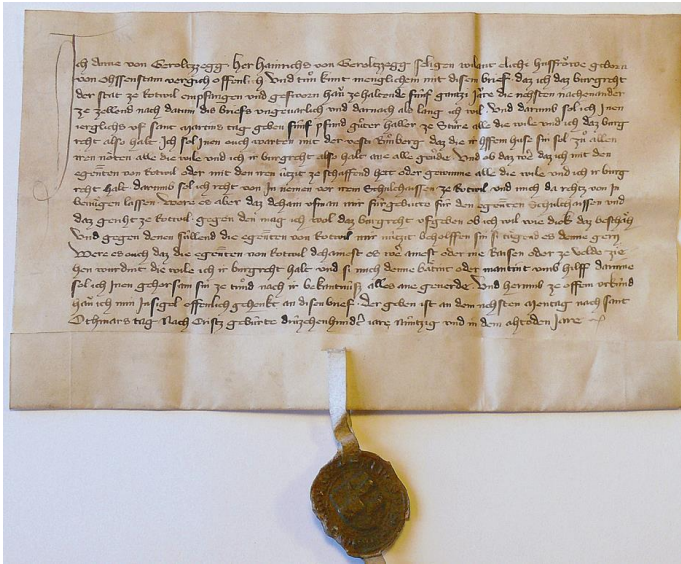- 24 AvG = heiress

Contract type: Burgrecht / Combourgeoisie
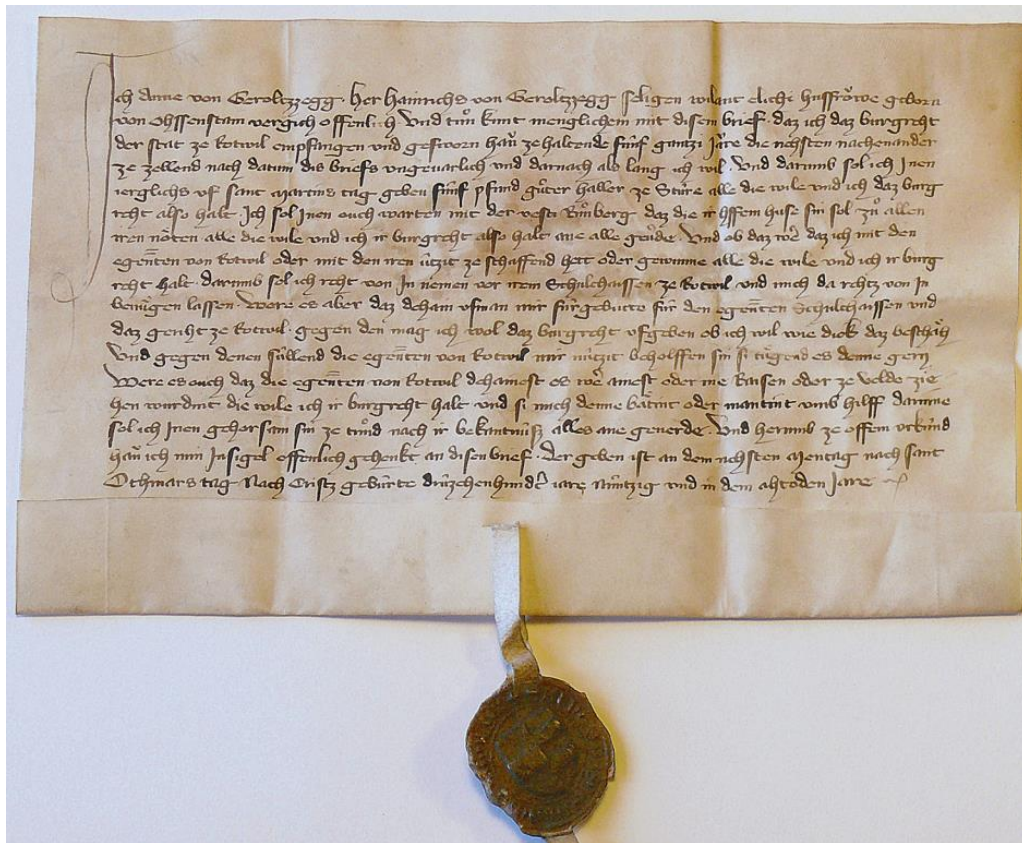
(...)That I have received and sworn the Burgrecht of the city of Rottweil (...)

Rottweil, StadtA, II. Arch., I. Abt., Lade XLII, Fasz. 2, Nr. 4

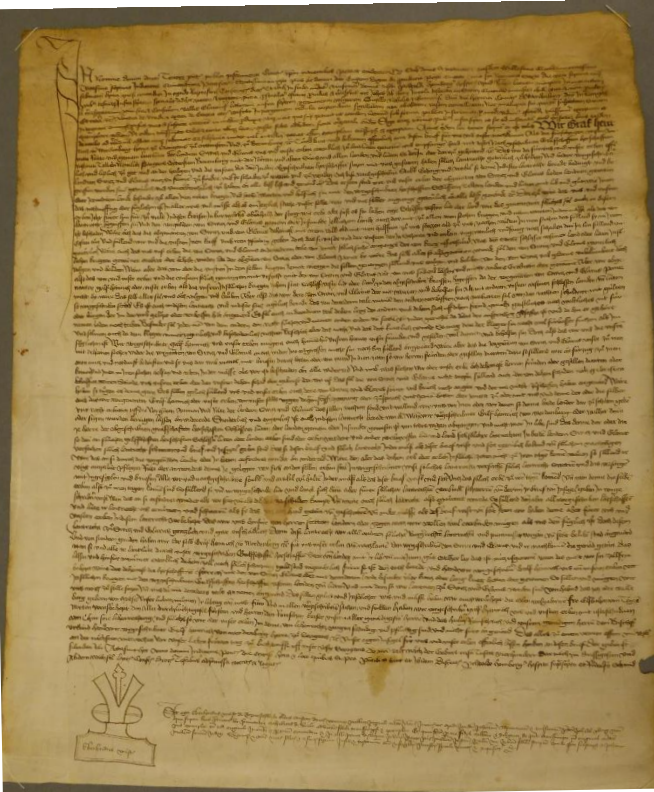MUNI
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Contract type: Burgrecht / Combourgeoisie

Rottweil, StadtA, II. Arch., I. Abt., Lade XLII, Fasz. 2, Nr. 4

Ich Anna von Geroltzegg her Hainrichs von Geroltzegg seligen wilant ehesti hussfrouwe geborn von Ochsenstein vergich offenlich und tuon kunt menglichem mit disem brief daz ich daz burgrecht der stat ze Rotwil empfangen und gesworn haun ze haltende fünf gantzi jare die nechsten nachenander ze zellend nach datum dis briefs ungevarlich und darnach als lang ich wil. Und darumb sol ich inen verglichs uf sant Martins tag geben fünf pfund guoter haller ze stüre alle die wile und ich daz burgrecht also halt. Ich sol inen ouch warten mit der vesti Ruwenberg daz die ir offen huse sin sol zuo allen iren nöten alle die wile und ich ir burgrecht also halt ane alle geverde. Und ob daz were daz ich mit den egenanten von Rotwil oder mit iren ützit ze schaffend hett oder gewunne alle die wile und ich ir burgrecht halt darumb sol ich recht von in nehmen vor irem schulthaissen ze Rotwil und mich da recht von in 10 benügen lassen. (…)

Contract type: Burgrecht / Combourgeoisie

1437

Heinrich von Werdenberg
Rural communities: Glarus/Schwyz

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Contract type: Burgrecht / Combourgeoisie

Wir Graf hein~ ~iefi ~o Merdenberg
Olm~an fätte und gemein lantlütt~ der landron S~wis und Glarus
uns und unser erben crenklich zu lantlüten genome~
fölich laontrecht geteilich zu halten
nachgeschribne S~tult ~ding und Artikel
fo denne Indiffen lantrecht beredt bedingt und be~
greiffen worden find geteilich zu halten

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Mapping alliances

Die Zeit der Städtebünde und Bundesschlüsse
13. Jahrhundert–1353

Guy P. Marchal, Die Ursprünge der Unabhängig-keit (401-1394), in: Ulrich im Hof et al. (ed.), Geschichte der Schweiz und der Schweizer, p. 186/187.

29
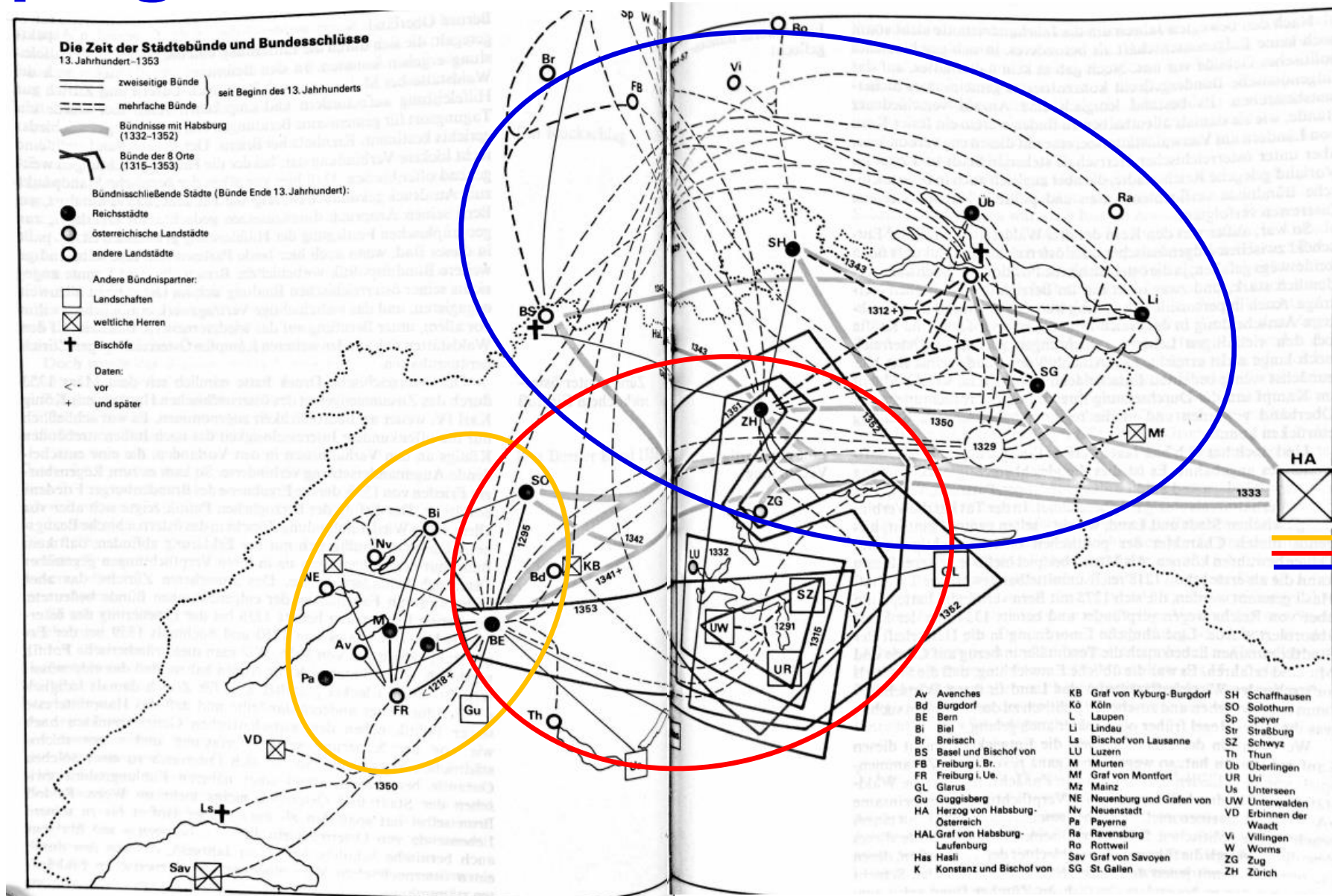
Synopsis on late medieval «alliances»

Alliance treaties name the holders of political power as contracting parties. They are always the result of **negotiations and compromises** that took place not only between the contracting parties but also within their political environment.

