



# MIDWESTERN STATE UNIVERSITY

## Ancient and Medieval Women Capstone Graduate Student Addendum

**Course Number:** HIST 4993/5003 **Course Dates:** Spring 2022 **Credit Hours:** 3

**Professor:** Dr. Tiffany A. Ziegler

**E-Mail:** tiffany.ziegler@msutexas.edu

**Office Hours/Hours of Availability**

Tuesday/Thursday 2:00 pm – 3:00 pm; Wednesday 12:00-3:00 pm; by appointment

**Readings & Instructional Materials**

**Required**

*A History of Women: I. From Ancient Goddesses to Christian Saints.* Edited by Pauline Schmitt Pantel. Translated by Arthur Goldhammer. Cambridge: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1992. ISBN: 9780674403697

*A History of Women: II. Silences of the Middle Ages.* Edited by Christiane Klapisch-Zuber. Cambridge: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1992. ISBN: 9780674403680

Turabian, K. L. *A Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertations.* Ninth Edition. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2018. (ISBN: 978-0-226-43057-7).

[Quick Guide Website.](#)

Handouts provided by the professor and/or on D2L

Two additional books—one over ancient women and one over the medieval women, approved by the professor, for review.

**Requirements and Grading**

Graduate students should refer to the main syllabus for any questions regarding the class, class schedule, and any other necessary information. Graduate students need, however, to follow this addendum regarding requirements and grading. Grades for graduate students will be based on attendance at and participation in discussions, two book reviews, an annotated bibliography and proposal, a first draft, a presentation, and a final paper.

Please refer to the following for the percentage each assignment is worth:

<b>Course Grade</b>	<b>Letter Grade Scale</b>
Two Book Reviews (15% each): 30%	90-100 = A
Attendance, Participation, Discussion: 15%	80-89 = B
Annotated Bibliography and Proposal: 10%	70-79 = C
First Draft: 10%	60-69 = D
Presentation: 10%	0-59 = F
Final Capstone Paper : 25%	

### **Attendance and Participation**

This is a discussion-based course; to succeed you need to be present and you need to participate. Come prepared to talk about the readings, engage in class discussion, and participate in in-class activities. You may also be asked to complete in-class (or out of class) informal writings as part of your participation. I will notify you in class of these and when they are due. In addition, graduate students are expected to help lead two discussions (one over ancient women and one over medieval women) over the assigned readings.

Monograph Discussion Sign-Up:

\_\_\_\_\_ Week 1  
\_\_\_\_\_ Week 2  
\_\_\_\_\_ Week 3  
\_\_\_\_\_ Week 4  
\_\_\_\_\_ Week 5

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\_\_\_\_\_ Week 6  
\_\_\_\_\_ Week 7  
\_\_\_\_\_ Week 8  
\_\_\_\_\_ Week 9  
\_\_\_\_\_ Week 10

Attendance is mandatory for this course. If you miss two or more times you will receive a zero for attendance and participation. If you must miss and know about the absence ahead of time, please inform me. If you know you will be absent on a day an assignment is due, you must turn it in ahead of time. I do not accept late work.

### **Book Reviews**

Graduate students will write two book reviews for this course. One book should be over a topic related to the Renaissance and one over the Reformation. The books should be chosen by the student according to his/her/their interests but need to be approved by the professor. These reviews are due at the same time as the undergraduate papers: 22 February and 5 April. There is a sample review attached to this addendum. Please follow the formatting.

### **Annotated Bibliography and Proposal**

For the annotated bibliography, graduate students will locate *at least* ten primary sources and fifteen secondary sources (books or articles) and then assess their value to the student's research project by composing an annotated bibliography. In the annotated bibliography, students will write about the work's argument, what sources the work uses, what sources the work leaves out, and how the source relates to the student's project. Students will also compose a proposal: a one-page proposal outlining the topic, the question(s) the student wants to answer, and the sources the student will use. A guide for writing the annotated bibliography and a sample proposal are attached below.

### **First Draft**

All students must submit a partial first draft of the final capstone paper. The draft must be at

least eight pages; it also needs to include an outline of what comes before and/or after the draft. You will share this draft and outline with a peer reviewer who I will designate and who will compose a 300-500 word memo of comments/suggestions. Students will be expected to respond to their peers; the grade for the peer review is part of the discussion/participation grade.

### **Presentation**

All students will present the findings of their final research paper in an oral presentation to the class. Presentations should be no longer than twenty minutes (about eight to ten double-spaced, typed pages). A rubric for the presentations is attached below.

### **Final Capstone Paper**

Graduate students will compose a substantial research paper on a topic of their choice that should, if applicable, be applied to their theses. The paper should be twelve to fifteen pages long, include both primary and secondary sources, and include an original argument/research and be related to ancient and/or medieval women.

