
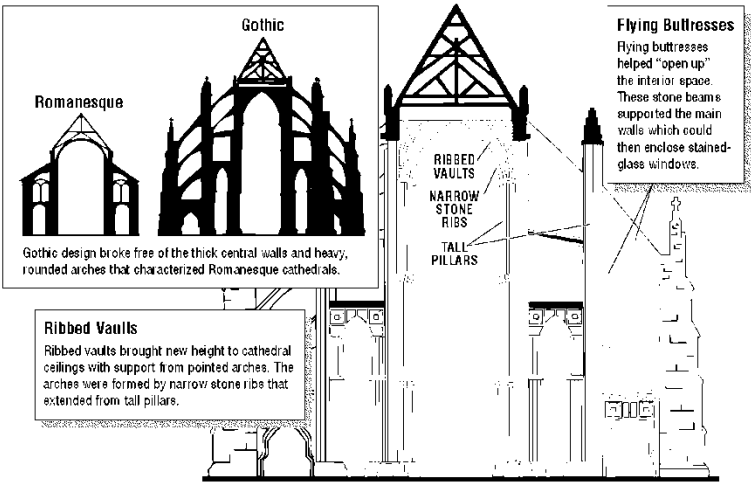



High Middle Ages Notes Packet: Part I

(The Growth of the Church & the Crusades)

Christianity During the Middle Ages	What have I learned?
<p>Because of the renewal of Christian faith around 1000 CE, the Middle Ages gains a new nickname: Age of Faith.</p> <p>Christianity spread throughout Western Europe, primarily through the efforts of missionaries.</p> <p>Devout Christian men spent their entire lives in religious communities called monasteries; Religious communities for women were called convents.</p> <p>Monasteries served several purposes including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opened schools 2. Maintained libraries 3. Copied books <p>Books which contained special artwork to highlight the text were called illuminated manuscripts.</p>	<p>These centers of learning produced medieval scholars prior to the founding of European universities.</p> <p>A. courts C. monasteries B. castles D. markets</p> <p>Which of the following is NOT a vow made by a monk who joins a monastery?</p> <p>A. chastity C. obedience B. health D. poverty</p> <p>What does the image below represent?</p> <p>A monk copying a book, perhaps making it into an illuminated manuscript.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><small>SCRIPTORIUM MONACHUS AT WORK. (FROM LATHROP)</small></p>
Expansion of Papal Power	What have I learned?
<p>The man most responsible for the expansion of Papal Power was Pope Gregory I.</p> <p>The Pope's office or papacy became more involved in non-religious or secular matters such as the politics of individual kingdoms.</p> <p>Church money was used for administrative or political/administrative matters rather than helping the poor or needy.</p>	<p>Gregory I, also known as Gregory the Great,</p> <p>A. was crowned by Pope Leo as emperor of the Frankish kingdom. B. converted Clovis to Islam. C. strengthened the power of the papacy and the Roman Catholic Church. D. invaded kingdoms to the north, creating an empire nearly as large as the Roman Empire.</p> <p>During the medieval period in Europe, the political power of the kings and great nobles was often constrained by the actions of</p> <p>A. elected parliaments B. high Church officials C. the growing middle class D. organized groups of serfs</p>