The conclusion of a treaty **creates the reality of an alliance**. However, this is always influenced by developments outside the treaty.

Synopsis according to Schmid, Prolegomena (2019)

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Synopsis on late medieval «alliances»

To grasp the social impact of alliances means first of all to focus attention on all persons and **groups who acted** with and in the alliance.

Secondly, it means isolating changes in the social structure that can be essentially attributed to the fact of contractual political ties between institutions - i.e. alliances.

But this also means being able to grasp the **potential of the contractual political bond** for the formation of personal, familial, group-related or institutional strategies.

Synopsis according to Schmid, Prolegomena (2019)

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Synopsis on late medieval «alliances»

To this end, the properties inherent in alliances must first be mentioned: Alliances are contracts between two or more partners. They come about on the **basis of shared legal principles and procedures**.

They are the result of negotiations; their content and semantics refer to the traditions and current concerns of all parties involved. In this way, **deeds of alliance build a bridge between local traditions.**

They are the result of an exchange and **influence local situations for the period of their validity** - and possibly beyond - just as much as they are able to shape the nature and content of the exchange.

Synopsis according to Schmid, Prolegomena (2019)

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Synopsis on late medieval «alliances»

Successful alliances are **an expression of converging,** but not necessarily "common" **interests** - even if the commonality of concerns can be inscribed in the alliance document in a legitimising form.

Written down, cast in legal formulas and equipped with normative (and thus generalising) principles, alliances define their own, overarching **frameworks for action.**

Synopsis according to Schmid, Prolegomena (2019)

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Synopsis on late medieval «alliances»

Covenants are contracts and thus follow legal principles and are subject to **negotiations referring to legal ideas**.

Their conclusion therefore requires legal and diplomatic know-how. They require **specific knowledge** and competences.

Synopsis according to Schmid, Prolegomena (2019)

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Synopsis on late medieval «alliances»

The content of the alliance provides for specific, **alliance-bound roles**, especially with regard to **arbitration**, but also promotes the expansion of existing roles - accounting, writing, military coordination.

The successful performance of such roles expands the knowledge and **know-how of those acting**.

Alliance-building is part of the arcanum of urban politics; the transfer of knowledge and know-how as well as the necessary relationships happens partly within the council, but also within the family. Thus, **alliances become catalysts of social dynamics within the elites**.

Synopsis according to Schmid, Prolegomena (2019)

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Synopsis on late medieval «alliances»

Alliances are made by members of the **leadership groups**, but in **implementation they are supported by broader groups** of the population.

If the "common man" is included in the alliance by **oath**, he is able to identify with it and derive his own political role from it.

Alliances thus always carry the **potential for social upheaval**.

Synopsis according to Schmid, Prolegomena (2019)

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2. The long 14th c.: from regional «*Landfrieden*» to the «Swiss Confederation» (1350 – 1450)

Heinrich Speich – Peasants, wars and lots of treaties. Alliances, 04.11.2022
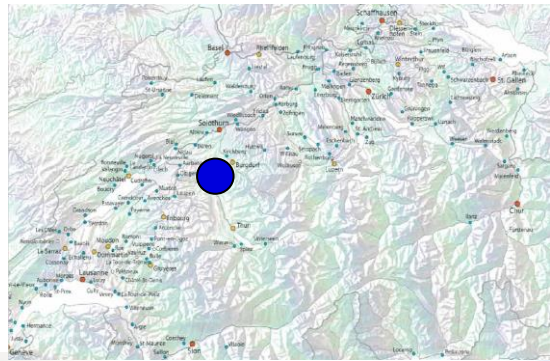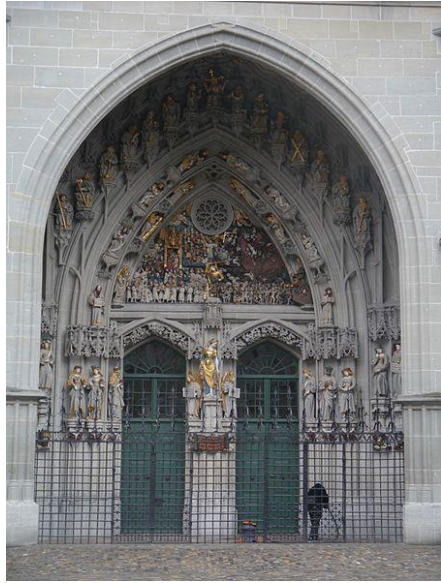
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5. Recap: Factors for urban communities

1. Freedoms and privileges

2. Municipal law, legal autonomy

3. Jurisdictional autonomy

4. The direct superior is only the King

    (payment of taxes, revenue, law)

5. Coinage/fiscal law

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From town to city-state…

1. Emerging towns in the Swiss midlands:

2. **Imperial and Royal cities**: Zürich, Berne, Solothurn, Laupen etc.
3. **Bishops towns**: Basel, Constance, Lausanne, Geneva, Chur etc.
4. **Noble rule**: Schaffhausen, Winterthur, Zofingen etc.

5. Internal **self-organisation and administration** since the late 12th c.
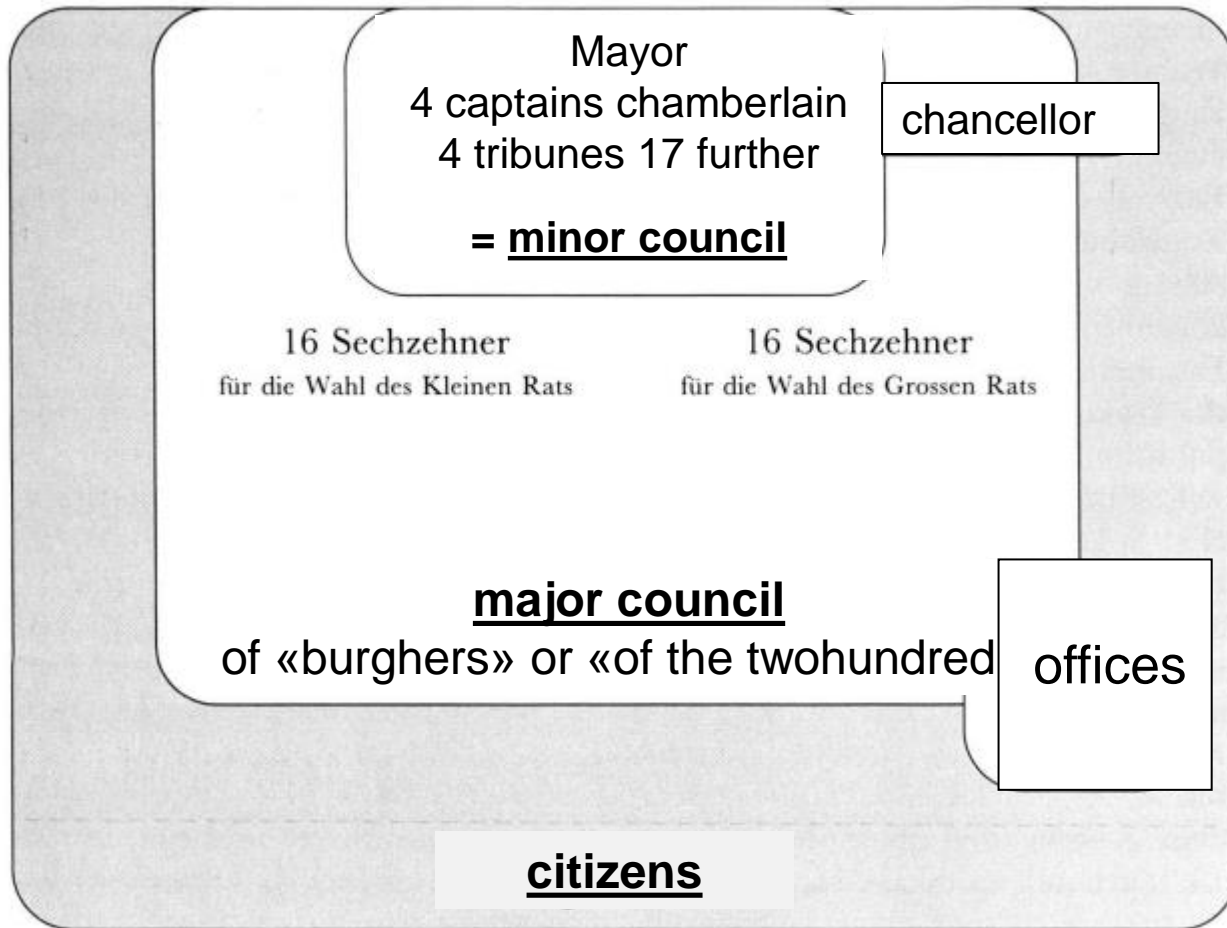6. Political **(external) activities** since the late 13th c.

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From town to city-state…

Berne

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From town to city-state…

Mayor
4 captains chamberlain
4 tribunes 17 further

= minor council

chancellor

16 Sechzehner
für die Wahl des Kleinen Rats

16 Sechzehner
für die Wahl des Grossen Rats

major council
of «burghers» or «of the twohundred

offices

citizens

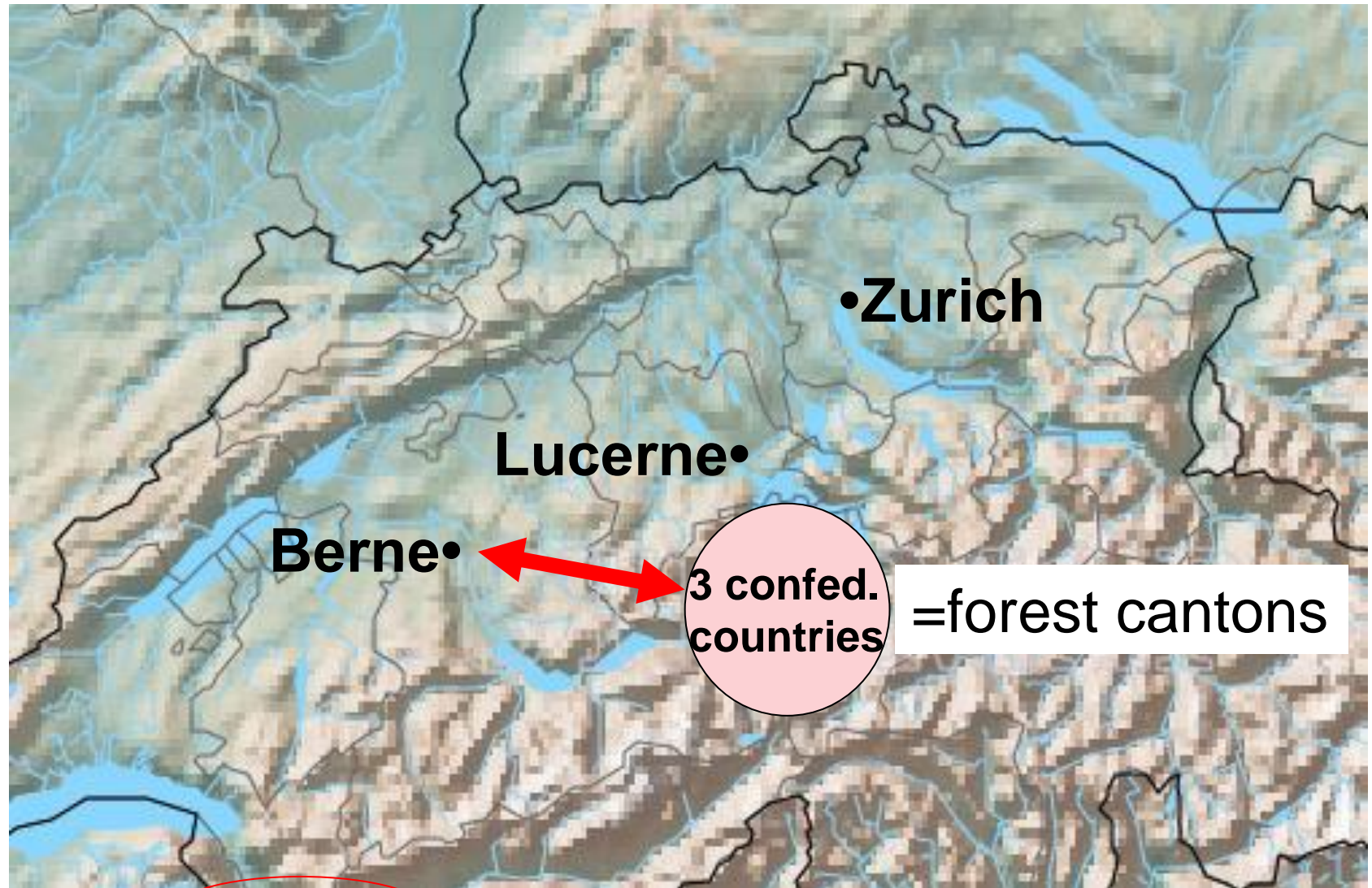Regimental organisation of Berne in the 15th c.

