

## World History Notes

### Unit 3 – The Middle Ages

#### THE FALL OF ROME

1. Rome had been ruled by \_\_\_\_\_ since the 3rd century AD. This led to civil war within the Roman Empire. Some of these tyrants had been assassinated. \_\_\_\_\_ also ran through the city, which eliminated large numbers of the population. Rome had to hire mercenaries from barbarian tribes, like the \_\_\_\_\_. The Visigoths were created in 390AD and quickly became a major threat to the Roman Empire. The barbarian tribes were not treated well by the Romans; the incompetence and the cruelty drove the Visigoths into rebellion.

2. The leader, and King of the Visigoths was \_\_\_\_\_. He was originally the "master of soldiers" and a key player in the Roman Empire. The Visigoths used \_\_\_\_\_ as a key aspect to their domination of Rome. Major starvation had psychological effects on the Roman city. This led to \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Power and glory were gone from Rome. They eventually gave in and allowed the Visigoths to enter the city. The \_\_\_\_\_ began conquering Rome in 410 AD. This was the beginning of the end for the greatest empire the world had ever known to date. This had a major psychological, economical, and physical impact on Europe. They looted the city and Alaric left Rome to die. Alaric died in 410 of fever after the sack of Rome. Future generations of the Visigoths would enjoy the success of Alaric's work.

4. Although this was a major contribution to the final fall of Rome, the empire had been dying for quite a while. The western Roman Empire fell in the year \_\_\_\_\_. The Visigoths were the first group to defeat Rome in over \_\_\_\_\_ years. After this, Europe plummeted into a period known as the Middle Ages, or the Dark Ages. This period is considered the final period in history before the \_\_\_\_\_. This era was filled with famine, persecution, plague, and a massive state of war.

5. The Roman Empire was shattered into many pieces that were led by barbaric tribes who wanted to control them all. The following \_\_\_\_\_ centuries, spanning from the fall of Rome until the \_\_\_\_\_ was a period of violence, illiteracy, disease, and superstition. Populations massively \_\_\_\_\_; the quality of life plummeted.

6. In order for civilians to build homes, they had to use the resources in Rome. The architectural structures of the \_\_\_\_\_ and even the \_\_\_\_\_ succumbed to this practice. This is why the Coliseum is half of what it used to be. The entire city was picked apart.

7. From 500-1000 AD, the area of Rome had become a \_\_\_\_\_; a sparsely populated, undeveloped area on the outskirts of a civilization. Many of the resources in northern Europe remained undiscovered. The northern \_\_\_\_\_ soil was better suited to raise crops than the drier land of the Mediterranean. Europe's large \_\_\_\_\_ were ideal for trade, and its mountain streams could turn \_\_\_\_\_ also lay underground that had yet to be discovered.

8. In 500 AD, \_\_\_\_\_ lived as a hermit in the Italian countryside. His reputation of healing led to people seeking him out for solutions, healing the sick, and telling the future. He became the \_\_\_\_\_ of the monastery. His brand of discipline was too strict, and the monks wanted to eliminate him. The monks tried to poison Benedict but it did not work. He established 12 new monasteries. The \_\_\_\_\_ was known as Benedict's rule of discipline. Thousands of men and women devoted their lives to the religious lifestyle during this time as a refugee of the work, but other were forced by \_\_\_\_\_ in order to secure god's favor for the family.

9. The various \_\_\_\_\_ kingdoms of Northern Europe had been farmers and herders for centuries. They did not have any \_\_\_\_\_ or written \_\_\_\_\_. They elected kings to lead them in war. The strongest kingdom to emerge were the \_\_\_\_\_, who settled in Gaul, or present-day France.

### THE FRANKS AND CHRISTIANITY

10. The Frankish king \_\_\_\_\_, conquered the former Roman province of Gaul in 486. He ruled his new lands according to Frankish customs but preserved much of the Roman legacy. He also took an important step for his reign and the Franks. He converted from Paganism to \_\_\_\_\_, on December 25, 496 at the age of 30. In doing this, he gained the Christian church as a powerful ally, and the people of Gaul, who were also Christian. He united the barbaric Franks and the Gaul civilians.

11. Christianity had flourished just 5 centuries after the death of Jesus. It had gone from a few Jewish converts to a population of millions. It was very attractive to people because it offered \_\_\_\_\_ and eternal \_\_\_\_\_. After 300 years of stagnancy, conversion to Christianity increased when \_\_\_\_\_ legalized it in 313 AD. He had a vision, and when he won the battle in becoming emperor, he credited his successor to the Christian god.

12. Clovis did not follow the commandment of "thou shall not \_\_\_\_\_". He believed that his wars were "holy wars". Clovis was a brutal king; his conquered people became his army. He began the \_\_\_\_\_ dynasty. Clovis did not like the idea of his family claiming his position, or using that status to their advantage. He had anyone outside his immediate blood line destroyed.

13. Clovis' hostages had a horrible fate. One of the worst methods of trial/torture was the \_\_\_\_\_. This practice used a pebble and a pot of boiling water. The captive had to retrieve the pebble; the hand would be bandaged and examined by a priest for healing. If it was healing well, the captive was innocent and vice versa.

14. Clovis died in 511 of an unknown cause; his brutality would not define his legacy. His most important contribution to his was that he united the barbarian tribes under Christianity; the \_\_\_\_\_. He was a stabilizing force during a terrible dark age.

### THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE AND JUSTINIAN

15. Mean while, there was a major civilization that was thriving to the east. \_\_\_\_\_ was plotting to retake the western Roman Empire. In Constantinople, the \_\_\_\_\_ was thriving and preparing to retake the Roman lands.

16. By 533, Western Europe had fallen, by so called \_\_\_\_\_ tribes while the east was thriving. The political split during the 3rd century between the Western and Eastern Roman empire led to different \_\_\_\_\_ developments as well. The Latin Western empire did not have the \_\_\_\_\_ that the Greek Eastern empire had at their disposal. After the split, the Western Roman empire would either find a way to survive, or fall; it obviously fell. As the Western Roman empire descended into the dark ages, the eastern empire carried on as usual.