Problems in the Church	What have I learned?
<p>The 3 main problems with the Church were:</p> <p>1. Priests</p> <p>A. Marrying/raising children</p> <p>2. Simony</p> <p>A. Bishops selling church positions</p> <p>3. Lay investiture</p> <p>A. Kings gain control of Church's Bishops</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gives them symbols of their positions 	<p>Lay investiture was a practice by which</p> <p>A. craftsmen joined the church.</p> <p>B. secular rulers both chose nominees to church offices and gave them the symbols of their office.</p> <p>C. merchants invested in foreign goods for the purpose of making a profit.</p> <p>D. guilds determined the maximum and minimum prices that could be charged for a certain good or service.</p> <p>What issue was at the heart of the Investiture Controversy?</p> <p>a. Control of the Inquisition</p> <p>b. Supremacy of Church or state</p> <p>c. Location of the papal residence</p> <p>d. Anti-Semitism</p>
How to Reform the Church?	What have I learned?
<p>1. New Types of Monasteries</p> <p>The most famous of the new monk communities were the Benedictines who were known for their virtue (high moral standards.)</p> <p>2. Restructuring of the Church</p> <p>Papal advisors, the Papal Curia, began to act as a court, judging cases of impropriety.</p> <p>Church Laws or Canon Law, dictated marriage & religious practices.</p> <p>The Pope began to send out diplomats to all parts of Europe, spreading papal influence.</p> <p>Monies called tithes were collected to support hospitals & the poor. Typically, people were asked to tithe 10%.</p> <p>3. Traveling Monks.</p> <p>The Church began to reach more people with the establishment of traveling monks called friars. 2 of the most famous orders were the...</p> <p>1. Franciscans</p> <p>2. Dominicans</p>	<p>What problem was identified by Church reformers during the Middle Ages?</p> <p>A. Village priests married and had families contrary to Church law.</p> <p>B. Bishops sold positions in the Church for money.</p> <p>C. Kings, rather than Church leaders, appointed Bishops.</p> <p>D. All of the above are true.</p> <p>Saint Benedict founded a community of monks that</p> <p>A. established the basic form of monasticism in the Catholic Church.</p> <p>B. separated themselves from the Catholic Church.</p> <p>C. became infamous for their idle and lustful lifestyle.</p> <p>D. tortured and killed those who would not convert to Christianity.</p> <p>The sacred rites of the church are called (<i>sacraments/canon law</i>).</p> <p>One example of a sacrament is</p> <p>A. Baptism</p> <p>B. Christianity</p> <p>C. Eternal life</p> <p>D. excommunication</p> <p>Popes claimed (<i>excommunication/papal supremacy</i>), giving them authority over kings and emperors.</p> <p>Monks who traveled around Europe preaching to the poor were called (<i>friars/curia</i>).</p> <p>The Church of the Middle Ages had a strong bureaucratic structure, which meant that</p> <p>A. It was closely linked to the secular authorities</p> <p>B. The holy sacraments were always performed the same way.</p> <p>C. Church taxes were kept low.</p> <p>D. Authority came from the higher positions.</p>

Church Architecture	What have I learned?
<p>Churches built during the High Middle Ages represented the wealth of the church.</p> <p>Large churches called cathedrals (Church of the Bishops) were built in the larger cities; reflected the power of the Church.</p> <p>The architecture of the High Middle Ages moved from a Romanesque style to a Gothic style, featuring:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stained glass windows 2. High, tall spires 3. Elaborate woodwork 	 <p>Romanesque</p> <p>Gothic</p> <p>Gothic design broke free of the thick central walls and heavy, rounded arches that characterized Romanesque cathedrals.</p> <p>Ribbed Vaults Ribbed vaults brought new height to cathedral ceilings with support from pointed arches. The arches were formed by narrow stone ribs that extended from tall pillars.</p> <p>Flying Buttresses Flying buttresses helped "open up" the interior space. These stone beams supported the main walls which could then enclose stained-glass windows.</p> <p>What was the effect of flying buttresses in Gothic architecture?</p> <p>It allowed builders to construct higher, heavier structures</p>
The Crusades	What have I learned?
<p>The Crusades were a series of wars lasting from 1095 to 1291 CE.</p> <p>The main goal of the 1st Crusade was to regain the Holy Land; However, in addition to Religious Motives, there were also economic goals.</p> <p>The First Crusade Years: 1095-1144</p> <p>Causes????? *Called for by Pope Urban II *The Byzantine Empire had asked Pope for protection from the Muslim Turks.</p> <p>Outcome????? *Although ill-prepared for the trip, Crusaders captured the city of Jerusalem on July 15, 1099. *After the victory, Europeans created 4 Crusader states: Edessa, Antioch, Tripoli, & Jerusalem.</p> <p>*In 1144, Edessa was recaptured by the Muslim Turks.</p>	<p>Your brethren who live in the East are in urgent need of your help . . . For, as most of you have heard, the Turks and the Arabs have attacked them . . . They have killed and captured many, and have destroyed the churches and devastated the Empire . . . —Pope Urban II in 1095</p> <p>The Pope is issuing a call for</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> help in fighting Martin Luther and the Protestants Crusaders to regain the Holy Land from Muslims the Emperor to restore the glory of the Frankish Empire armies to fight against the Mongol invaders <p>The push for the Crusades came when</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Saladin seized Mecca. the plague devastated Europe. the Byzantine emperor asked for aid. Constantinople was sacked in 1204 <p>Circle the 4 Crusader states on the map.</p> 