...from city state to Confederate Canton

1. **Lucerne: 1332** pact with Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden
2. **Zürich: 1351** pact with Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden and Lucerne
3. **Berne: 1353** pact with Uri, Schwyz Unterwalden.
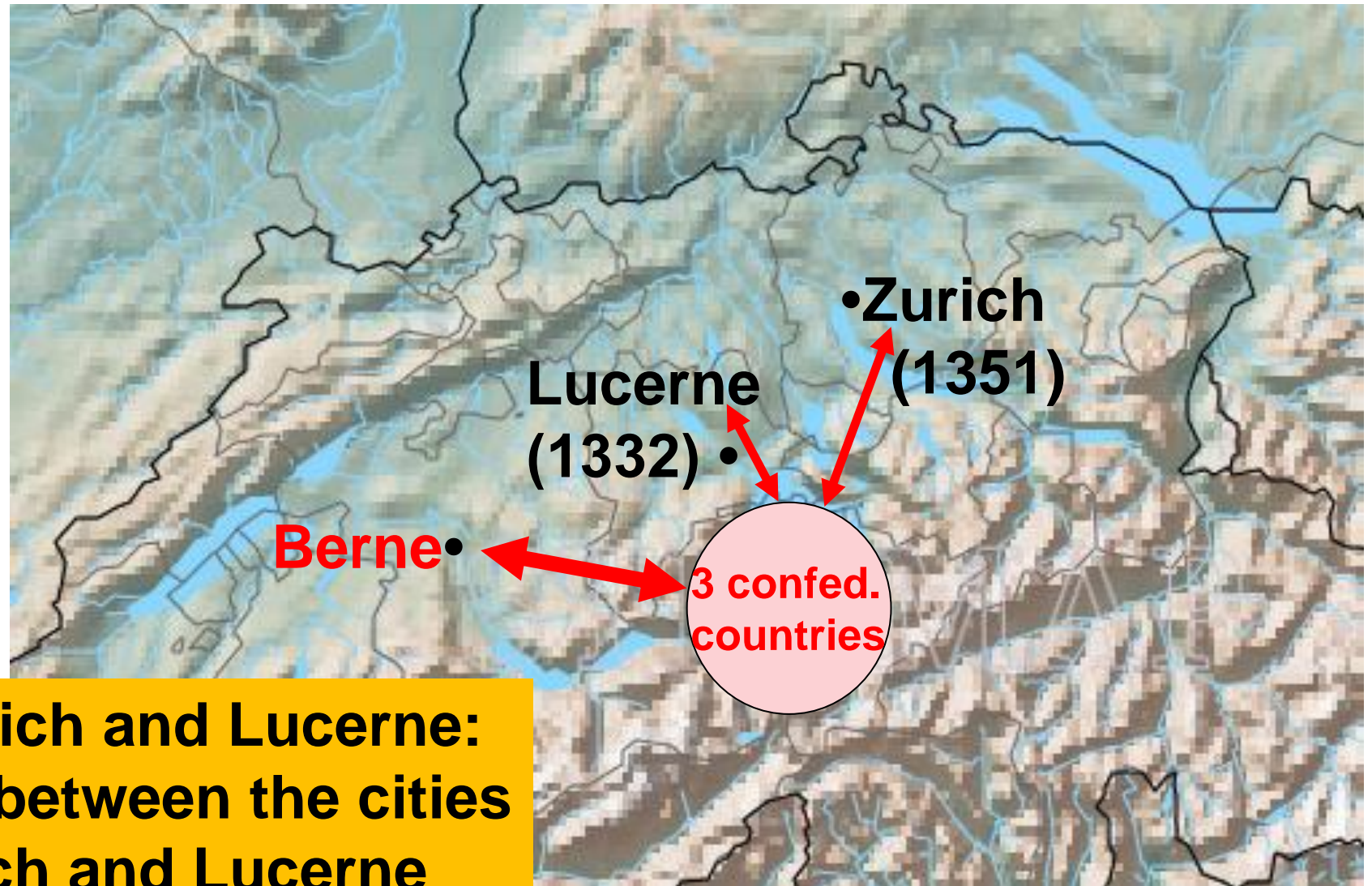
   Epistle for Zurich and Lucerne

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# ...from city-state to Confederate...

StABE C1a F Eidg.
(1353.03.06)

•Zurich

Lucerne•

Berne•

3 confed. countries

=forest cantons

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…from city-state to Confederate …

StABE C1a F Eidg.
(1353.03.07)

•Zurich
(1351)

Lucerne
(1332) •

Berne•

3 confed. countries

**Epistle for Zurich and Lucerne:
no direct pact between the cities
Berne, Zurich and Lucerne
(bilateral character of the pact)**

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…from allies to members…
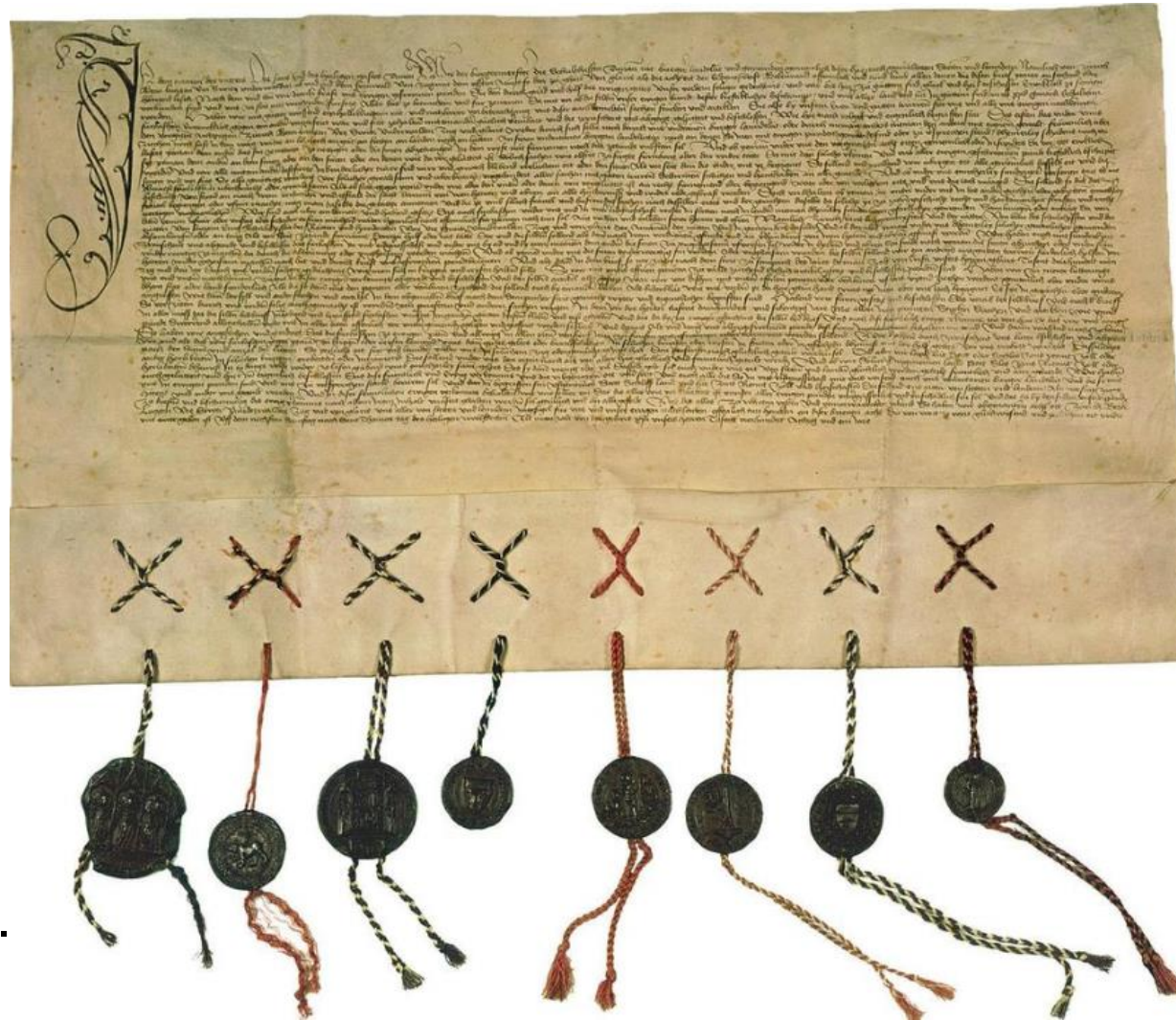
…next time (4.12.)