17. \_\_\_\_\_ came to power in 527 AD. He was a smart, military man. He desperately wanted to reunite the Roman Empire and expand its geographical boundaries. During the height of the Roman Empire, the Mediterranean was known as \_\_\_\_\_. He wanted to regain this title.

18. Justinian massacred mass numbers at the \_\_\_\_\_ during the \_\_\_\_\_. Justinian almost exiled, but his wife, \_\_\_\_\_ persuaded him to stay and stand up against the population.

19. Justinian redefined the limited of architecture when he ordered the building of the \_\_\_\_\_, the symbol of Christianity and the emperor's power. This architecture l treasure would influence other buildings and architectural styles for the future. By 542, Justinian's empire covered the Mediterranean.

20. The \_\_\_\_\_ wiped out a massive amount of the Byzantine population. Justinian, himself actually contracted the diseases, but survived it. Although he survived, the bubonic plague had a massive psychological effect on him. He was never the same. 25-50% of the population of Constantinople was eliminated. Bubonic plague was brought to Constantinople by fleas, upon rats on cargo ships.

### THE ARABIC WORLD

21. Also meanwhile, another force was growing out of the Middle East. While the Franks and other Germanic peoples carved Europe into pieces, the religion of \_\_\_\_\_ was uniting the Arabic world under one, unstoppable force. Islam developed by the year \_\_\_\_\_ by the prophet Muhammad. Driven by the core belief in Islam, the Arabic world began to create huge empire. European Christians were stunned when Muslim Moors armies overran lands from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_. When the Muslim army crossed into France, their forces were stopped by \_\_\_\_\_ at the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_ in 732 AD; the Muslim forces were led by \_\_\_\_\_. To the European Christians, their victory was a sign that God was on their side. Although the Muslim forces were halted in France, they continued to dominate control of \_\_\_\_\_.

22. The European Christians viewed the Islamic Arabs with great \_\_\_\_\_. In time, they would learn much from the Muslims, whose learning exceeded their own.

### ISLAM MEETS EUROPE

23. In 500 AD, \_\_\_\_\_ lived as a hermit in the Italian countryside. His reputation of healing led to people seeking him out for solutions, healing the sick, and telling the future. He became the \_\_\_\_\_ of the monastery. His brand of discipline was too strict, and the monks wanted to eliminate him. The monks tried to poison Benedict but it did not work. He established 12 new monasteries. The \_\_\_\_\_ was known as Benedict's rule of discipline. Thousands of men and women devoted their lives to the religious lifestyle during this time as a refugee of the work, but other were forced by \_\_\_\_\_ in order to secure god's favor for the family.

24. In 730 AD, in Northern England, a Benedictine monk, named \_\_\_\_\_ writes a 5 volume history of England, spanning from the reign of Julius Caesar to his time. His work is an essential link to the pre-Christian past. He had one of the most extensive \_\_\_\_\_ in England, and was possibly one of the most educated people in Europe.

25. Charles the Hammer Martel was credited as the defender and savior of Christianity. His descendent, \_\_\_\_\_ became the Emperor of Rome. He is remembered as the father of Europe and the greatest king during the middle ages.

### CHARLEMAGNE

26. Charlemagne conquered the Saxons in 782 he condemned 4,500 tribal leaders to die when they were caught worshipping false gods. This is known as the \_\_\_\_\_. He meant business; any one caught worshipping pagan gods or going against Christian methods is punishable by death. God's will of Christianity was pushed upon the surrounding people. He divided his kingdom into counties that were headed by a \_\_\_\_\_ who answered directly to Charlemagne.

27. On December 25, 800 AD, at St. Peter's Basilica in Rome, the first emperor in centuries is crowned. \_\_\_\_\_ is the king of the Franks and is remembered as one of the most illuminating figures of the dark ages. His domain stretched from the North Sea to the Mediterranean, including Frank, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, Austria, Poland, and most of Italy. Charlemagne is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.

28. Charlemagne laid the foundation for the struggle between the Roman Catholic popes and the \_\_\_\_\_. The pope's action outraged the emperor of the eastern Roman empire in Constantinople. The crowning of Charlemagne helped widen the split between the eastern and western Christian worlds. He was a \_\_\_\_\_ man born too early.

29. Charlemagne is also credited with the revival of \_\_\_\_\_. He could read but not write and saw a need for officials to keep accurate records and write clear reports. He founded a school at \_\_\_\_\_, under the direction of a respected scholar, \_\_\_\_\_. Alcuin created a \_\_\_\_\_, or formal course of study that included grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy. He also hired scholars to copy ancient manuscripts, including the Bible and Latin works of history and science. His system would become the educational model for medieval Europe. This was known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

30. Charlemagne died in 814 and his empire soon fell apart. His heirs battled for power for nearly 30 years. In 843, his grandsons developed the \_\_\_\_\_, which split the empire into three regions. His heirs would face new waves of invasion. Vikings, Magyars, and Muslims, continued to threaten the Merovingian dynasty.

31. One of the major threats to Europe were the \_\_\_\_\_. In June 8, 793, Vikings from Scandinavia attacked the village of Lindisfarne, England at a monastery. They are in search of treasure. This was a major setback for England and Europe. They received the greatest treasure of England. They were forced out of Scandinavia by the lack of food. Vikings had the type of ship, based off the \_\_\_\_\_ that allowed them to sail right up to shore. This gave them a quick method of attack.

32. \_\_\_\_\_ and lack of food caused the Vikings to leave Scandinavia. The Vikings spread out as far as Iceland, the \_\_\_\_\_, and the \_\_\_\_\_. The Vikings were the first to reach the Americas. Leif Erickson established an unsuccessful settlement on \_\_\_\_\_. One of the most brutal methods of torture used by the Vikings was known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

33. \_\_\_\_\_ led the English army who refused to fall. He knew that the Vikings preferred raids and avoided fortresses, therefore, Alfred constructed fortresses to survive Viking raids. It took 20 years for Alfred to defeat the Viking army. It would take another \_\_\_\_\_ to get the Vikings out of England for good.

