

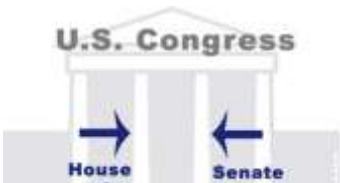




High Middle Ages Notes Packet: Part II

(The Growth of Nation-States)



England becomes a Nation	What have I learned?
<p>England had long suffered invasions from the Vikings.</p> <p>England's ruler, Alfred the Great, was the first to unite the many English tribes under one rule.</p> <p>TRIBES:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Angles 2. Saxons 3. Jutes 4. Picts <p>The term England comes from the "<i>Land of the Angles</i>"</p> <p>Vikings come into the English mix when England is conquered by the Viking ruler Canute.</p>	<p>According to the map, what groups migrated/settled England?</p> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;">  </div>
England & the Battle of Hastings	What have I learned?
<p>Background: 1066, King Edward of England dies without an heir.</p> <p>Fighting for the throne: France? William of Normandy</p> <p>England? Harold Godwinson</p> <p>William & Harold Godwinson meet at the Battle of Hastings (1066 CE)</p> <p>Godwinson is killed</p> <p>William becomes William the Conqueror</p> <p>Implications: <i>England will</i> now have a French king. Sets up a struggle in England – Normans vs. Saxons.</p> <p><i>Whose death is portrayed in this panel from the Bayeux Tapestry?</i></p> <p>King Harold Godwinson →</p>	<p>In 1066 William of Normandy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. tried to invade England, but was soundly defeated by King Harold's forces. B. was forced to sign the Magna Carta. C. called for the death of Thomas à Becket. D. invaded England, soundly defeating King Harold's forces at the Battle of Hastings. <p>William the Conqueror earned his title by</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. repelling the Danish invaders in England b. defeating the Magyars at the Battle of Lechfeld c. leading the Normans to victory in the Battle of Hastings d. seizing Viking territory in Scandinavia <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">  </div>


Henry II & Sons change England	What have I learned?
<p>Henry II & his wife Eleanor of Aquitaine will add French lands to England.</p> <p>Henry & Eleanor will disagree as to which son should succeed Henry on the throne: Son #1 – Richard the Lionhearted</p> <p>Son #2- John</p> <p>Henry's Accomplishments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthens royal courts Introduces jury trials Establishes English (or Common) Law <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>begins with decisions of Royal judges</i> 	<p>Which of the following expanded the power of royal courts in England?</p> <p>A. Henry II C. John B. Hugh Capet D. Phillip II</p> <p>The system of common law established by English King Henry II</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> could vary greatly, depending on the location of the trial. was administered by members of the nobility and the Church. applied to all of England, unlike local feudal laws. sought to eliminate the influence of prior court rulings.
The Magna Carta	What have I learned?
<p>Henry's son, King John, had lost many of the lands his father claimed in France. John was forced to raise taxes for the costly wars he started to get back those lands.</p> <p>The Nobles of England revolted, forcing John to sign the Great Charter or Magna Carta. The Magna Carta (year? 1215):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Guaranteed basic political rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>no taxation without representation</i> <i>jury trials</i> <i>protection of the law</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Limits the power of the King <p>Importance? The Magna Carta becomes the basis for Western Law, including the U.S. Constitution</p>	<p>The Magna Carta can be described as a</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> journal about English feudal society list of feudal rights that limited the power of the English monarchy census of all tax-paying nobility in feudal England statement of grievances of the middle class in England <p>No free man shall be seized or imprisoned, or stripped of his rights or possessions . . . except by the lawful judgement of his equals or by the law of the land. — Magna Carta</p> <p>Which protection in the Bill of Rights was most influenced by the provision of the Magna Carta excerpted above?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> "No person shall...be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb..." "Congress shall make no law...prohibiting the right of the people...to petition the government for a redress of grievances." "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion..." "No person shall...be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law..."
English Parliament	What have I learned?
<p>A new king, Edward I, wants to raise taxes to protect the last remaining Norman territory in France. Edward calls together representatives from each Borough (burgesses), & County (knights) to form a legislative group called the Model Parliament.</p>	<p>English King Edward I changed Parliament by</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> allowing Parliament to approve all new taxes. including representatives of the "common people." banning all lords and clergy from membership. establishing a two-party system.