Sarnen, StAOW.
01.0103

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3. Case study 1: The «Habsburg issue»

Laupen 1339

Bregenz 1408
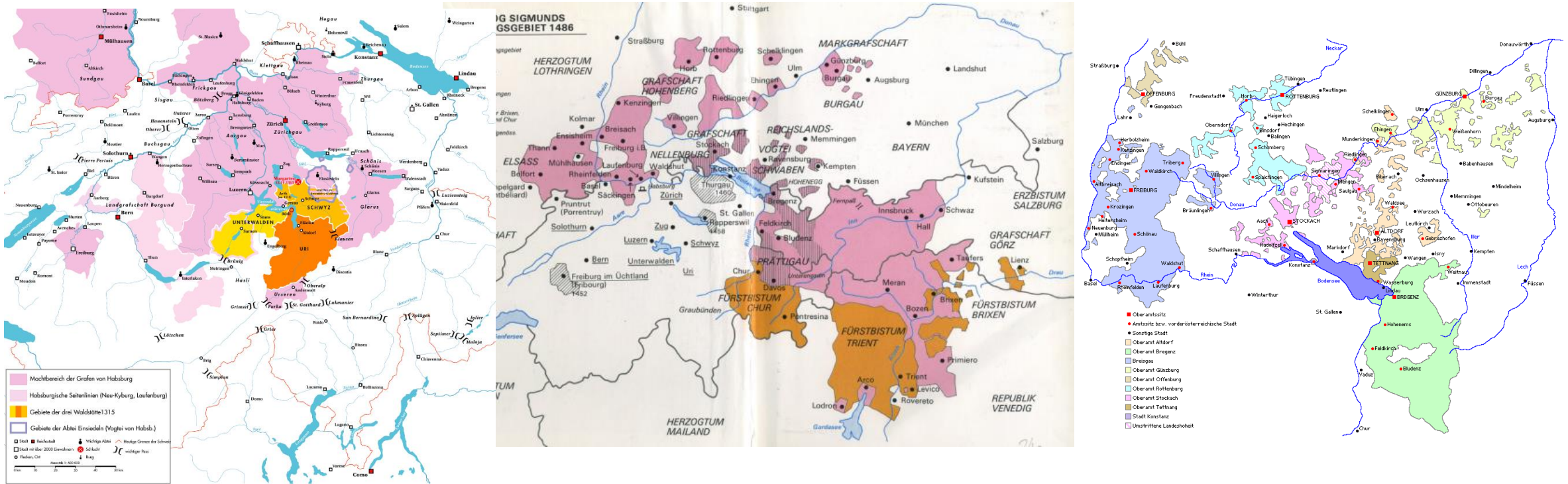
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3. Case study 1: The «Habsburg issue»

Habsburgian posessions

«1315»   1486   1780
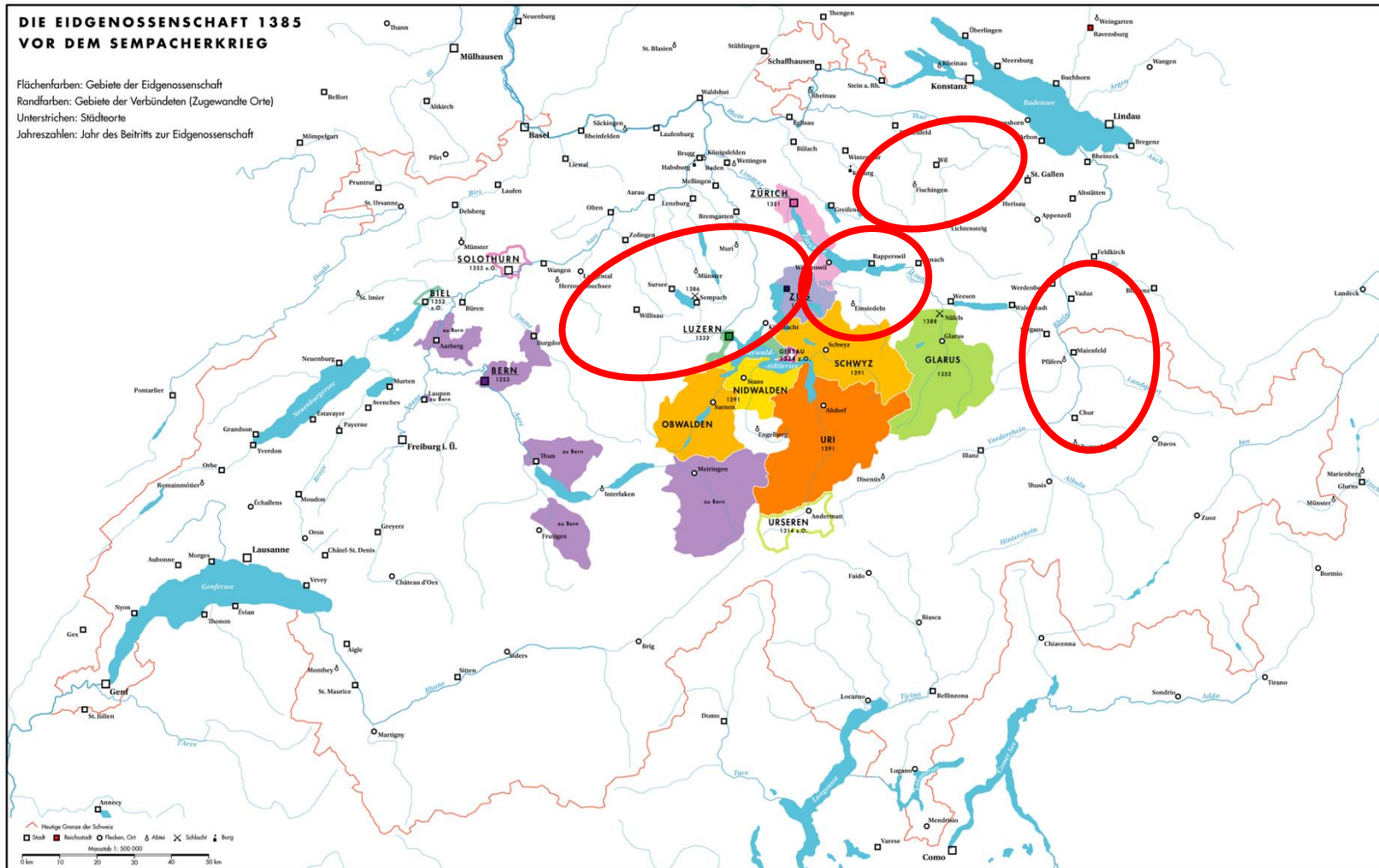
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3. Case study 1: The «Habsburg issue»

1315:   Morgarten war

1350-1352:   War on Zug and Glarus, Rapperswil

1380s: Sempach and Näfels war

1412:   20 jears-peace

1415:   Conquest of the Aargau

1443:   Imperial war against (some) Confederates

1460:   Conquest of the Thurgau

1474:   Ewige Richtung (eternal peace agreement)

1499:   Swabian wars

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3. Case study 1: The «Habsburg issue»

DIE EIDGENOSSENSCHAFT 1385
VOR DEM SEMPACHERKRIEG

Flächenfarben: Gebiete der Eidgenossenschaft
Randfarben: Gebiete der Verbündeten (Zugewandte Orte)
Unterstrichen: Städteorte
Jahreszahlen: Jahr des Beitritts zur Eidgenossenschaft
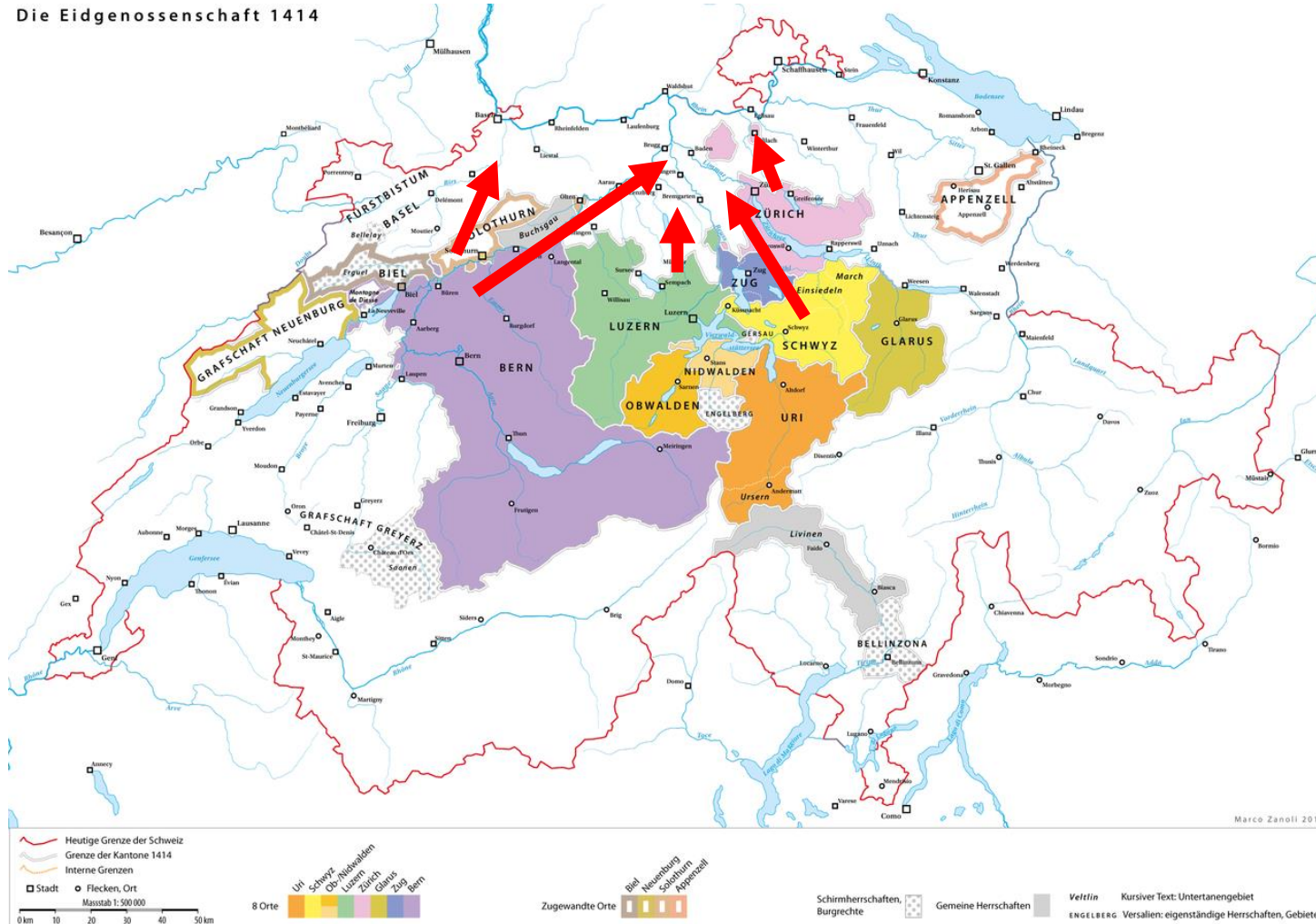
«1380s»:

West to east:

- Burgdorf (1384)

- Luzern

(Sempach 1386)

- Zürich

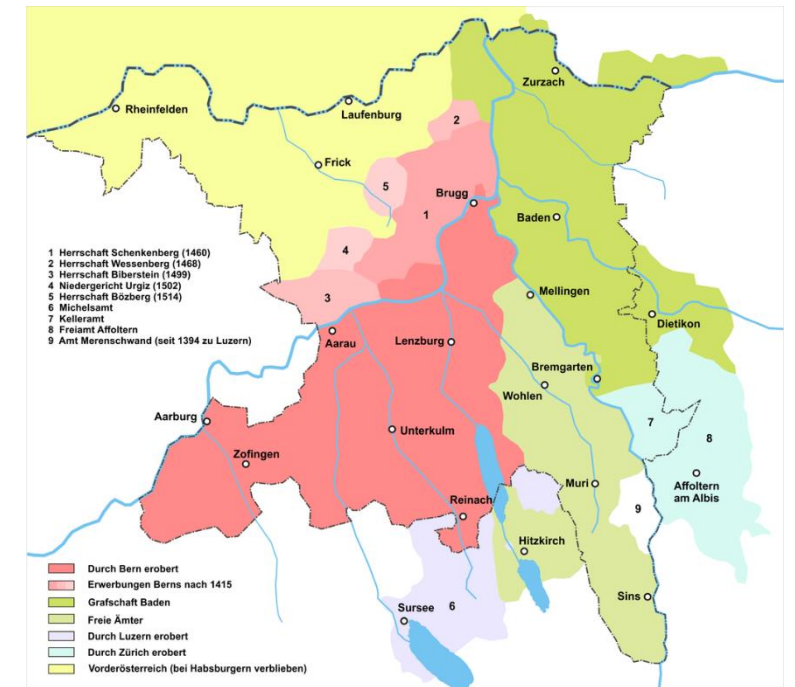- Glarus

(Näfels 1388)

Sempacherbrief 1393

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3. Case study 1: The «Habsburg issue»

Die Eidgenossenschaft 1414

1415: «conquest of the Aargau»

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3. Case study 1: The «Habsburg issue»