34. The threat of Vikings led to a growing army. After the threat of the Vikings had subsided, the soldiers had to go somewhere. The knights were hired by \_\_\_\_\_. This was the beginning of \_\_\_\_\_.

35. \_\_\_\_\_ built fortresses in order to stop the Vikings. The Vikings did not have the siege technology in order to seize the fortresses. It took 25 years for Alfred to defeat the Heathen Viking army. Alfred died in 899 and had united his army under peace.

### **FEUDALISM/MANORIALISM**

36. The Vikings attacks eventually became a thing of the past. Europe now possessed numerous, trained soldiers. The question remained as what to do with them. In the face of invasions by Vikings, Muslims, and Magyars, kings and emperors were too weak to maintain law and order. In response to this basic need for protection, a new system evolved which is known as \_\_\_\_\_; a loosely organized system of rule in which powerful local lords divided their landholdings among lesser lords, in exchange, the \_\_\_\_\_ (lesser lords) pledged service and loyalty to the greater lord.

37. The relationship between lords and vassals was established by custom and tradition and by an exchange of pledges known as the \_\_\_\_\_. A lord granted his vassal a \_\_\_\_\_, or estate/land grant. These would range from a few acres to hundreds of square miles. The fief included peasants to work the land as well as any towns or buildings on the land. In return, the lord promised to \_\_\_\_\_ his vassal. The vassal also agreed to provide the lord with military service.

38. Everyone played a role in a feudal society. Below the monarch were powerful \_\_\_\_\_, such as dukes and counts who held the largest fiefs. Each of these lords had vassals and these vassals in turn had their own vassals. In many cases, the same man was both a vassal and lord—vassal to a more powerful lord above him and lord to a less powerful vassal below him. Because vassals held fiefs from more than one lord, feudal relations grew very complex; a vassal who had pledged loyalty to several lord could have serious problems if his lords quarreled with each other. Therefore, a vassal typically had a \_\_\_\_\_, or superior, lord.

40. Warfare was simply a way of life. Rival lords battled constantly for power. Many nobles trained from \_\_\_\_\_ for a future occupation as a \_\_\_\_\_. At the age of seven, a boy slated to become a knight was sent away to the castle of his father's lord. He learned how to ride and fight, and how to keep his armor and weapons in good condition. Training was \_\_\_\_\_ and discipline was \_\_\_\_\_; laziness was punished with physical discipline in most cases. Once the boy finished his training, he would become a knight.

41. Feudal warfare decreased in the 1100s and the emergence of \_\_\_\_\_ came into fashion. Early tournaments were very dangerous, however, as time progressed they became more of a ritual or ceremony.

42. Powerful lord fortified their homes to withstand attacks. By the 1100s, monarchs and nobles owned sprawling stone \_\_\_\_\_ with high walls, towers, and drawbridges over wide moats. Castles were able to store large amounts of food and water in order to survive a siege.

43. \_\_\_\_\_ played active roles in this society. While her husband or father was fighting, the "lady of the manor" took over his duties. She supervised vassals, managed the household, and performed necessary agricultural and medical tasks. Sometimes she might even have to go to war for her estate.

44. \_\_\_\_\_ inherited lands in southwestern France. Through two marriages, she became: First, the queen of France, and later the queen of England. She was a leading force in European \_\_\_\_\_ for over 50 years. She married Henry II of England and had eight sons with him, one of which was \_\_\_\_\_.

45. Later in the Middle Ages, knights adopted a code of conduct called \_\_\_\_\_. It required knights to be brave, loyal, and true to their word. They had to fight \_\_\_\_\_. It also dictated that warriors treat a captured knight well or even release him if he promised to pay his ransom. Chivalry applied to \_\_\_\_\_ only, not commoners. It placed \_\_\_\_\_ on a pedestal. It called for women to be protected and cherished. \_\_\_\_\_ eventually adopted this view. Their songs praised the perfection, beauty, and wit of women. Chivalry would shape \_\_\_\_\_ ideas of romantic love.

46. The heart of the medieval economy was the \_\_\_\_\_, or lord's estate. Most manors included one or more villages and the surrounding lands. Peasants, who made up the majority of the population in medieval society, lived and worked on the manor. Most peasants on a manor were \_\_\_\_\_, bound to the land. They could not leave the manor without the permission of the lord. If the manor was granted to a new lord, the serfs went along with it.

47. Peasants and their lords were tied together by mutual rights and obligation. Peasants had to work \_\_\_\_\_ days a week farming the land. They repaired his roads, bridges, and fences. They also paid the lord a fee when they married, when they inherited their father's acres, or when they used the local mill to grind grains. Their payment was usually in grown products. In return for their labor, the peasants had the right to farm several acres of the land for themselves. They were also entitled to their lord's \_\_\_\_\_ from raids and feudal warfare. They could not leave the manor freely, but they could not be forced off of it either.

48. The \_\_\_\_\_ was self-sufficient. Peasants produced almost everything they needed. Peasant life was harsh. They worked long hours from sunrise to sunset. \_\_\_\_\_ took a heavy toll and many did not live beyond the age of \_\_\_\_\_.

## THE MEDIEVAL CHURCH

49. During the early Middle Ages, the Church's most important achievement was to \_\_\_\_\_ the diverse peoples of Western Europe. \_\_\_\_\_ played a major role in the spreading of Christianity. Women also spread the faith by marrying pagan kings and convinced them to convert. For example, Clothilde persuaded her husband \_\_\_\_\_ to convert to Christianity.