**Name: Tiffany A. Ziegler**  
**Review One: Sample Review**

Davis, Adam J. *The Medieval Economy of Salvation: Charity, Commerce, and the Rise of the Hospital*. Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press, 2019.<sup>1</sup>

The principle aim<sup>2</sup> of Adam J. Davis' *The Medieval Economy of Salvation: Charity: Commerce, and the Rise of the Hospital* is to "cast new light on the nature of religious charity during Europe's first great age of commerce" (5).<sup>3</sup> Throughout the twelfth and thirteenth century, hospitals and leper houses appeared all over Europe during the 'hospital revolution'; their intention was to care for the poor, sick, and vulnerable. Townspeople, merchants, aristocrats, and ecclesiastics supported these institutions by making donations—in the form of money, lands, rents, and more. Such transactions did not, however, change the nature of the medieval gift; in fact, Davis argues that "far from eroding the power of the gift, the new commercial economy infused charitable giving and service with new social and religious meaning and a heightened expectation of reward" (5). Hospitals, in short, provide a window into the all-encompassing lives of medieval urban society, and Davis' study shows how—through the lens of the hospital, its donors, its personnel, and its inmates—relationships in religion, economics, and society evolved in twelfth and thirteenth century France.

Davis situates his study of the hospital movement within medieval Champagne in order to better understand the transactional efforts that entwined charity and the commercial economy.<sup>4</sup> Champagne, an epicenter of European trade, was a hub for

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<sup>1</sup> Book reviews should start with a full bibliographic citation at the beginning.

<sup>2</sup> In the first paragraph, be sure to include what the book is trying to prove—what is the argument? What is the thesis?

<sup>3</sup> This is the one time when I will allow you to use parenthetical citations. As long as you only use the book you are reviewing, cite with the page number in parentheses. If you bring in outside sources, you will need to use footnotes. It might be wise to bring in sources as comparisons!

<sup>4</sup> The main body paragraphs should be used to **describe** the book, not make judgments, comments, or criticisms. Save those for the end.

international trade fairs and local markets. The fairs generated capital and attracted people, many of whom required accommodations. Hospitals, which catered to the travelers, as well as the sick and the poor, quickly appeared in the region. These hospitals were later subsidized through the funds generated by the markets and fairs: direct revenues were often sent to the hospital, while indirectly, “commercial prosperity [...] made pious bequests possible” (7). Although Davis has produced a case study on the hospitals of Champagne, he also makes it clear that the “hospital movement in Champagne was clearly connected to a broader pan-European religious culture of charity” (4).

The rise of the hospital movement was tied to more than simple economics, though. In fact, hospitals arose because people made *pious* donations to the institutions. Davis asks the question of why—why did people choose to give to regional urban hospitals? Several reasons are posited throughout the book, including but not limited to, a rise in Eucharistic piety, preoccupation with Purgatory, and the increase of a confessional society. The most obvious reason was tied to the increased fairs and markets: the greater the economic activity in an area, the greater the need for repositories of charity, like hospitals, which could provide an “antidote to the vice of avarice” (9). Through charity and alms, one often found salvation (chapter one), and in return, this created a ‘charitable landscape’ (chapter two) where hospital patrons, protectors, and founders contributed to the new spiritual economy, where hospital workers “lived a life of self-renunciation and service,” and where hospitals became involved in the “larger pattern of social and economic exchange” (114). Part of what made the charitable landscape so fruitful was a democratization of charity that lend itself to involvement by a variety of social classes (chapter three). By giving a donation to a hospital, a donor participated in redemptive almsgiving, while the alms in turn had the potential to produce spiritual and soteriological benefits (139). Other benefits also emerged from the mixing of charity and economy. For example, relationships formed between the

hospital and the donors, and donors often thanked the hospital for the “kindness and courtesies” (151).

Through the generous donations and institutionalized charity, hospitals grew into businesses that needed to manage properties carefully. The institutions were dependent on good relations with local inhabitants to do so (186), which meant a careful navigation of the social and economic landscape (chapter four) and expert service on the part of hospital personnel (chapter five). As a result, a “hospital’s social and religious roles were inextricably tied to its economic power” (186). All efforts on behalf of the hospital donors and personnel, however, were done in service to the poor, the recipients of charity (chapter six). Finally, Davis argues that, despite what one might presume, the sick poor were not passive recipients of charity and the economy of salvation. Although the medieval sick poor had few options available to them, they were in no way forced into a hospital; they made a conscience choice to enter the institution, and in doing so, completed the “triangular system of exchange involving hospital workers, benefactors, and God” (242).

*The Medieval Economy of Salvation* is not only a great book but an important one.<sup>5</sup> Building on the works and ideas of Lester Little, Sharon Farmer, and Miri Rubins to name a few, Davis’ manuscript brings to light a neglected topic of medieval hospitals to show not only how important the institutions were but also how embedded they were within the medieval social system. With the hospital revolution, medieval hospitals emerged and soon after became pillars of culture. Medieval hospitals represent the best of society via humanitarian efforts, as well as embody the underlying elements of what makes us human: a need to make a profit in an ever-growing profit economy and then make recompense for the

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<sup>5</sup> In your final paragraph (or paragraphs) you **should** make clear statements about the book—did it achieve what it said it would? Did the author prove his/her/their points? Was it easy to read? Was it accessible? If it was problematic, what was problematic about it? Did you learn something? What did it contribute to the greater field of study?

soul for doing. These actions, as Davis has shown, nurtured the economy of salvation through religious and charitable exchange. The exchange system in turn bound all levels of society together in a “social and spiritual web of mutual need, dependency, and assistance” (275). The result was that hospitals, especially in Champagne and presumably throughout all of Europe, were a microcosm of medieval society. The notion is simple yet profound, and it is weighted in the evidence. Hopefully this study opens the scholarly world to the merit of medieval hospitals as microcosms of society.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Aim for 3-4 pages total, with about half being descriptive—what the book is about—and half being analysis: what the book did well/did not do well.