The Second Crusade:

Years: 1145-1187

Causes?????

*The Second Crusade was organized to recapture the **Crusader state** of Edessa.

*Outcome?????

*European Crusaders were defeated by Muslim forces led by **Saladin**.

***Saladin & the Muslims** recapture the city of **Jerusalem**.

The Third Crusade:

Years: 1190-1192

Causes?????

Led by **3 European Kings** seeking glory:

1. Philip Augustus (France)
2. Frederick I (aka Barbarossa) (Germany)
3. Richard the Lionheart (England)

Outcome?????

*Only **Richard** arrives at the Holy Land.

*The Muslims & Christians agree to a **treaty** which keeps **Muslims** in control of Jerusalem but **Christians** are allowed to make pilgrimages into the city.

The Fourth Crusade:

Years: 1198

Causes?????

*A new Pope, **Innocent III** calls on knights to recapture Jerusalem

***Venetian** merchants, seeking to control the city of **Constantinople**, crossroads of trade, become involved in the conflict.

Outcome?????

*The city of **Constantinople** was looted and burned by their Christian brethren.

*A **deeper rift** occurred between the 2 Christian Churches:

- a. **Catholic Church**
- b. **Eastern Orthodox Church**

Muslim leader Saladin recaptured Jerusalem from the European Christians in 1187. When Richard I of England led the Third Crusade against the Muslims, Saladin warned him what to expect in the following message:

To us Jerusalem is as precious...as it is to you, because it is the place from where our Prophet [Muhammad] made his journey by night to heaven. . . . Do not dream that we will give it up to you.

What is the main idea of Saladin's message to Richard?

To warn the Crusaders that they will be in for the fight of their lives if they come against Jerusalem.

Why is Jerusalem a holy place to Muslims?

It is where Muhammad is said to have ascended to Heaven



According to the map, what 3 kings led the 3rd Crusade? Which king died along the way? Which kings made it to the Battle of Acre?

The Venetian leaders of the Fourth Crusade

- A. led a "children's crusade" that ended with victory.
- B. saw an opportunity to neutralize the Byzantine Empire and diverted their army to Constantinople.
- C. massacred the inhabitants of Cairo, including women and children.
- D. were forced to return to Europe after half of their forces perished in storms at sea

Later Crusades:

The Crusades became less about religion & more about **adventure and personal wealth.**

Crusades occurred in areas other than the Holy Land, such as **North Africa.**

The **Children's** Crusade in 1212 CE led to the death or enslavement of hundreds of children seeking to " fulfill God's wish"

The Spanish Crusade:

In Spain, **Muslims** called **Moors** had settled and created Islamic communities in the South.

In an effort to create a **Catholic state**, Spain's King & Queen, **Ferdinand & Isabella** began a campaign to drive out Muslims & Jews. This effort was called the **Reconquista.**

To ensure that someone was a Christian, people were subjected to a **Church tribunal** called the **Inquisition.**

During the **Inquisition**, people were often accused of **heresy** (failure to follow Church teachings) and if found guilty,

What happened to the children depicted in the picture below?