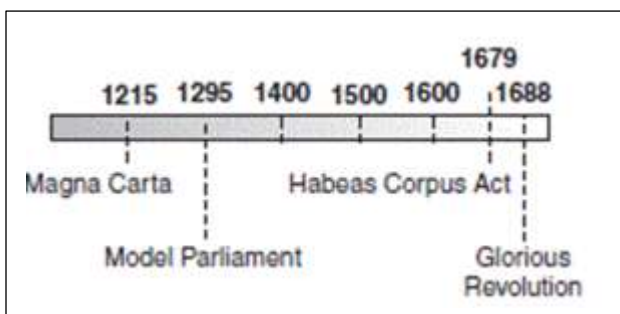
<p>England's Parliament is Bi-Cameral (2-Houses):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. House of Lords 2. House of Commons 	<p>How is the English Parliament similar to the U.S. Congress?</p> <p>Both are bi-cameral, both have houses for regular citizens and elites.</p> 
<p>France becomes a Nation</p> <p>A French Duke named Hugh Capet will replace the last Carolingian king, Louis the Sluggard, reuniting the French territories into 1 unified country.</p> <p>Capetian territory had become the most important of the Carolingian kingdoms because it included the important trading city of Paris.</p>	<p>What have I learned?</p> <p>Circle the city which became the heart of the Capetian Kingdom.</p> 
<p>Philip II recovers French lands.</p> <p>Philip II or Philip Augustus will become the most powerful of the early French kings.</p> <p>Philip will triple the size of French territory taking back the territory of Normandy from the English king, King John.</p> <p>Philip will establish a strong, central government through the use of baliffs who collected the king's taxes & presided over court procedures.</p> <p>Philip's grandson, Louis IX, also known as the ideal king, will further strengthen the central government by creating France's 1st appeals court.</p>	<p>What have I learned?</p> <p>Philip II Augustus greatly increased the power of the French monarchy by</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. forming the first French parliament by meeting with representatives of the three estates. B. expanding the royal mint. C. waging war on the rulers of England and gaining control of Normandy, Maine, Anjou, and Aquitaine. D. defeating King William at the Battle of Hastings <p>Which of the following statements is true about the French Capetian kings?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. They imposed royal law over their domain. b. They abolished the practice of hereditary succession. c. They added to their lands by taking Church lands. d. They imposed high taxes on the clergy.
<p>Philip IV & France's Estates General</p> <p>Philip IV was in a deep disagreement with the Pope over the taxation of Church officials.</p> <p>To gain allies against the Pope, Philip IV called for a meeting of lords, bishops & commoners.</p> <p>This meeting became known as the Estates General.</p>	<p>What have I learned?</p> <p>During the late medieval period, France had all of the following except</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A a tax on land and salt. B a professional army. C a strong legislature. D strong kings.

<p>1st Estate = Church leaders</p> <p>2nd Estate = Lords</p> <p>3rd Estate = Commoners</p> <p>While similar to England's Parliament, the Estates General will never pass laws, & unlike Parliament, Royal power will remain absolute.</p> <p>The 3rd Estate will eventually rise against the French Monarchy spurring on the French Revolution.</p>	<p>What groups are represented in this drawing?</p>  <p>The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Estates of the French Estates General.</p> <p>Clergy- Lords- Commoners</p>
<p>Philip IV fights the Pope for control.</p> <p>Who should have supreme authority?</p> <p>1st Fight – Philip v. Pope Boniface</p> <p>Pope Boniface issues an official document called a Papal Bull, stating that ALL people were under the authority of the Pope.</p> <p>Phillip responded by throwing Boniface in jail.</p> <p>Significance? Pope loses power to secular kings.</p> <p>2nd Fight – Philip v. the Establishment</p> <p>Philip convinces the College of Cardinals to appoint a French bishop as Pope.</p> <p>Pope Clement moves the center of the church from Rome to Avignon France.</p> <p>1378 – Pope Gregory XI dies while in Rome.</p> <p>Cardinals use this opportunity to appoint an Italian as Pope.</p> <p>The cardinals in France respond by appointing a French Bishop as Pope----- we now have two Popes.</p> <p>This division is also called the 2nd Great Schism of the Middle Ages.</p>	<p>What have I learned?</p> <p>A bitter debate took place between Henry II of England and the Church because Henry</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> would not persecute John Wycliffe for his heresies. divorced and remarried without consulting the Church. claimed the right to try clergy in royal courts. feuded over the practice of lay investiture. <p>Which of the following brought on a decline in the power of the papacy in 1309?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Christians split to form the Roman and Byzantine churches. Monarchs criticized the papacy over losses during the Crusades. Pope Clement V moved the papal court to Avignon. Emperor Henry IV forced Pope Gregory VII into exile. <p>Which conflict resulted in the loss of political power for the Catholic Church?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the Black Death the Great Schism the Hundred Years' War the War of the Roses