DIE STRUKTUR DER EIDGENOSSENSCHAFT
VOR DEN BURGUNDERKRIEGEN (1474)
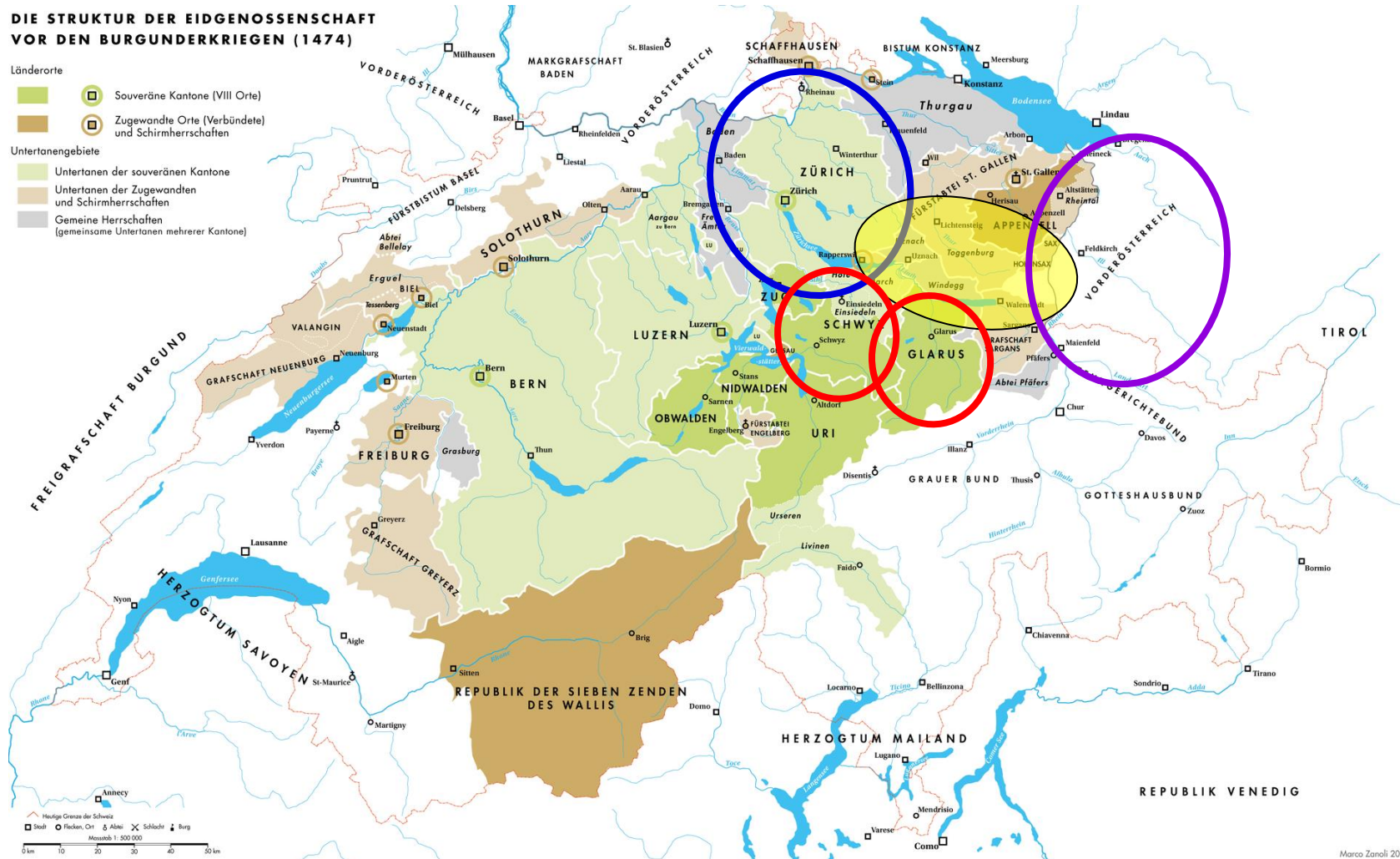
*1440-1446:
imperial war
against the
Confederates*

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3. Case study 1: The «Habsburg issue»

1499
Swabian war

3. Case study 1: The «Habsburg issue»
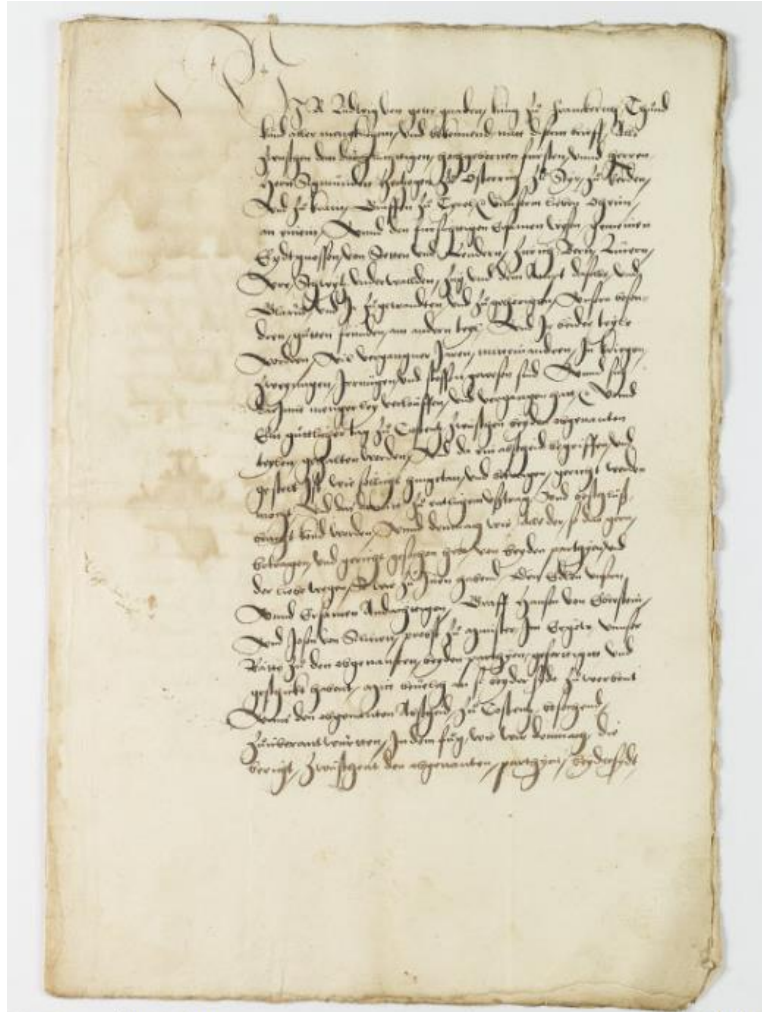
1474
Ewige Richtung

Staatsarchiv Schwyz   HA.II.593

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3. Case study 1: The «Habsburg issue»

1499
Swabian war

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Break

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4. Case study 2: «Bilateral alliances BE-FR»

Heinrich Speich – Peasants, wars and lots of treaties. Alliances, 04.11.2022

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Contract type: Burgrecht / Combourgeoisie
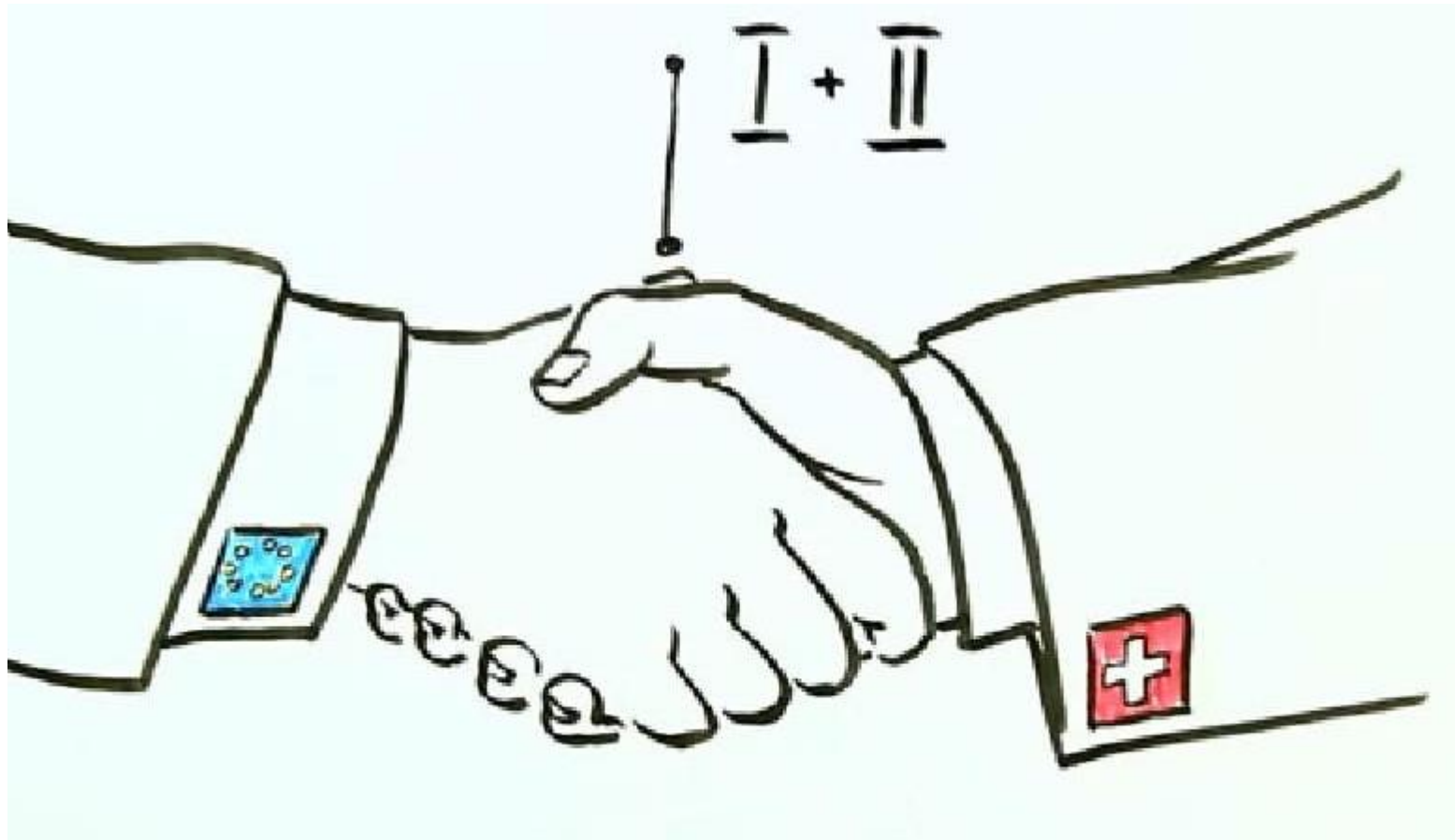
Town: Fribourg
Town: Berne
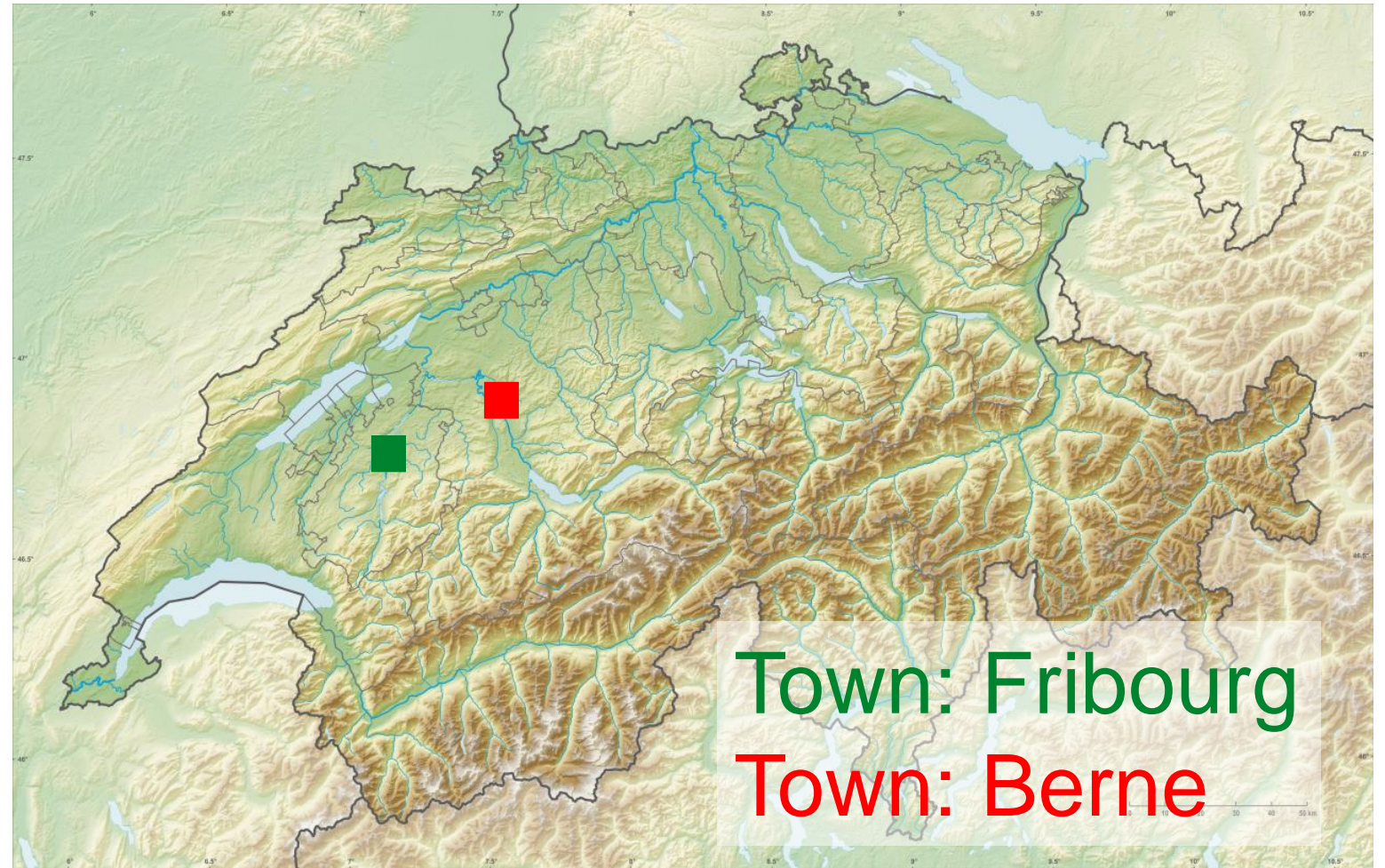
Contracts: 1243, 1271, 1341, 1403