50. In manor villages, the \_\_\_\_\_ of the parish was usually the only contact people had with the Church. The priest cared for the souls of his parishioners by celebrating the \_\_\_\_\_ and administering the \_\_\_\_\_, the sacred rites of the Church. Christians believed that faith in Christ and participation in the sacraments would lead them to \_\_\_\_\_, or everlasting life with god. Priests also preached the \_\_\_\_\_ which guided people on issues regarding values and morality. The Gospels offered assistance to the sick and needy as well. Priests married peasants and nobles, baptized children, and buried the dead in sacred ground.

51. The church was a social center and a place of worship. Villages took pride in their church buildings. In later times, some communities built \_\_\_\_\_ churches. In order for the parish to be supported, the Church required Christians to pay a \_\_\_\_\_, or tax equal to a tenth of their income. The tithe had its origins in the Bible. It is still common in many churches today.

52. The Church taught that men and women were equal before God, but on earth, \_\_\_\_\_ were viewed as "daughters of Eve," weak and easily led into sin. Due to this, they needed the guidance of men. The Church tried to protect women. It set a minimum age for \_\_\_\_\_. Church courts could fine men who seriously injured their wives, yet women were punished more harshly for the same offense to their husbands.

53. Both men and women began to withdraw from worldly life and became \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. Nuns lived in \_\_\_\_\_ while monks lived in \_\_\_\_\_.

54. About 530, a monk named \_\_\_\_\_ organized the monastery of \_\_\_\_\_ in southern Italy. He drew up a set of rules to regulate monastic life. The \_\_\_\_\_ was used by monasteries and convents across Europe. Under this rule, monks and nuns took three vows: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_. The obedience was towards the \_\_\_\_\_ of the monastery, or the \_\_\_\_\_ of the convent. Each day was divided into periods for worship, work, and study. Benedict believed in the spiritual value of manual labor, so he required monks to work in the fields or at other physical task.

55. In a world without hospitals or schools, monasteries and convents provided \_\_\_\_\_. They gave good and lodging to travelers, especially missionaries. The Church later recognized many missionaries as \_\_\_\_\_.

56. Monasteries and convents also performed a vital role in preserving the writings of the \_\_\_\_\_. They copied ancient works as a form of labor. Once copied, the work might remain unread for centuries, but it would be there later when scholars took an interest in the ancient writings. Monks and nuns kept learning alive. Abbot \_\_\_\_\_ wrote useful summaries of Greek and Latin works and taught the classics to other monks.

57. The \_\_\_\_\_ wrote the earliest known history of England. He introduced the use of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to date historical events.

## THE POWER OF THE CHURCH

58. The church controlled spiritual life of Christians but also became the most powerful \_\_\_\_\_ force in medieval Europe. The \_\_\_\_\_ was the spiritual leader of the Roman Catholic Church. As representatives of Christ on Earth, medieval popes eventually claimed \_\_\_\_\_, or authority over all secular rulers. The pope also held vast lands in central Italy, later named the \_\_\_\_\_.

59. The medieval Christian Church was dedicated to the worship of God, but Christians also believed that all people were \_\_\_\_\_ and many were doomed to eternal suffering. The only way to avoid the tortures of hell was to believe in Christ and participate in the \_\_\_\_\_. Because the medieval Church administered the sacraments, it had absolute power in religious matters.

### Seven Sacraments

- |                   |                 |                          |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Baptism        | 4. Confirmation | 7. Anointing of the Sick |
| 2. Reconciliation | 5. Marriage     |                          |
| 3. Eucharist      | 6. Holy Orders  |                          |

60. The medieval church developed its own body of laws, known as the \_\_\_\_\_. Canon law applied to religious teachings, the clergy, marriages, and morals. Anyone who disobeyed Church law faced a range of penalties. The most severe and terrifying was \_\_\_\_\_. Those who were excommunicated could not be buried as a Christian or received the sacraments. A powerful noble who opposed the Church could face the \_\_\_\_\_, an order excluding an entire town, region, or kingdom from receiving most sacraments and proper burial. Most would rather give in than face the interdict.

61. The Church used its power to end \_\_\_\_\_. It declared periods of truce known as the Peace of God. Fighting had to stop between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ every week and on religious holidays. This contributed to the decline of feudal warfare.

62. The success of the medieval Church brought problems. As the wealth and power of the church grew, \_\_\_\_\_ weakened. Pious Christians left their wealth and lands to monasteries and convents, leading some monks and nuns to ignore their vows of poverty. Some clergy lived in luxury. Priests could marry, but some spent more time on family matters than Church duties, and some even treated the priesthood as a family inheritance. This called for major Church \_\_\_\_\_.

## RELIGIOUS REFORM

63. \_\_\_\_\_ set out to end abuses in the French church in the early 900s. He revived the \_\_\_\_\_ and declared that he would no longer allow nobles to interfere in monastery affairs. He filled the monastery at Cluny with men devoted to religious pursuits. This became known as the \_\_\_\_\_; many convents and monasteries adopted these reforms.

64. In 1073, Pope Gregory VII extended the Cluniac reforms to the entire Church. He outlawed married for priests and prohibited \_\_\_\_\_, the selling of Church offices. He then called on Christians to renew their faith. To end secular influence, he insisted that the Church, not kings or nobles, choose Church officials. This will spark a bitter battle with the \_\_\_\_\_.

65. Over the centuries, other reform movements battled corruption and worldliness. In the early 1200s, \_\_\_\_\_ and Dominic took a new approach. They set up orders of \_\_\_\_\_, monks who did not live in isolated monasteries but traveled around Europe's growing towns, preaching to the poor. Francis established the \_\_\_\_\_ that preached humility and the love of God. Dominic established the \_\_\_\_\_ Order whose chief goal was to combat \_\_\_\_\_ by teaching official Roman Catholic beliefs.

66. Jewish communities existed across Europe. Jews flourished in \_\_\_\_\_. The Muslims, who had control of Spain greatly tolerated the Jews. In the late 1000s, Christian \_\_\_\_\_ of Jews increased. Many Church leaders charged that Jews were responsible for the death of Jesus. As the Church power grew, it issued orders forbidding Jews to own land or practice most occupations.