<p>The matter is settled at a meeting called the Council of Constance, -</p> <p>- all Popes are forced to resign; new Pope is appointed; power returns to Rome.</p>	<p>What was the ultimate significance of the Great Schism of the Middle Ages?</p> <p>It changed the power of the Church in relation to secular powers</p>
<p>Charles VII & power in France</p>	<p>What have I learned?</p>
<p>Charles VII came to power due to the efforts of Joan of Arc during the Hundred Years War.</p> <p>Charles strengthened royal power by</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1st professional army 2. Creates Royal Council 3. New taxes <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. on land b. on salt 	<p>How can taxes like the <i>Gabelle & Taille</i> strengthen a king's rule?</p> <p>Such taxes on such necessary items build the king's treasury, and make him the power broker in his kingdom.</p>
<p>Spain becomes a Nation</p>	<p>What have I learned?</p>
<p>Spanish kingdoms were united by Spain's power couple King Ferdinand & Queen Isabella.</p> <p>Ferdinand & Isabella created a Christian nation by expelling Jews & Muslims in an event called the Reconquista.</p> <p>Ferdinand & Isabella also added to the wealth of Spain through the exploration of new lands.</p> <p>King Philip II expanded the Spanish Empire by seizing Portugal & their lands in Africa, India, & the East Indies.</p> <p>Philip II's biggest mistake was to take on Queen Elizabeth I of England by sending the Spanish Armada (Navy) to force her conversion to Catholicism. The Armada was defeated by England's naval forces.</p>	<p>The Inquisition was</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <div data-bbox="667 1077 1214 1575" data-label="Image"> <p>The map, titled "Movement of Jews from Spain", shows the Iberian Peninsula (Spain and Portugal) and parts of France and North Africa. Arrows indicate the forced migration of Jews from Spain starting in 1492. One major route goes north to London, with a date of 1492. Another route goes east to Paris, also dated 1492. A third route goes south to Algiers, dated 1492. A fourth route goes south to Fez, dated 1497. A fifth route goes east to Toledo, dated 1492. A sixth route goes east to Marseille, dated 1492. A north arrow is present in the top left corner.</p> </div> <p>What was the cause for the movement of the Jewish population shown above?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Germany <i>FAILS</i> to become a Nation	What have I learned?
<p>Reasons Germany <i>failed</i> to unite:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kings were elected by the German princes = weak kings 2. Kings ruled smaller amounts of land 3. Kings failed to create single, unifying governmental bodies 	<p>Despite being called The Holy Roman Empire, why was Germany <i>NOT</i> considered a unified country?</p> <p>Because each principality governed basically on its own, with no higher authority to answer to.</p> 
German King vs. Pope	What have I learned?
<p>The Pope, Gregory VII, wanted to make the Church independent of secular rulers. The German king, Henry VI, challenged the Pope on these issues.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pope bans practice of lay investiture. 2. Henry argued that Bishops owned fiefs, therefore they were under his authority. 3. German princes sided with Pope Gregory VII. 4. 1076 – Gregory excommunicates Henry, goes north to crown new Holy Roman Emperor. 5. 1077 – Henry begs forgiveness... 6. Late 1077 – ... then seeks revenge by forcing Pope into exile. 7. 1122 – Lay Investiture controversy ends at the Concordat of Worms Church = sole power to elect bishops Emperor = could invest bishops with fiefs 	<p>Lay investiture was a practice by which</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. craftsmen joined the church. b. secular rulers both chose nominees to church offices and gave them the symbols of their office. c. merchants invested in foreign goods for the purpose of making a profit. d. guilds determined the maximum and minimum prices that could be charged for a certain good or service. <p>The struggle between Henry IV and Gregory VII was known as</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the Investiture Controversy. b. the Seven Years' War. c. the Magna Argument. d. the Concordat of Worms. <p>What is happening in the image below?</p>  <p>What was the result of the Concordat of Worms?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Hundred Years' War ended. b. Europe's loyalties were divided between different popes. c. A compromise was reached in the Investiture Controversy. d. Many people were burned at the stake.