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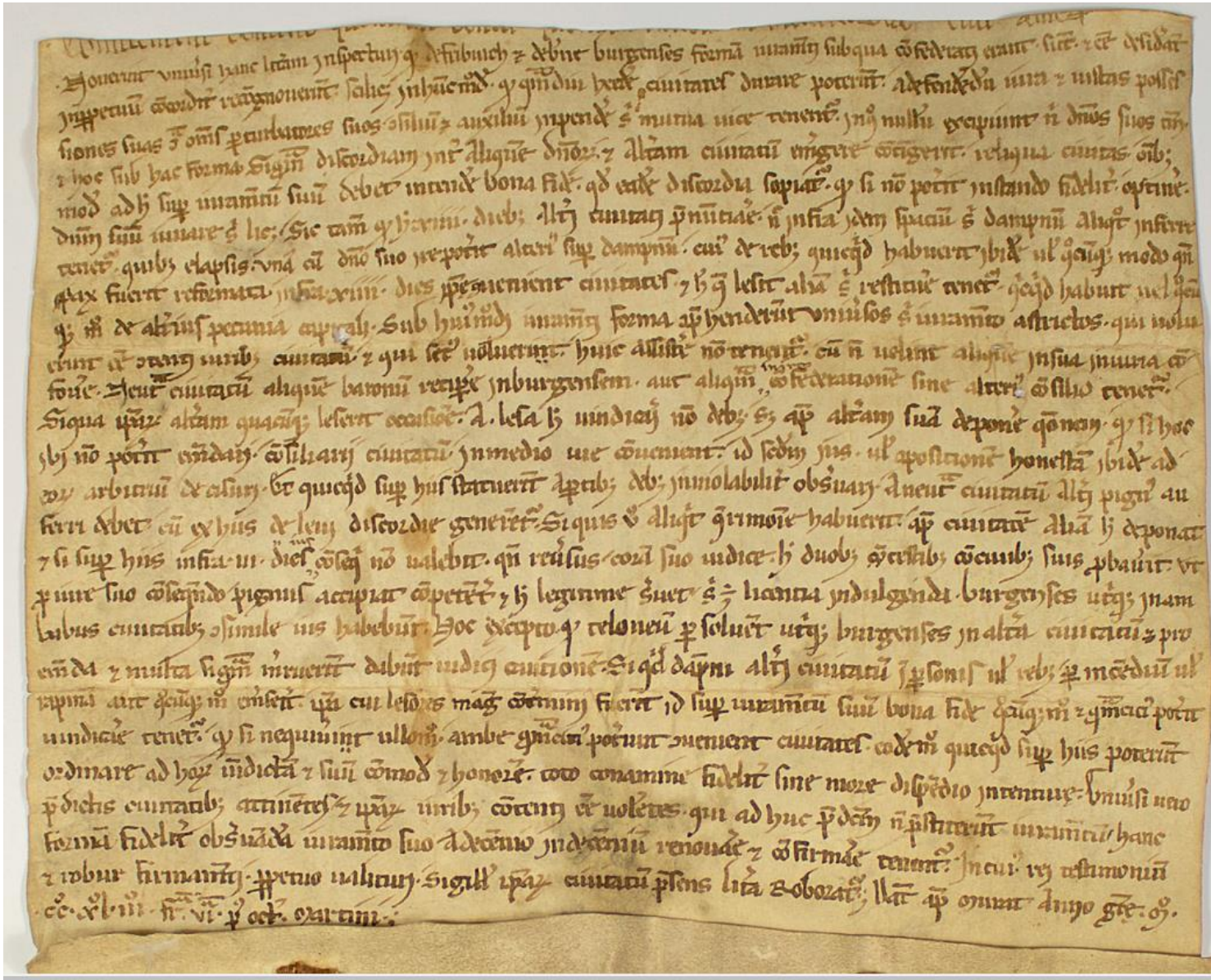
From town to city-state…

StABE, C1a F. Freiburg, 11.20.1243

17 x 21 cm
503 words
latin

Burgrecht
1243
BE-FR

58

From town to city-state…

StABE, C1a F.
Freiburg,
04.16.1271

24 x 25 cm
951 words
latin

Burgrecht
1271
BE-FR

From town to city-state…
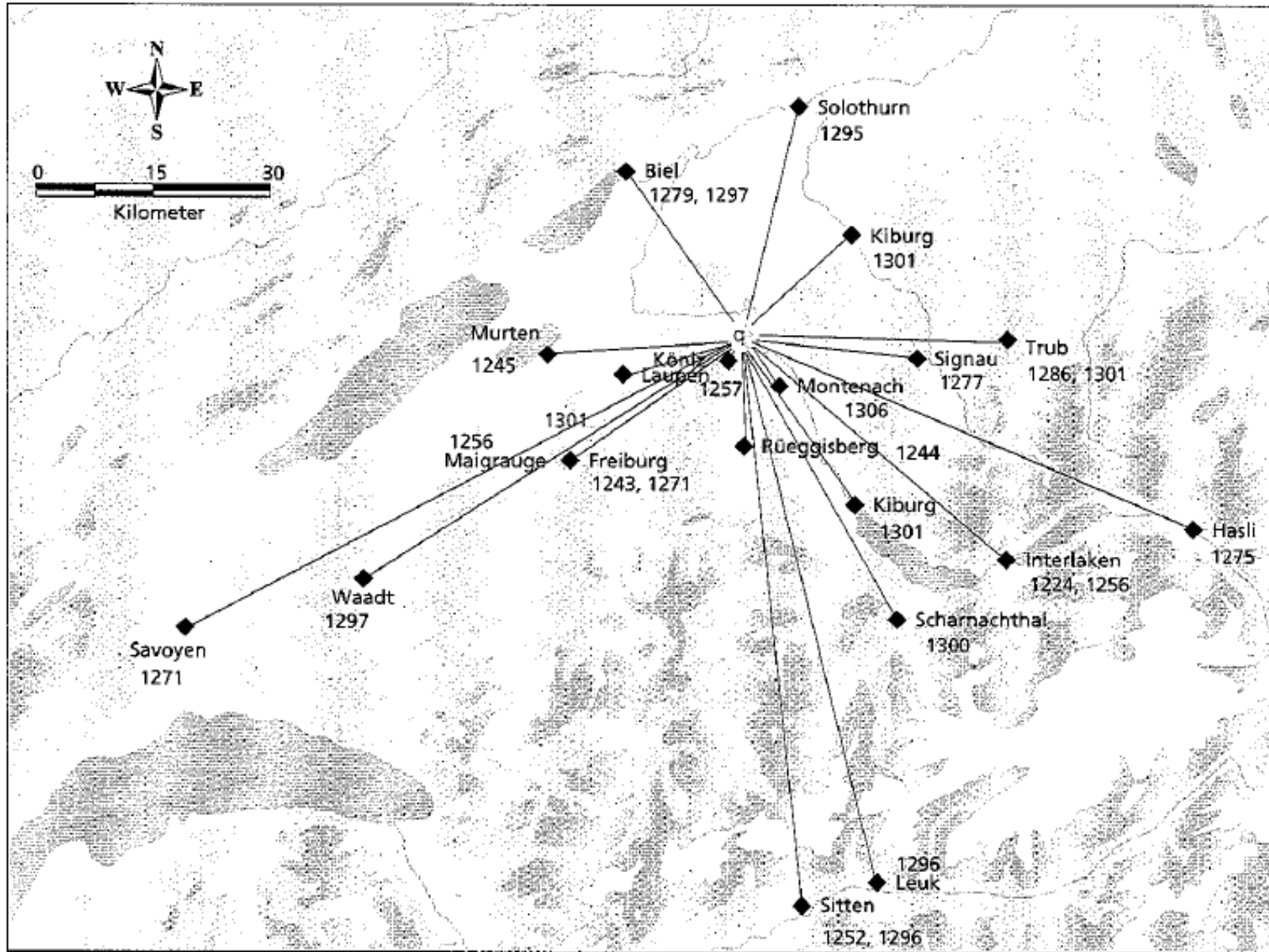
Concluded alliances of Berne (13th .c.)

