

CHAPTER 14 Section 1 (pages 379–385)

Church Reform and the Crusades

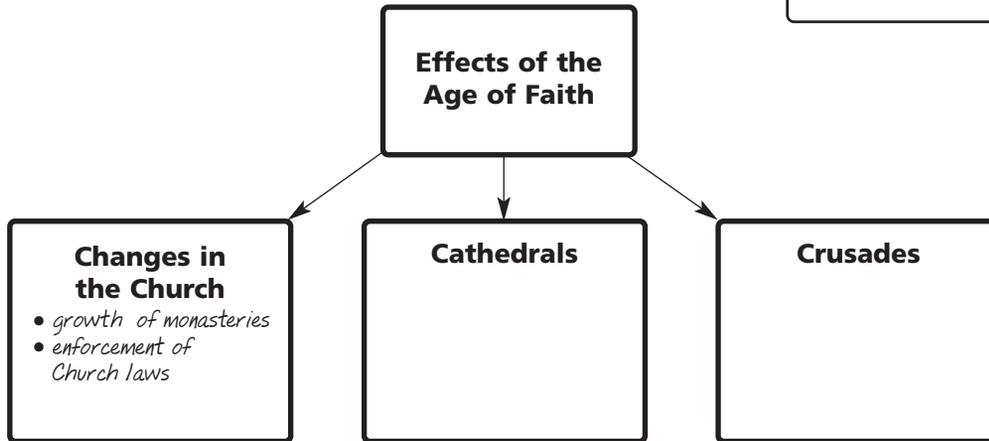
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section you read about the authority and role of the Church during the Middle Ages.

In this section you will read about changes in the Church and the launching of the Crusades.

AS YOU READ

Use the diagram below to take notes on impact of the Age of Faith—a new age of religious feeling.



TERMS AND NAMES

simony Practice of selling positions in the church

Gothic Style of architecture of the cathedrals during the Middle Ages

Urban II Pope who called for the first Crusade

Crusade A holy war

Saladin Famous Muslim leader of the 1100s

Richard the Lion-Hearted English king who fought Saladin in the Third Crusade

Reconquista Effort by Christian leaders to drive the Muslims out of Spain

Inquisition Church court that tried people suspected of having opposing religious beliefs

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The Age of Faith (pages 379–380)

What changes did the Church undergo?

Starting in the 1000s, a new age of spiritual feeling arose in Europe. This era was called The Age of Faith. It led to many changes.

Many problems troubled the Church. Popes made reforms. They enforced Church laws. They tried to end certain practices. One was the marriage of priests. Another was **simony**, or the selling of positions in the Church. A third problem was the

appointment of bishops by kings. The Church felt it alone could appoint bishops.

In the early 1200s, a new Church group arose. They were called *friars*. They moved from place to place spreading the ideas of the Church. Friars owned nothing. They begged for food. Women also played a role during the Age of Faith. Many entered convents to devote themselves to God.

1. What three practices showed the Church needed reforming?

Cathedrals—Cities of God

(pages 380–381)

How did the new cathedrals reflect the new Age of Faith?

The Age of Faith was shown in the building of great *cathedrals*. In the early 1100s, these huge churches were built in a new style of architecture. This style was called **Gothic**. The cathedrals were towering. They seemed to reach toward heaven. Light streamed in through colorful stained-glass windows.

2. What was the new style of church architecture?

The Crusades (pages 382–383)

Why were the Crusades fought?

Renewed faith also led to war. In 1093, the Byzantine emperor asked for help against Muslim Turks. They were threatening to conquer Constantinople. This city was his capital. Pope **Urban II** urged the leaders of Western Europe to begin a holy war—a **Crusade**. He wanted Christians to gain control of Jerusalem and the entire Holy Land. Rulers and the Church favored the Crusades. Both knights and common people joined the Crusades. Their motive was deep religious feeling.

The First Crusade began in 1095. It was badly organized. Yet the Crusaders still captured some of the Holy Land, including Jerusalem. Muslims won back some of this land. Then other Crusades followed. During the Second Crusade, the Muslim leader **Saladin** recaptured Jerusalem.

Three powerful European rulers led the Third Crusade. One was the English king. His name was **Richard the Lion-Hearted**. He fought Saladin. The two reached a *truce*. But the Crusades were not over.

The Fourth Crusade ended in disaster. In 1204, knights *looted* Constantinople. This helped make a lasting split between western and eastern Christian churches.

3. Why did people support the Crusades?

The Crusading Spirit Dwindles

(pages 383–384)

What happened to Muslims and Jews in Spain?

A later Crusade took place in Spain. Christian rulers tried to drive the Muslims out of Spain. This long fight was called the **Reconquista**. It lasted from the 1100s until 1492.

Thousands of Jews lived in Spain. During the late 1400s, many Spanish Jews and Muslims became Christians. Jewish and Muslim converts were suspected of *heresy*. They were believed to hold beliefs that differed from the teachings of the Church. Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand of Spain conducted the **Inquisition**. Suspects might be questioned for weeks and even tortured. Those who confessed were often burned at the stake.

4. What was the Reconquista?

The Effects of the Crusades

What changes did the Crusades bring?