"Barbarossa" & the Italian city-states	What have I learned?
<p>Fredrick I, also known as Barbarossa begins a conflict when he attempts to bring the wealthy Italian city-states under his control.</p> <p>The Italian city-states form a protective alliance called the Lombard League to combat Fredrick's forces.</p> <p>With his defeat by the Lombard League, Fredrick loses even more power to Germany's feudal lords.</p>	<p>The campaigns of Frederick into Italy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> touched off the Hundred Years' War. united that country under a German emperor. allowed German nobles to become independent. freed northern Italy from control of the papacy. <p>Looking back at history, name another group of city-states that formed an alliance to fight against an outside force?</p> <p>The Greeks in Athens (Delian League)</p>
Russia's Czars create a Nation.	What have I learned?
<p>Ivan III:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1st Czar of Russia Throws off rule of the Mongols Strengthens empire by marriage to niece of last Byzantine Emperor <p>Ivan IV:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increases czar's power over Russian nobles (Boyars) thirst for power earns him the nickname Ivan the Terrible 	<p>Ivan III, the first Russian czar, was strongly influenced by</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the religious heritage of the Byzantine Empire the political system of the Holy Roman Empire missionaries spreading Roman Catholicism reports of a grand Chinese empire <p>Describe the image of Ivan IV. Why do you think the artist portrayed him in this manner?</p>  <p>Because his nickname was Ivan the Terrible, not Ivan the happy looking guy.</p>



The timeline shows events related to the

- conflict between the Pope and the Holy Roman Emperor
- Catholic Church's expansion of influence in government
- evolution towards constitutional government in England**
- establishment of an absolute monarchy in France

“In 1469, Isabella of Castile married Ferdinand of Aragon. This marriage between the rulers of two powerful kingdoms opened the way for a unified state. Using their combined forces, the two monarchs made a final push against the Muslim stronghold of Granada. In 1492, Granada fell. . . .”

Source: Elisabeth Ellis and Anthony Esler, World History: Connections to Today, Prentice Hall

What is being described in this passage?

- A. A crusade to the Holy Land
- B. The reasons for the voyages of Columbus
- C. **The Spanish Reconquista**
- D. The start of the Italian Renaissance

Which document limited the power of the English monarchy during the Middle Ages?

- A. **Magna Carta**
- B. Twelve Tables
- C. Justinian Code
- D. Rig Veda

Conflict Between King Henry IV and Pope Gregory VII

1075: Gregory bans lay investiture, asserting supremacy of Church over lay authority. Henry invests a new bishop of Milan, replacing Gregory’s choice.

1076: Gregory deposes and excommunicates Henry.

“I withdraw . . . from Henry the king . . . the rule over the whole kingdom of the Germans and over Italy. And I absolve all Christians from the bonds of the oath which they have made or shall make to him . . . I bind him in thy stead with the chain of the anathema [a damned person] . . .”

—Pope Gregory VII, February 1076

1077: Henry submits to Gregory and is absolved. German princes declare Henry dethroned and elect Rudolf, sparking civil war.

1080: Gregory supports Rudolf over Henry. Henry names an antipope, Clement III. Gregory excommunicates them both.

1081: Henry wins the civil war and marches on Rome.

1084: Henry conquers Rome. Gregory flees the city.

1105: Henry is forced to abdicate as his continued support for Clement III weakened his rule.

According to the history of the conflict between King Henry IV and Pope Gregory VII, what action did Gregory take against the king in 1076?

- a. He assassinated him.
- b. He replaced him as king.
- c. **He excommunicated him.**
- d. He banished him from Europe

The Vikings were made part of European civilization by

- A. their establishment of monasteries.
- B. **the conquest of Scandinavia in 911 by Charlemagne.**
- C. their conversion to Christianity.
- D. their conquest of areas around the Mediterranean Sea.