

Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 18 – The Later Middle Ages – Study Guide



Section 1 Popes and Kings

Popes and Kings Rule Europe

After Feudalism in Europe two types of leaders came to power, who were they and what type of power did they hold?

- 1.
- 2.

How did the pope get so much power? _____

The pope decided when someone was acting against the church and could punish them. What was one way he did so? _____, or to _____

Because of the pope's great religious power, some began to live like royalty and gained political power as well. This soon came into conflict with other great political leaders known as the _____

At this time Europe was divided into smaller states and each state was ruled by the _____

What is the Holy Roman Empire? _____

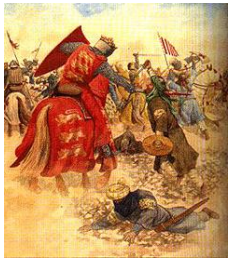
Popes Fight for Power

What caused a permanent split within the church? _____

Kings and Popes Clash

Who did Pope Gregory VII clash? _____

What caused Gregory and Henry's power struggle? _____



Section 2
The Crusades

Crusaders Invade the Holy Land

This was a long series of wars between Christians and Muslims in Southwest Asia

They were fought over this area of land which Europeans called Palestine because it was the region where Jesus had lived, preached, and died

Palestine was in the hands of the _____, but they did not bother the Christians who would come to visit the Holy Land. However, a group of _____ entered and captured Jerusalem. Those Christians went back to Europe said the Turks attacked and it was no longer safe to go there.

The Turks then began to raid the _____, the Byzantine Emperor asked _____ for help even though Byzantines were orthodox, not catholic, the pope agreed.

Pope Urban asked Europeans to quit fighting against themselves and join together to retake the Holy Land from Muslim Turks....people's response was

The First Crusade was marked when on their way to the Holy Land peasant Crusaders attacked _____ in Germany because they blamed them for Jesus' death.

Outcome of fighting: winner _____

After Crusaders took Jerusalem, they set up small kingdoms in Holy Land and created a lord and vassal system like back in Europe and also began to _____

Later Crusaders Fail

Did the Muslims just go away after the first Crusades? _____ What happened?

Result of second Crusade? _____

Result of third Crusade? _____

End of all the Crusades result? _____

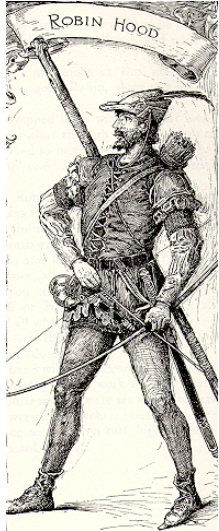
Reason's why Crusades were a failure?

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1. | 3. |
| 2. | 4. |

Crusades Change Europe

Causes

Effects



Section 3

Christianity and Medieval Society

The Church Shapes Society and Politics

Another name for a church official was _____

The teaching of these people was very influential in European _____ and _____

Life revolved around _____

Pilgrimages were encouraged, what's a pilgrimage? _____

Most popular places to go on a pilgrimage were _____

How did the church gain political power during the Middle Ages? _____

Monks and Friars

Some people were unhappy with the political aspects the church was taking. They felt the church should only focus on spiritual matters and that the church was too obsessed with money and power. One of these groups of people who felt this way was _____

A group of monks decided to form their own monastery in the town of Cluny where they would _____

A group of people who dedicated their lives to religion and follow common rules are called _____

Other new orders thought the Cluny's rules weren't strict enough and took _____

Did women participate in these orders? Yes/No They were called _____

Some people of this time wanted to live with society spreading Christianity; as a result two new orders started _____ and _____

These people were Friars or _____

Main goal of friars? _____

Universities are built

Some of the first universities were created by the _____; the main goal was to teach _____

Most teachers were members of the _____

Besides religion what else was taught? _____

What did Thomas Aquinas believe? _____



He also believed that God created a law that governed how the world operated called _____

The Church and the Arts

How were medieval art and religion related? _____

Section 4

Political and Social Changes

Magna Carta Causes Change in England

In 1215 a group of nobles decided to force the king to respect _____

The Magna Carta is a document that lists rights that the _____ could not ignore

Among some of these rights were _____ or 'you have the body.' This meant that you could not be kept in _____ without reason. You had to be charged with a crime and convicted at a _____ before they could be sent to prison.

The Magna Carta stated that everyone, even the _____ had to obey the law. This became one of the basic principles of _____

Magna Carta inspired more ways for the king's power to be limited. A way they did this was when the council developed into _____, the law-making body that governs England today.

The Hundred Years' War

What caused the Hundred Years' War? _____

How did the war change the government of England? _____

How did the war change the government of France? _____

The Black Death

A deadly plague that swept through Europe between 1347-1351 was called _____

How did the plague get started? _____

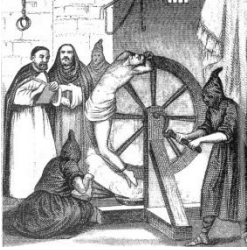
Black Death was not caused by one disease but by several different forms; one called _____ the other could be spread through the air killing in a day

The manor system fell apart completely because there weren't enough people to _____ and the peasants and serf who did survive were now needed and could demand wages for their work.



Section 5

Political and Social Changes



Heresy –

Why did the church send priests and friars to find heretics?

The Reconquista –

Ferdinand and Isabella –

How might Spanish history (or US history) have been different if the Spanish had not defeated the Moors?

Spanish Inquisition –

How were Jews punished during the Middle Ages?

Notes