

Name _____ Hour _____

CH 8 “The High & Late Middle Ages”

Goals

1. Analyze how & why monarchs gained power.
2. Analyze the causes & effects of William the Conqueror’s actions.
3. Analyze the causes & effects of the Crusades.
4. Understand how the Black Death caused a social & economic decline.

Vocabulary (Terms, People & Places):

1. William the Conqueror _____

2. Common Law _____

3. Jury _____

4. Magna Carta _____

5. Due Process of Law _____

6. Habeas Corpus _____

7. Parliament _____

8. Crusades _____

9. Holy Land _____

10. Pope Urban II _____

11. Saladin _____

12. Marco Polo _____

13. Black Death _____

14. Epidemic _____

15. Inflation _____

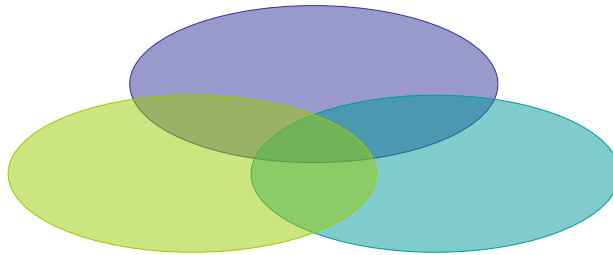
16. Joan of Arc _____

17. Nationalism _____

18. Primary Source _____

Questions:

1) Create a Venn diagram of monarchs (4), nobles (2), & the church (1). Shared: (3)



2) Explain why the Battle of Hastings is so important in European history. Be specific.

3) Describe the reforms of William of Normandy. (6)

4) Describe the reforms of Henry II c. 1154AD . (4)

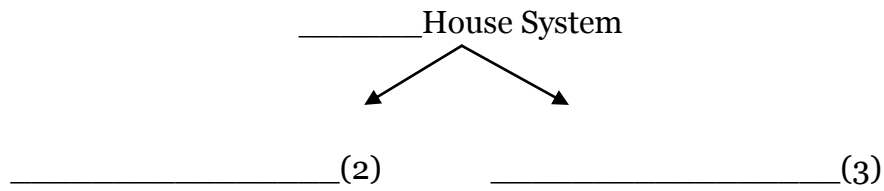
a. Describe Henry's rivalry with Thomas Beckett.

b. What happened to Beckett?

5) Who were the enemies of King John I? (3)

6) What rights did the Magna Carta guarantee? (6)

7) Describe the English Parliamentary System.



8) Why did people join the Christians on their Crusade to the Holy Lands? (4)

a. What was Pope Urban II's motivation? (2)

9) What were the impacts of the Crusades? (4)

a. _____=(3)

b. _____=(2)

c. _____=(2)

10. What problems existed in the 14th century?(3)

11. Why did the economy suffer as the Black Plague spread? (4)

12. What were the English & French fighting over during the Hundred Years War?(3)

13. What weapon helped the British? (describe)

a. What weapon helped the French?

14. Describe the life of Joan of Arc.

a. What impact did her death have for the French? (2)

15. What effect did the Hundred Years War have on Europe? (6)

Short Answer:

1. _____ of Normandy conquered England in 1066AD. The Battle of _____ was fought on Christmas Day that year & he won. He then instituted many reforms, such as the creation of the “_____ Book” which was a _____ of the population in 1086. This meant more efficient _____ collection.

2. King Henry II's enemy was _____, who was killed by Henry's knights. This man then became a Christian _____ & _____.

3. King _____ I was forced to sign the _____, or Great Charter, in 1215AD. This guaranteed certain _____ to his nobles and influenced the US _____.

4. The creation of the English two _____ system, or _____, severely limited the _____'s power because this group controlled the budget of the country, not the king.

5. There were a total of _____ Holy Crusades of _____ fighting _____ for control of the _____. The key city in these wars was _____.

a. The Muslim empire stretched from _____ to _____.

6. After the Crusades, _____ journeyed from Italy to _____ & brought back the knowledge & products of that region.

7. The _____ Death was actually the _____ Plague. It was spread by the _____ from rats & originally came from _____. _____% of Europeans died from this in the 14th century.

a. _____ died=fewer _____ produced=prices _____

b. or supply was _____ which meant higher _____=higher _____

c. The ultimate result was _____, or a sudden rise in prices.

8. The British successfully used the _____, which could pierce _____, in the Hundred Years War while the main weapon of the French was the _____ to penetrate _____ walls.

a. _____ rallied the French until she was captured & executed.

b. _____ membership increased & _____ declined.