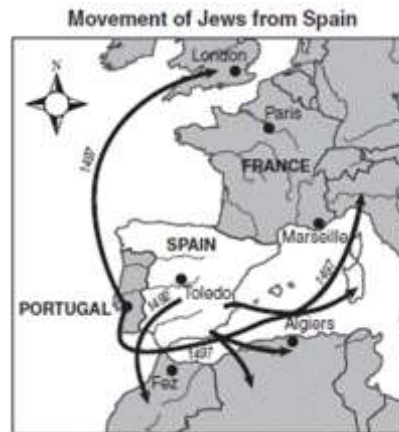
Many died or were sold into slavery after capture.



Children's Crusade Receives a Vision of Jerusalem

What was the cause for the movement of the Jewish population shown below?

- A. the invasion of Europe and Africa by the Moors
- B. the spread of the Black Death through Europe
- C. the establishment of new colonies by the Jews to the west
- D. **the forced removal of the Jews by the church and government authorities**



The Inquisition was

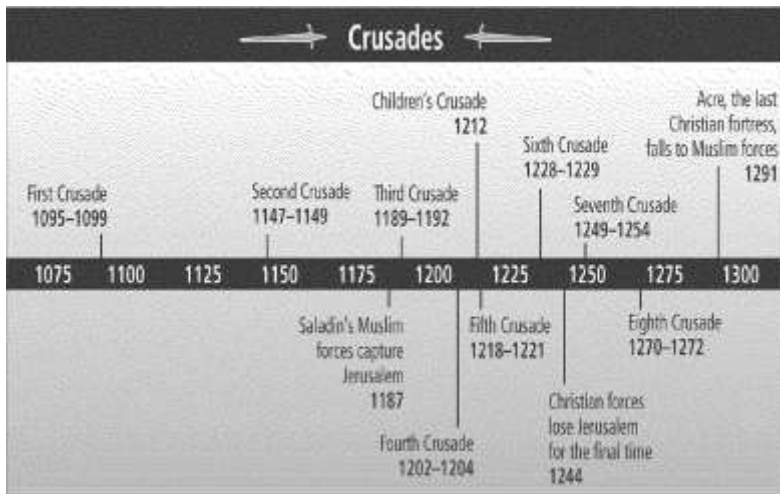
- a. **the court created by the Catholic Church to find and try heretics.**
- b. a ruthless group who enjoyed torture and execution.
- c. a group of scholars in Spain who promoted learning.
- d. an inquiry into the inner workings of the Catholic Church.

Looking at the picture, who oversaw the trials of the Inquisition?

Catholic clergy oversaw Inquisition trials.



Summary of the Crusades	What have I learned?
<p>Crusades – Causes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Christians wanted to reclaim the Holy Land Byzantine Emperor asks for help. Pope appeals to Christian knights Knights desire adventure Italian cities desire commercial power <p>Crusades – Effects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Byzantine Empire weakens Pope's power decline Feudalism weakens Kings become stronger Religious intolerance grows Italian cities expand Trade grows between Europe & Muslim world European tech improves thru contact with Muslims 	<p>During the Crusades, knights and merchants had the opportunity to bring _____ to Western Europe from the East.</p> <p>A. new weapons C. captives B. wealth and goods D. Islam</p> <p>Speaker A: We must fight to keep control of Jerusalem in the hands of those who believe in Allah. Speaker B: Come and battle while there is still time to protect the Holy Land where Christ walked. Speaker C: We must go forth to heal the split between the churches. Speaker D: An investment in ships and knights will yield control of profitable trade routes.</p> <p>Which speaker expresses a Muslim perspective during the Crusades? (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D</p> <p>Which speaker is expressing an economic motive for the Crusades? (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D</p> <p>How did the Crusades affect the economies of Central and Western Europe?</p> <p>A. Gold and silver brought back by crusaders caused monetary inflation B. The Crusades led to a decline in the production of crafts and food crops C. Cloth and spices brought back by crusaders led to greater interest in trade D. The Crusades limited access to luxury goods from China and India</p>



What can be inferred about the motivation for the launch of the Third Crusade?

A It was to recapture Acre.
B It was to recapture Jerusalem.
C It was sent to rescue the Children's Crusade.
D It was sent to rescue the Second Crusade.