From town to city-state…

StABE, C1a F. Freiburg, 06.06.1341

Burgrecht 1341 BE-FR

36 x 34 cm
1054 words
german

From town to city-state…
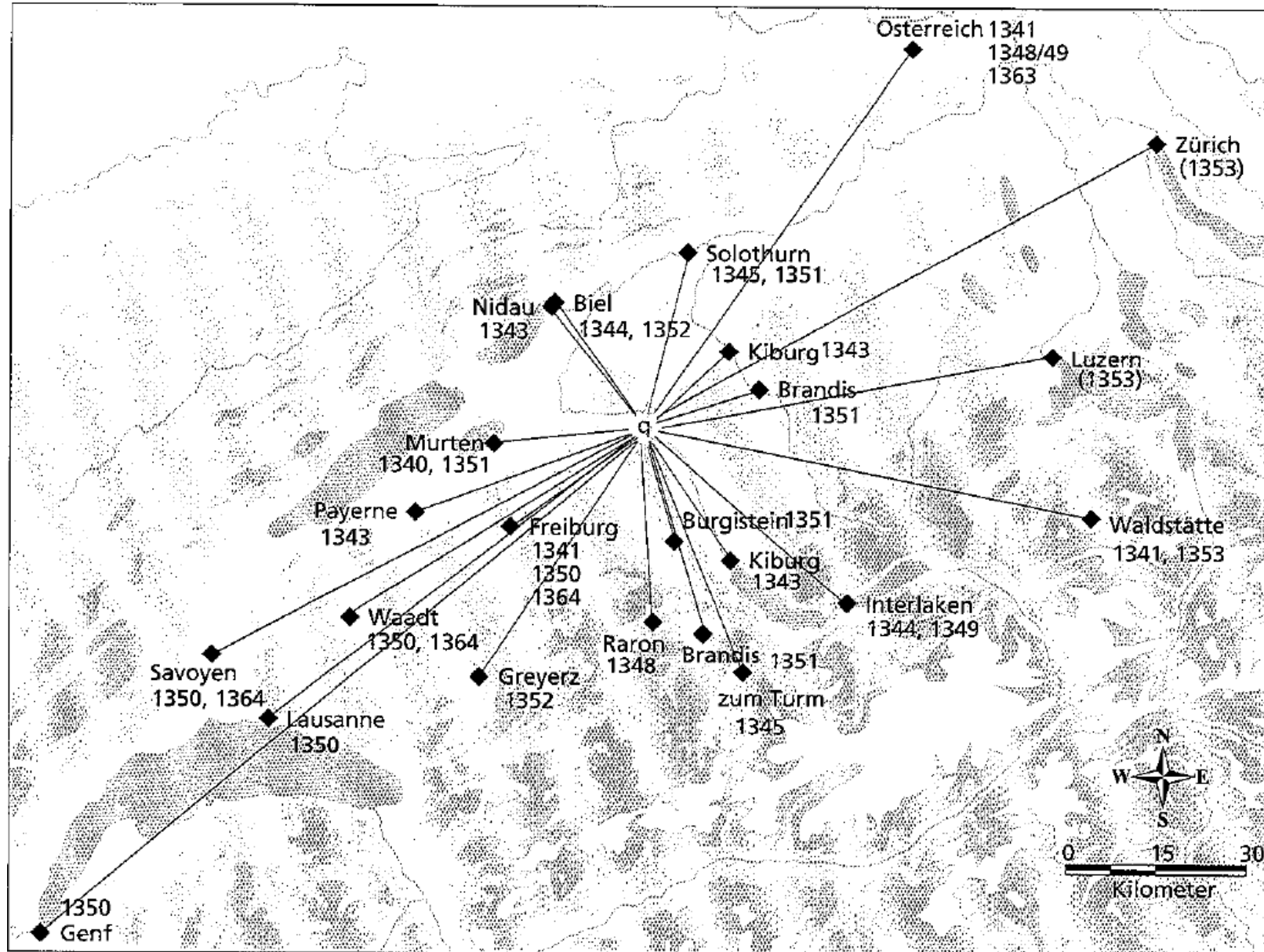
Concluded alliances of Berne (1339-1364)

in brackets: indirect alliances

From town to city-state…

Burgrecht
1403
BE-FR

AEF, traités et contrats 41,
78 x 64 cm
3825 words
german

MONT
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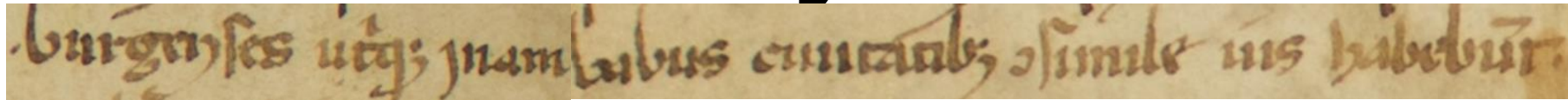
From town to city-state…
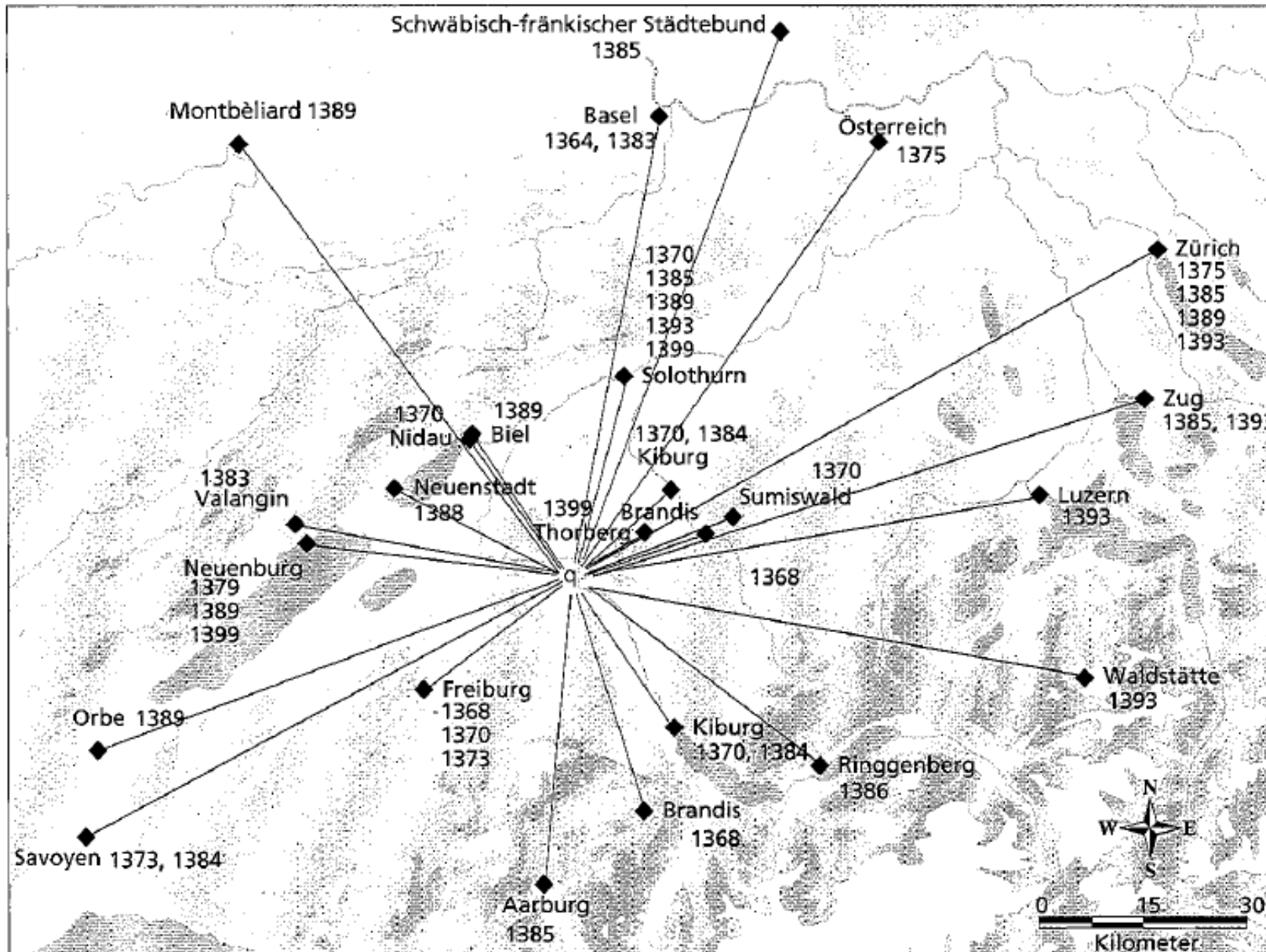
Concluded alliances of Berne (1364-1399)

Contract type: Burgrecht / Combourgeoisie
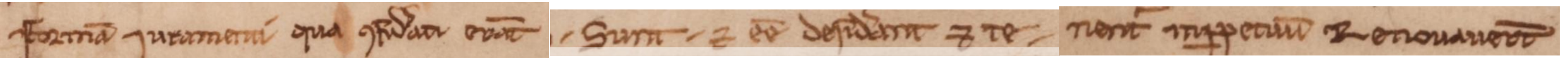
1243 Bern-Freiburg:

Burgenses utrique in ambabus civitatibus consimile ius habebunt.
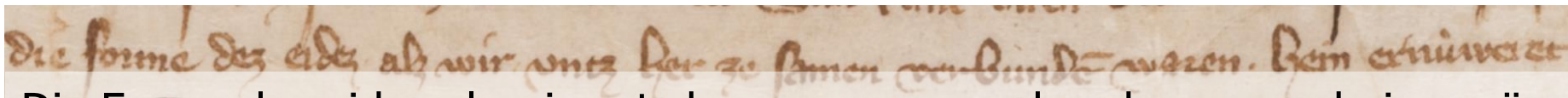
1271

Forma juramenti qua confederati erant (..) sunt et esse desiderant et te-
tentur imperpetuum renovaverunt (...)
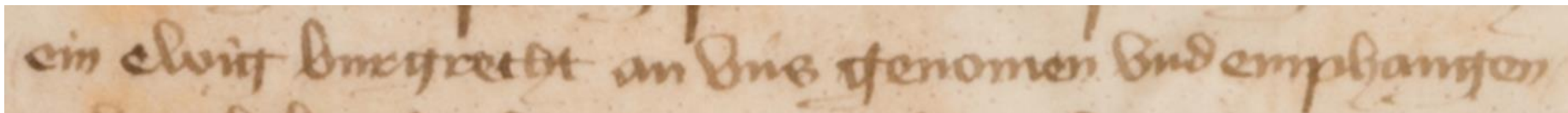
1341

Die Forme des eidez alz wir untz her ze samen verbunden waren hein ernüweret

1403

ein ewig burgrecht an uns genomen und emphangen

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Self-denomination

1243: Noverint universi hanc litteram inspecturi, quod de Friburch et de Berne burgenses formam juramenti, sub qua confederati erant...

1271: Noverint universi presentem litteram inspecturi , quod dominus Gonradus de Vivirs scultetus , Consilium et Universitas de Friburgo ex una parte , et dominus Chüno de Bübinberc scultetus , consilium et Universitas de Berno ex altera formam juramenti qua confederati erant tempore ducis Bertoldi de Zeringen , sunt et esse desiderant et tenentur in perpetuum , renovaverunt et recognoverunt concorditer in hanc formam...

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Salutation formula

1295: ...scultetus, consules et communitas de Friburgo, sinceri amoris constanciam cum salute.(...)

1308: Circonspectis viris et omni honore dignis, sculteto, consulibus et communitati de Berno, amicis nostris dilectis et conjuratis karissimis, scultetus, consules et communitas de Friburgo, suorum serviciorum non ultimi, sincere dilectionis incrementum perpetuum cum salute. (...)

1368: ...lieben fründen und eitgnoszen, dem schultheisz, dem rat und den burgern von Berne (...)

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Salutation formula

1383: …Nach ünserm willigen dienst, lieben fründ und eytgnossen (…)

1389: …Nach unsern willigen dienst, lieben frünt und nachgeburen (…)

1453: …als ob wir in einer ringmur sament gesessen weren (…)

…frommen fürsichtigen und wisen, unsern besundren guotten fründen und gar getrüwen lieben mitburgeren von Berne (…)

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Questions?