\_\_\_\_\_ is known as prejudice against Jews, and it was greatly on the rise. Anything that went wrong, the Jews were blamed. Thousands of Jews migrated to Eastern Europe. As a result, Jewish communities thrived in Eastern Europe.

### **AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION**

67. By the 800s peasants were using new \_\_\_\_\_ plows that carved deep into the heavy soil of northern Europe. A new kind of \_\_\_\_\_ allowed peasants to use horses rather than oxen to pull the plows. Because faster moving horses could play more land in a day, peasants were able to enlarge their fields and plant more crops, which equals more food.

68. The \_\_\_\_\_ was developed which allowed the peasants to grind the grain into flour and was much faster than a watermill.

69. Feudal lords who wanted to boost their incomes pushed peasants to clear forests, drain swamps, and reclaim wasteland for farming and grazing. This led to the development of a \_\_\_\_\_.

They could plant one field with grain, a second with beans, and they left the third unplanted. This was more efficient than the two-field system.

70. The agricultural revolution of the medieval era led to a drastic \_\_\_\_\_ increase between 1000 and 1300. The population doubled during this time because of the abundance of food.

### **REVIVAL OF TRADE**

71. The rapid growth of population led to the need of \_\_\_\_\_ that were not available in the \_\_\_\_\_. As foreign invasions and feudal warfare declined, traders crisscrossed Europe to meeting the growing demand of goods. Traders began to follow the established trade routes to the Middle East, Constantinople, China, and Eastern Europe. Much of the trading began at small \_\_\_\_\_ which developed into the first medieval cities. Some populations reached 10,000 while the largest cities reached 100,000. Europe had not seen cities of this size since the Roman Empire.

72. To protect their interest, merchants who set up a new town would ask the local lord, or the king, for a charter which would protect the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of the town. In return, merchants paid the lord or the king a large sum of money, a yearly fee, or both.

## COMMERCIAL REVOLUTION

73. As trade revived, so did \_\_\_\_\_ which led to more changes. Some merchants began to develop business \_\_\_\_\_ where they ran a business together. This practice made money easier to acquire. It also lowered the risk that an investor would make in the business.

74. Europeans began to adopt a concept in banking from the Middle Eastern merchants. The most important was the \_\_\_\_\_ (check).

75. These new ways of doing business were part of a commercial revolution that transformed the medieval economy. The European society was slowly changing. The use of money undermined \_\_\_\_\_. Feudal lords needed money to buy fine goods. As a result, many peasants began selling farm products to townspeople and fulfilling their obligations to their lords by paying their rent in cash rather than labor.

76. By 1000, a new class appeared that included merchants, traders, and artisans. They formed the \_\_\_\_\_, standing between the nobles and peasants. Nobles and clergy hated the middle class. To nobles, towns were disruptive influence beyond their control. To the clergy, the profits that merchants and bankers made from \_\_\_\_\_, or lending money at interest, were immortal.

## TOWN AND CITY LIFE

77. Merchants and artisans formed associations known as \_\_\_\_\_. Merchant guilds appeared first and they dominated town life, passing laws and levying taxes. They also decided whether to spend funds to pave the streets with cobblestones, build protective walls, or raise a new town hall.

78. Artisans came to resent the powerful merchants. They organized \_\_\_\_\_. Each guild represented workers in one occupation such as weavers, bakers, brewers, or goldsmiths. In some towns, struggles between craft guilds and the wealthier merchants led to riots.

79. To become a guild member meant many years of hard work. At the age of 7 or 8, a child might become an \_\_\_\_\_, or trainee, to a guild master. The apprentice usually spent seven years learning the trade. The guild master paid no wages but was required to give the apprentice bed and board. Few apprentices ever became guild masters unless they were related to one. Most worked for guild members as \_\_\_\_\_, or salaried workers. Journeymen often accused masters of keeping their wages low so that they could not save enough to open a competing shop.

80. Medieval towns and cities were surrounded by high, protective walls. As the population grew, the towns became more crowded. As a result, the walls would be rebuilt further out to expand the city. Even the richest city did not have \_\_\_\_\_ or a sewer system. Towns were filthy, smelly, noisy, and crowded.

## THE HIGH MIDDLE AGES

81. Feudal monarchs in Europe stood at the head of society but had limited power. They expanded the royal domain and set up a system of royal justice that undermined feudal or Church courts. Monarchs also strengthened ties with the \_\_\_\_\_.

### MONARCHS IN ENGLAND

82. In 1066, King Edward died without an heir. A council of nobles chose his brother-in-law to rule, Harold, but \_\_\_\_\_, a tough, ruthless descendent of the Vikings also claimed the English throne. William raised an army and won the backing of the pope. He then sailed across the English Channel. At the \_\_\_\_\_, William and his Norman knights triumphed over Harold. On Christmas Day, 1066, William the \_\_\_\_\_, as he was now called, assumed the crown of England.

83. William granted fiefs to the Church and his Norman lords, or barons, but he kept a large amount of land for himself. He required every vassal to swear first allegiance to him rather than any other feudal lord. He also had a complete \_\_\_\_\_ taken in 1086. The result of this was the \_\_\_\_\_ which listed every castle, field, and pigpen in England. The significance of this book is that it helped William and later English monarchs build an efficient system of tax collecting.

84. William's successors continued to increase royal authority. In the area of finance, they created the royal \_\_\_\_\_, or treasury, to collect taxes.

85. In 1154, Henry II inherited the throne of England. He broadened the system of royal justice and sent out traveling justices to enforce royal laws. The decisions of the royal courts became the foundation of English \_\_\_\_\_, a legal system based on custom and court rulings.

86. Under Henry II, England also developed an early \_\_\_\_\_ system. Henry's efforts to extend royal power led to a bitter dispute with the Church. \_\_\_\_\_, the archbishop of Canterbury (southern England) and once a close friend of Henry's, fiercely opposed the king's move. The conflict simmered for years. In 1170, Henry's knights murdered the archbishop in his own cathedral. Henry \_\_\_\_\_ any part in the attack. Still, in order to make peace with the church, he eased his attempts to regulate the clergy. Becket was honored as a martyr and declared a saint. Pilgrims journey to his tomb where miracles apparently have occurred. *The Canterbury Tales* is a story by Geoffrey Chaucer about a pilgrimage to Becket's tomb.

87. One of Henry II's sons, \_\_\_\_\_ was a clever, greedy, cruel, and untrustworthy ruler. During his reign he faced powerful enemies; \_\_\_\_\_ of France, \_\_\_\_\_ and his own English nobles. He lost his struggle with them all.

88. In 1205, John suffered a major setback when he lost a war with Philip II and had to give up English-held lands that had been held by nobles since William the Conqueror gained them. Next, John battled with Innocent III over selected a new archbishop of Canterbury. When John rejected Innocent's nomination, the pope responded by \_\_\_\_\_ him. England was also placed under \_\_\_\_\_. To save himself, he had to accept England as a fief of the papacy and pay a yearly fee to Rome.

89. Finally, John angered his own \_\_\_\_\_ with oppressive taxes and other abuses of power. In 1215, a group of rebellious barons cornered John and forced him to sign the \_\_\_\_\_ or "Great Charter". In this document, the king affirmed a long list of feudal rights. One of the most important clauses in this document protected every freeman from arbitrary arrest, imprisonment, and other legal actions except "by legal judgment of his peers or by the law of the land." This famous clauses formed the basis of the right now known as "due process of law"

90. The Magna Carta contained two very important ideas that would shape government traditions in England. First, it asserted that the nobles had certain \_\_\_\_\_. Over time, the rights that had been granted to nobles were extended to all English citizens. Second, it made it clear that the \_\_\_\_\_ must obey the law.

91. In keeping with the Magna Carta, English rulers often called on the Great Council for advice. During the 1200s, this body evolved into \_\_\_\_\_. This body helped unify England. In time, Parliament developed into a two-house, or \_\_\_\_\_ legislature that consisted of the House of \_\_\_\_\_ and the House of \_\_\_\_\_. Over the centuries, Parliament gained the crucial “\_\_\_\_\_” which meant that it won the right to approve any new taxes.

## MONARCHS IN FRANCE

92. In 987, the feudal lords of France elected \_\_\_\_\_, the count of Paris, to fill the vacant throne. They probably chose him because he was too weak to pose a threat to him. Hugh and his heirs slowly increased royal power.

1. They made the throne hereditary
2. They added to their lands by playing rival nobles against each other, and won the support of the Church
3. Built an effective bureaucracy, and were able to gain support of the middle class and townspeople

93. An outstanding French king of this period was \_\_\_\_\_, often called Philip Augustus. He became the most powerful ruler in Europe before his death in 1223.

1. Strengthened royal government
2. Paid middle-class officials to fill government positions rather than nobles because they would owe their loyalty to him
3. He granted charters to many new towns, organized a standing army, and introduced a new national tax
4. Quadrupled royal land holdings

94. One of the most admired French rulers of this time was \_\_\_\_\_ who ascended to the throne in 1226 and embodied the ideal of the perfect medieval monarch. Within 30 years of his death, he was declared a saint for his praised charity. He was a deeply religious man and he pursued religious goals that were acceptable to Christians in his day. He persecuted heretics and Jews and led thousands of French knights in two wars against Muslims.

1. Sent out officials to check on local officials (like Charlemagne)
2. Outlawed private wars
3. Ended serfdom in his lands
4. Expanded royal courts
5. By the time of his death in 1270, France was an efficient, centralized monarchy
6. Saint Louis, MO is named after him

95. \_\_\_\_\_ was the grandson of Louis IX who ruthlessly extended royal power. He tried to collect new taxes from the clergy which led to a clash with \_\_\_\_\_. He countered this by threatening to arrest any clergy who did not pay up. As their dispute escalated, Philip sent troops to seize Boniface. The pope escaped, but he was badly beaten and died soon afterward.

96. Shortly after, a Frenchman was elected pope and moved the capital to \_\_\_\_\_, France, ensuring that the future French rulers would control religious within their own kingdoms. After Philip engineered the election of a French pope, the papacy entered a period of decline.

97. During this struggle with the pope, Philip rallied French support by setting up the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1302. This body had representation from all three estates; clergy, nobles, and townspeople. Although later French kings consulted the Estates General, it did not develop the same role that the English Parliament did. It never gained the \_\_\_\_\_ or otherwise served as a balance to royal power.

### **THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE**

98. After the death of Charlemagne, his empire dissolved into a number of \_\_\_\_\_. The dukes of Saxony extended their power over neighboring Germany lands. In 936, Duke \_\_\_\_\_ of Saxony took the title of King of Germany. He worked closely with the Church and he appointed bishops to top government jobs. In 962, he was crowned emperor, which later evolved into the title "Holy Roman Emperor".

99. A major issue for the emperors was conflict with the popes over the appointment of Church officials. The \_\_\_\_\_ often decided who would become bishops and abbots within their realm. As the Cluny reforms strengthened the Church, popes tried to tend such outside interference from secular rulers.

100. Under the reforming pope \_\_\_\_\_, the conflict between emperors and the Church exploded. He was one of the greatest medieval popes but also one of the most controversial.

101. Gregory VII earned more hatred and contempt than any other pope of his time. He was determined to make the Church independent of \_\_\_\_\_ rulers. He banned the practice of \_\_\_\_\_; only the pope had the right to appoint and install bishops in office.

102. Pope Gregory's ban brought an angry response from the Holy Roman emperor, Henry IV. He argued that bishops held their lands as royal fiefs. Since he was their overlord, Henry felt entitled to give them the symbol of office. The feud heated up as the two men exchanged insulting notes. Meanwhile, the rebellious \_\_\_\_\_ saw a chance to undermine Henry by supporting the pope. In 1076, Henry was excommunicated and the pope headed north to crown a new emperor. Henry was forced to make peace.