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5. Preparation for exam

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5. Preparation for exam

BLOOM'S TAXONOMY – COGNITIVE DOMAIN (2001)

HIGHER-ORDER THINKING SKILLS

LOWER-ORDER THINKING SKILLS

Question range

CREATING
Use information to create something new

EVALUATING
Examine information and make judgments

ANALYZING
Take apart the known and identify relationships

APPLYING
Use information in a new (but similar) situation

UNDERSTANDING
Grasp meaning of instructional materials

REMEMBERING
Recall specific facts

Lerning-Taxonomy of Benjamin Bloom:

Bloom's Taxonomy - Center for Instructional Technology and Training - University of Florida (ufl.edu)

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	Lower Order Thinking Skills ←			→ Higher Order Thinking Skills	
Remembering	**Understanding**	**Applying**	**Analyzing**	**Evaluating**	**Creating**
Recall specific facts.	Grasp meaning of materials.	Use information in a new situation.	Identify schemas or relationships.	Use information to make judgments.	Create or develop something new.
define	associate	apply	analyze	appraise	adapt
describe	classify	articulate	categorize	argue	assemble
examine	compare	calculate	compare	assess	compose
identify	contrast	change	connect	choose	construct
label	convert	chart	contrast	convince	create
list	describe	compute	criticize	critique	design
locate	discuss	construct	deduce	debate	develop
match	distinguish	develop	diagram	defend	facilitate
memorize	explain	employ	differentiate	editorialize	hypothesize
recall	illustrate	examine	discriminate	estimate	integrate
recite	interpret	experiment	dissect	evaluate	invent
recognize	order	explain	estimate	grade	modify
record	predict	illustrate	evaluate	judge	negotiate
reproduce	relate	interpret	experiment	justify	plan
retell	report	manipulate	infer	measure	propose
select	represent	modify	organize	persuade	revise
state	restate	operate	plan	predict	role-play
tabulate	select	predict	prioritize	rank	schematize
tell	summarize	produce	question	rate	simulate
visualize	trace	relate	separate	reframe	speculate
	transform	solve	survey	summarize	support
	translate	transfer	test	support	validate

Blooms Taxonomy:

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Recap: Course objectives

1. The medieval Swiss Confederation as a research topic seems far away and unimportant for East-Central European students. There are though many **similarities**.

2. Basically, Swiss History is often dealt with under the plea of being a "**special case**" in European history.

3. The course-topic is to investigate whether the introduced **processes and related events are of general-importance or rather of regional significance**.

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Recap: Course objectives II

4. The Swiss Confederation is considered the reference-model to test general **medieval** **concepts** such as

> the fief-system,
> conflict-resolution strategies,
> the evolving city-states or
> the politically emerging rural communities.

5. As a result, (national) **historiography** is questioned for its accuracy to embed Swiss events and structures into a transnational European History.

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Recap: Learning outcomes I

1. Students are aware of the specific topographical, historical and methodological terminology of Swiss historiography

2. Students can <u>locate</u> main Swiss historic events of the medieval period in time and space

3. Students can <u>describe</u> the methods of research and main sources for the medieval Swiss history

4. Students are enabled to <u>embed</u> Swiss events and processes into the general history of the time

5. Students can <u>assign</u> examples of events and processes regarding their relevance for history and in the national historiography

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Recap: Exam questions I.1

Students <u>are aware</u> of the specific topographical, historical and methodological terminology of Swiss historiography

1. The geographical and political components of Switzerland: how are they called ?
2. There are city-states and rural communities. Name at least five of them, indicating their nature (city/rural/other)
3. What is the federal diet?

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Recap: Exam questions I.2

Students can <u>locate</u> main Swiss historic events of the medieval period in time and space

1. The federal pact –according to the national tradition- was concluded in which year? Alternative datations?
2. What happend in this year (situation in the empire)
3. Name, locate and date at least three medival battles of the Confederates, the context and the outcome

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Recap: Exam questions I.3

Students can <u>describe</u> the methods of research and main sources for the medieval Swiss history

1. What types of sources do we have from the early middle-ages?
2. What is the difference of the developments between the Swiss area and the Czech lands in the early middle-ages?
3. Which one is the most preserved form of late-medieval sources in Swiss archives?
4. What is a town-cronicle and how was it used in historiography?

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Recap: Exam questions I.4

Students are enabled to <u>embed</u> Swiss events and processes into the general history of the time

1. The formation of the Swiss Confederation out of urban and rural communities: explain and compare.
2. Explain the «special case» in Swiss historiography
3. Has neutrality of Switzerland medieval origins?

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Recap: Exam questions I.5

Students can <u>assign</u> examples of events and processes regarding their relevance for history and in the national historiography

1. Name the main phases in Swiss national historiography.
2. Explain the connection between political events/phases and Swiss national historiography by examples
3. Compare Swiss and Czech national history in their decisive phases. Are there similarities?

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Recap: Exam question 2

1. Students are aware of the specific topographical, historical and methodological terminology of Swiss historiography:

In which phase a charter may have been described in the following way? Explain.

«*The pact of the forest-Cantons of 1291, or its renewal of 1315, is by far the closest and most perfect of all confederate pacts, and it is only to be regretted that its provisions were not simply transferred to the later members of the Confederation. All the later confederations, although much more detailed and broader in content, are merely weakened versions of the first.*

We therefore have every reason to present the wreath of honour to the men who created it, Arnold von Silenen, Konrad ab Iberg, Werner von Attinghausen, Rudolf Stauffacher, Burkard Schüpfer, Konrad Hunn, Konrad von Erstfelden. Swiss history has had more famous politicians, but hardly better and more successful ones."

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Recap: Exam question 3

2. Students are enabled to <u>embed</u> Swiss events and processes into the general history of the time

<div style="background-color: yellow;">
Locate the following text regarding time, space

and connected events or structures.
</div>

<u>Time</u>: When is the text being written?
    Are there dates mentioned? *termini post/ante quem*?
<u>Space</u>: Where in Switzerland: are Names, Locations,
    Communities mentionned? Names of Cantons, Cities, Nobles?
<u>Events</u>: What might the context be? Is there a concrete occasion?
<u>Structures</u>: Situation at the specific time?

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Recap: Learning outcomes – question 3

Fridericus dei gratia Romanorum imperator semper augustus, Ierusalem et Siciliae rex, universis hominibus vallis in Switz fidelibus suis gratiam suam et omne bonum.

Literis et nuntijs ex parte vestra receptis et vestra ad nos conversione et devotione assumpta expositis et cognitis per eosdem, vestrae purae voluntati affectu favorabili concurrimus et benigno, devotionem et fidem vestram commendantes non modicum de eo,quod zelum, quem semper ad nos et imperium habuistis, per effectum operis ostendistis sub alas nostras et imperij (sicut tenebamini) confugiendo tanquam homines liberi, qui solum ad nos et imperium respec-tum debeatis habere.

Ex quo igitur sponte nostrum et imperij dominium elegistis, fidem vestram patulis brachijs amplexamur, favoris et benivolentiae puritatem vestris sinceris affec||tibus exhibemus, recipientesvos sub nostra speciali et imperij protectione, ita quod nullo temporevos a nostris et imperij dominio et manibus alienari vel extrahi permittemus, dantes vobis certitudinem, quod plenitude-nem gratiae et favoris, isquam benignus dominus effundere debet ad sub-ditos et fidèles, vosgaudeatis in omnibus assecutos, dummodo in nostra fidelitate et servi-tijs maneatis. Datum in obsidione Faventiae, anno domini M° CC° XL°,mense decembri, XIIII» indictione

StASZ HA II. 11

Text from: Aegidius Tschudi, chronicon helveticum vol. 2, p. 122.

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Recap: Learning outcomes – question 3

StASZ HA II. 11

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Frederick, by the grace of God, emperor of the Romans, always august, king of Jerusalem and Sicily, to all the people of the valley in Switz, his faithful ones, his grace and all good.

Having received the letters and messages from your side, and having explained to us the conversion and devotion assumed by you, and being acquainted with them by them, we meet with a favorable affection for your pure will, and with kindness, commending your devotion and faith, not a little for the zeal which you have always had for us and for your government, by the effect of the work you have shown by fleeing under our wings and the empire (as we were held) as free men, who owe only respect to us and the empire.

Since, then, you have freely chosen our dominion and empire, we embrace your faith with open arms, favor and benevolence. We offer you the purity of our sincere affections, receiving you under our special and powerful protection, in such a way that we will not permit any temporal ones to be alienated or taken out of our and imperious dominion and hands, giving you the certainty that the fullness of grace and favor, as a kind lord must pour out to his subjects and faithful ones, may you rejoice in all that you have achieved, provided you remain faithful to us and your servants.

Given at the siege of Favente, in the year of the Lord MCCXL, in the month of December, the 14th indictment.

Text: Tschudi, chronicon, vol. 2, p. 122. Translation: *"google translator"*

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Recap: Exam question 4

3. Students can <u>describe</u> the methods of research and main sources for the medieval Swiss history

<div style="background-color: yellow; text-align: center;">

Locate the following text regarding time, space

and connected events or structures.

</div>

<u>Time</u>: When is the text being written?

Are there dates mentioned? *termini post/ante quem*?

<u>Space</u>: Where in Switzerland: are Names, Locations,

Communities mentionned? Names of Cantons, Cities, Nobles?

<u>Events</u>: What might the context be? Is there a concrete occasion?

<u>Structures:</u> Situation at the specific time?

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Recap: Learning outcomes – question 4

(…) Zurich makes an everlasting alliance with the four forest-cantons of Lucerne, Uri, Schwyz and Underwalden and became confederate. But this bond was not certified until the following year.

The city of Zurich was besieged for the first time by Duke Albrecht of Austria on September 13 with 2'000 horses and 20'000 foot soldiers. There were in person 5 princes, 5 bishops, 26 counts and the cities Strasbourg, Basel, Bern, Freiburg im Breisgau, Solothurn, Schaffhausen and Neuchâtel.

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Recap: Exam question 4

3. Students can <u>describe</u> the methods of research and main sources for the medieval Swiss history

> Locate the following text / <u>image</u> regarding time, space
> and connected events or structures.

<u>Time</u>: When is the text being written/designed?
Are there dates mentioned? *termini post/ante quem*?
<u>Space</u>: Where in Switzerland: are Names, Locations,
Communities mentionned? Names of Cantons, Cities, Nobles?
<u>Events</u>: What might the context be? Is there a concrete occasion?
<u>Structures:</u> Situation at the specific time?

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Recap: Learning outcomes – question 4

Diebold Schilling, Great Burgundian Chronicle
BBB Mss. Hist. Helv. I.3, S. 757 p.

<u>Time</u>: When is the text/image being created? Are there dates mentioned? *Termini post/ante quem*?

<u>Space</u>: Where in Switzerland: are Names, Locations, Communities mentionned? Names of Cantons, Cities, Nobles?

<u>Events</u>: What might the context be? Is there a concrete occasion?

<u>Structures:</u> Situation at the specific time?

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Recap: Learning outcomes II

1. Students can <u>locate</u> main Swiss historic events of the medieval period in time and space

2. Students can <u>describe</u> the methods of research and main sources for the medieval Swiss history

3. Students are enabled to <u>embed</u> Swiss events and processes into the general history of the time

4. Students can <u>assign</u> examples of events and processes regarding their relevance for history and in the national historiography

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Questions on November 4?

1. Alliance, agreement, contract, treaty, friendship and combourgeoisie — 30'

1. The long 14th c.: from regional «*Landfrieden*» to the «Swiss Confederation» (1350 – 1450) — 30'

3. Case study 1: The «Habsburg issue» — 30'

4. Break

5. Case study 2: «Bilateral alliances BE-FR» — 30'

6. Preparation of the exam / research questions — 15'

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Content on December 9:

1. The «Old Zurich War» (1436-1450)   20'

2. The «Burgundian Wars» (1476-1477) and the treaty of Stans   20'

3. The Italian Wars (1500-1525) and Swiss Neutrality   20'

4. Case study : The «Agreement of Stans 1481   20'

5. Conclusion   30'

6. Break

7. Written exam:
    - 3 short Questions on «Swiss medieval history»   10'

    - Text-analysis of a charter   20'

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