103. In January 1077, Henry crossed the icy Alps in order to repent to the pope as a sinner. Gregory had no choice but to forgive a confessed sinner. Henry's excommunication was lifted. He later took revenge on Gregory and forced him into \_\_\_\_\_.

104. The struggle over investiture dragged on for almost 50 years. In 1122, both sides accept a treaty known as the \_\_\_\_\_. They agreed that the church had the sole power to elect and invest bishops with spiritual authority. The emperor had the right to invest them with fiefs.

### **STRUGGLE FOR ITALY**

105. During the 1100s and 1200s, ambitious German emperor sought control of Italy. As they did, they came into conflict with popes and with the wealthy \_\_\_\_\_ of Northern Italy.

106. The emperor \_\_\_\_\_, called Barbarossa, dreamed of building an empire from the Baltic to the Adriatic. The northern Italian cities joined forces with the pope and defeated Barbarossa. He did however arrange a marriage between his son Henry and Constance, heiress to \_\_\_\_\_ and southern Italy. This moved \_\_\_\_\_ German emperors even more deeply in Italian affairs.

107. \_\_\_\_\_ was the son of Henry and Constance who was raised in southern Italy. He was willing to use any means to achieve his goals. As Holy Roman Emperor, he spent little time in Germany, rather he pursued his ambitions in Italy. He clashed with the popes, and while he was in Italy the German nobles grew more independent. The Holy Roman Empire was still existent but remained fragmented in feudal states. Unlike France and England, Germany would not achieve united for another \_\_\_\_\_ years.

## THE WORLD IN 1050

108. While Europe was experiencing the Middle Ages, \_\_\_\_\_ had given rise to a brilliant new civilization that stretched from Spain to India. Their advancements and ideas spread across the known world at this time. The \_\_\_\_\_ Empire was also prosperous and united under the great city of \_\_\_\_\_. Scholars from both empires were revisiting and studying the works of the \_\_\_\_\_ period of Ancient Greece and Rome.

109. The \_\_\_\_\_ invaded the Byzantine Empire and by 1071, had overrun most Byzantine lands in Asia Minor. They also extended their power over Palestine to the \_\_\_\_\_ and attacked Christian pilgrims. This led to the Byzantine emperor calling for aid from \_\_\_\_\_.

## THE CRUSADES

110. Pope Urban II called for the first \_\_\_\_\_ in 1095. Religious zeal and other factors motivated the crusaders. Many knights hope to win wealth and land. Some crusaders sought to escape troubles at home while others yearned for adventure. The pope hoped to increase his \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe and to heal the \_\_\_\_\_ in the Church. He also hoped that the crusades would set Christian knights to fighting Muslims instead of one another.

111. Christian knights captured \_\_\_\_\_ in 1099 during the \_\_\_\_\_ crusade. They capped their victory with a massacre of Muslim and Jewish residents of the city. The wars would continue on and off for over \_\_\_\_\_ years.

112. By 1187, Jerusalem had fallen to the Muslims under the leader \_\_\_\_\_, known as the second crusade. On the third crusade, Europeans tried but failed to retake Jerusalem. After negotiations, Saladin did reopen the holy city to \_\_\_\_\_ pilgrims. There were many other crusades, however the first three are most influential and important.

113. The crusades left a bitter legacy of religious hatred behind them. Both Christians and Muslims committed appalling atrocities in the name of religion. In Europe, crusaders sometimes turned their religious fury against \_\_\_\_\_ and massacred them. Though the Crusades failed to conquer the Holy Land, they did have significant effects on life in Europe. The wars helped to quicken the pace of changes already underway.

114. The crusades increased \_\_\_\_\_. Merchants in \_\_\_\_\_, Italy and other northern Italian cities built large fleets to carry crusaders to the Holy Land. They later used those fleets to carry on trade with the \_\_\_\_\_. The crusaders further encouraged the growth of a money economy. To finance a journey to the Holy Land, nobles needed money. They allowed peasants to pay rents in money rather than in grain or labor, which helped undermine \_\_\_\_\_.

115. The crusades helped to increase the power of feudal \_\_\_\_\_. Rulers won the right to \_\_\_\_\_ taxes in order to support the crusades. Enthusiasm for the crusades brought \_\_\_\_\_ power to its greatest height. However, papal power and monarchs would clash.

116. Contact with the Muslim world led Christians to realize that millions of people lived in regions they had never known existed. Soon, a few curious European visited far-off places like \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. In 1271, \_\_\_\_\_ set out for China with his merchant father and uncle. He returned to Venice full of stories about the wonders of China. He was considered the “prince of liars”. Polo would later write *The Travels* which documented his exploration.

## THE RECONQUISTA

117. Muslims had conquered most of \_\_\_\_\_ in the 700s. As the Christian kings expanded their borders, they sought to take over Muslim lands. Their campaign to drive the Muslims from Spain became known as the \_\_\_\_\_, or “reconquest”.

118. By 1300, Christians controlled the entire \_\_\_\_\_ except for Granada. Muslim influences remained strong, though, and helped shape the arts and literature of Christian Spain. In 1469, Isabella of Castile married \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_. In 1492, Granada fell and the Reconquista was complete.

119. Under Muslim rule, Spain had enjoyed a tradition of \_\_\_\_\_. Isabella ended that policy of toleration. With the support of the \_\_\_\_\_, a Church court set up to try people accused of \_\_\_\_\_. Isabella launched a brutal crusade against Jews and Muslims. Often those who refused to convert to Christianity were \_\_\_\_\_. More than 150,000 people fled Spain. Many of these exiles were skilled, educated people who had contributed much to Spain’s economy and culture.

## MEDEIVAL LEARNING, LITERATURE, AND THE ARTS

120. By the 1100s, schools and sprung up around the great cathedrals to train the \_\_\_\_\_. Some of these cathedral schools evolved into the first universities. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in Italy boasted the first universities. Paris and Oxford soon had theirs. Students were expected to \_\_\_\_\_ what they heard. They studied arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, music, grammar, rhetoric, and logic. To show that students had mastered the subject, they took an oral exam.

121. In the Middle East, Muslim scholars had translated the works of Aristotle and other Greek thinkers into Arabic and their texts had spread across the Muslim world. Jewish scholars translated these works into \_\_\_\_\_, the language of Christian European scholars. This set off a revolution in the world of \_\_\_\_\_.

122. \_\_\_\_\_ taught that people should use reason to discover basic truths. Christian scholars tried to resolve the conflict of faith and reason. Their method is known as \_\_\_\_\_ which used reason to support Christian beliefs. Works of science, translated from Arabic and Greek, also reached Europe from Spain and the Byzantine Empire. Christian scholars studied \_\_\_\_\_ on medicine and Euclid on geometry, along with works by Arab scholars. Despite this, science did not make much progress during the Middle Ages because people believed they believed that all true knowledge must fit with Church teachings.

123. While Latin was the language of scholars and churchmen, new writings began to appear in the \_\_\_\_\_, or everyday language. Medieval literature included \_\_\_\_\_, or long narrative poems, about feudal warriors and tales of the common people. The most popular was the \_\_\_\_\_, which praises the courage of one of Charlemagne’s knights who died while on a military campaign in Muslim Spain.

124. Dante Alighieri wrote the \_\_\_\_\_ which takes the imaginary journey into hell and purgatory where souls await forgiveness. He talks with people from history who tell how they earned a place in hell. Humor, tragedy, and the endless medieval quest for religious understanding are all ingredients in Dante's poem. His journey summarizes Christian ethics. It also highlights in vivid detail a key idea of Christianity—that people's actions in life will determine their fate in the \_\_\_\_\_.

125. The \_\_\_\_\_ by Geoffrey Chaucer follows a band of English pilgrims traveling to \_\_\_\_\_ tomb. In brilliant word portraits, he sketches a range of characters, including a knight, a plowman, a merchant, a miller, a monk, a nun, and the five-times-widowed "wife of Bath". Each character tells a story. Whether funny,, romantic, or bawdy, each tale adds to our picture of medieval life.

126. About 1000, monasteries and towns built solid stone churches that reflected Roman influences. These \_\_\_\_\_ churches looks like fortresses with thick walls and towers. Typically, the roof of a Romanesque church was a barrel vault, a long tunnel of stone that covered the main part of the structure. It was so heavy that it had to be supported by massive, thick walls. Builders provided no windows or only tiny slits of windows for fear of weakening the walls that supported the roof. As a result, the interior of Romanesque church was \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

127. About 1140, a new style of architecture was developed which is known as \_\_\_\_\_. A key feature of this style was the \_\_\_\_\_, or stone supports that stood outside the church. These supports allowed builders to construct higher walls and leave space for huge-stained-glass windows. The new Gothic churches soared into incredible heights. Their graceful spires, lofty ceilings, and enormous windows carried the eye upward to the heavens. Cities all over Europe competed to build grander, taller cathedrals. The faithful contributed money, labor, and skills to help build these monuments "to the greater glory of God." The author \_\_\_\_\_ wrote the Hunchback of Notre Dame which takes place in Paris, focusing around on of the greatest architectural structures of the time period and an example of Gothic architecture; the Cathedral of Norte Dame, in Paris, France.

## **CRISIS IN EUROPE**

128. By 1348, the Black Death had reached beyond Italy to Spain and France. One in three people died—worse than in any war in history. The sickness was \_\_\_\_\_, a disease spread by fleas on rats. This was an \_\_\_\_\_, or outbreak of rapid-spreading disease. In some of the world's largest cities, \_\_\_\_\_ would die per day. Western Europe would not fully recover from its effects for more than 100 years.

129. The late Middle Ages brought spiritual crisis, scandal, and division to the Roman Catholic Church. The Church was unable to provide the strong leadership needed in this desperate time. In 1309, Pope \_\_\_\_\_ had moved the papal court to \_\_\_\_\_ on the border of southern France. It remained there for 70 years. This period is often called the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Church, referring to the time when the ancient Israelites were held captive in Babylon.

130. In 1378, reformers elected their own pope to rule from Rome. French cardinals responded by choosing a rival pope. For decades, there was a \_\_\_\_\_ in the church as two and sometimes even three popes to be the true "vicar of Christ". Not until 1417 did a Church council at Constance finally end the crisis.

131. Between 1337 and 1453, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ fought a series of conflicts known as the \_\_\_\_\_. English rulers had battled for centuries to hold onto the French lands of their \_\_\_\_\_ lands. When Edward III of England claimed the French crown in 1337, war erupted anew between these rival powers. English the Battle of Crecy in 1346 and Poitiers in 1356. They developed the \_\_\_\_\_ which was six feet long and took years to master and pierced the heaviest armor.

132. In 1429, a 17-year old peasant women, \_\_\_\_\_, appeared at the court of Charles VII, the uncrowned king of France. She told Charles that God had sent her to save France. She persuaded the desperate French king to let her lead his army against the English. She ended up leading the French troops to several victories, the major one at Agincourt. She was later taken captives by allies of the English and turned over to her enemies for trial. She was tried as a \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ and was burned at the stake. The church made her a saint and she is considered to be a martyr.

133. The Hundred Years' War set France and England on different paths. \_\_\_\_\_ gained the Norman lands and England lost its dream of a world empire. English rulers began looking at new trading ventures overseas. The war brought many changes to the late medieval world. The \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ gave common solders a new importance on the battlefield and undermined the value of armored knights. Castles could not withstand the new technology. Feudal society was changing; \_\_\_\_\_ needed large armies, not feudal vassals to fight their wars.

134. After Europe recovered from the Black Death, \_\_\_\_\_ expanded and \_\_\_\_\_ grew which led to an increase in trade. Italian cities flourished as centers of shipping. The recovery of the \_\_\_\_\_ set the stage for further changes during the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and the \_\_\_\_\_. As Europe became stronger, it would developed a major role on a global scale.