The Crusades had many effects on Europe. At first the Crusades showed the power of the Church in the lives of the believers. The failure of later Crusades cut the pope's power. The deaths of many knights reduced the nobles' power. Contact with the East revived trade. The Christians' harsh treatment of Muslims in the Holy Land led to bitterness that has lasted to the present.

5. What are four effects of the Crusades?

CHAPTER 14 Section 2 (pages 387–392)

Changes in Medieval Society

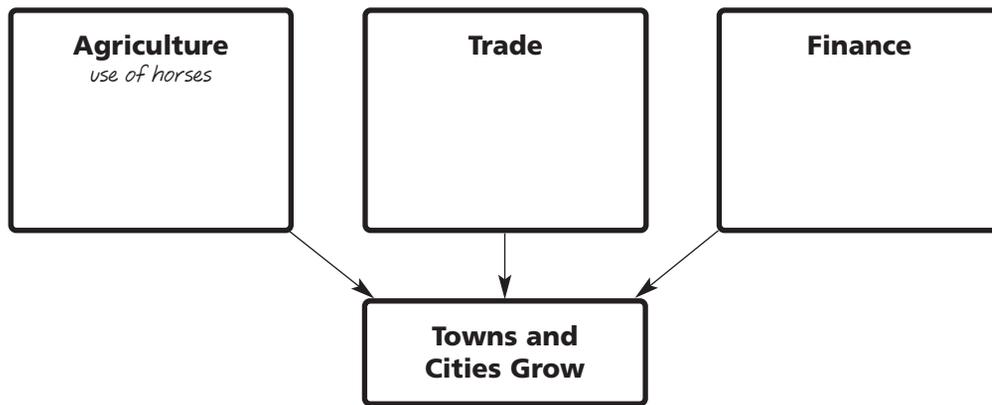
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about the Crusades.

In this section, you will read about the rise of towns and trade.

AS YOU READ

Use the diagram below to take notes on changes occurring in towns and cities during the Middle Ages.



TERMS AND NAMES

three-field system Farmland divided into three equal-sized fields, in which crops were rotated

guild An organization working to get the best prices or working conditions

Commercial Revolution The expansion of trade and changes in business practices

burgher Merchant class person who lived in a town

vernacular Everyday language

Thomas Aquinas Scholar who argued that the most basic religious truths could be proved by sound reasoning

scholastics Scholars who gathered and taught at universities

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A Growing Food Supply (page 387)

Why did the food supply increase?

The climate in Europe became warmer between the years 800 and 1200. This helped farming. Farmers also developed better ways to produce crops. Horses pulled plows. Horses could do twice the work of oxen. A new harness made the use of horses possible.

Farmers also used a new method of rotating the crops planted in an area. They planted two-thirds of their fields, leaving one-third unplanted. This **three-field system** help farmers grow greater amounts of food.

1. Give three reasons why the food supply increased.

The Guilds (page 388)

What were the guilds?

Changes in the way goods were produced and sold happened in the medieval period. Merchants banded together in an organization called a **guild**. A merchant guild worked to get the best prices for their goods. Later, workers formed craft guilds.

They were made up of groups of workers who did the same job. These included bakers, tailors, and glassmakers. Members set standards and prices for their products. They also made rules for young people learning the craft.

2. What were the two kinds of guilds?

The Commercial Revolution

(pages 389–390)

Why did trade and finance increase?

Along with the growth in the food supply, trade and finance increased. Craft workers began to make more goods. These goods were traded all over Europe. Towns held fairs each year. There merchants sold cloth, food, leather, and other wares.

With more trade, merchants needed more cash. They had to borrow money to buy goods to sell. They needed new ways to get cash and loans and to exchange different types of money. The Church had rules against charging a fee for loaning money. Jews, who were outside the Church, became the chief sources of loans. Later, the Church relaxed its rules. Then Christians began to form banks. The expansion of trade and changes in banking practices was called the **Commercial Revolution**.

3. How did ways of doing business change?

Urban Life Flourishes (pages 390–391)

Why did towns grow larger?

In the early 1100s, the population of western Europe grew quickly. Trade was booming. Towns grew larger and more important. Towns were dirty places, with narrow streets. Wooden houses in the towns were fire hazards.

Many peasants fled to the towns. After living there a year and a day, they became free. Other town *dwellers*, known as **burghers**, organized themselves. The burghers were of the merchant class. Merchants helped change the social order. They demanded more rights for town dwellers.

4. Why did peasants move to the towns?

The Revival of Learning (pages 391–392)

Why did learning spread?

Growing trade and wealth helped lead to a growing interest in education. New centers of learning arose in Europe. They were called universities.

At this time, most writers were still using Latin. However, some began to use the **vernacular**. This was their native, everyday language. Dante Alighieri wrote *The Divine Comedy* in Italian. Geoffrey Chaucer wrote *The Canterbury Tales* in English. These writers brought literature to many people.

During the Crusades, contact with Muslims helped increase learning. Muslim scholars had preserved books from ancient Rome and Greece. These works then became available in Europe.

Ancient writings influenced Christian thinkers, such as **Thomas Aquinas**. He reasoned that the most basic religious truths could be proved by logic. Aquinas and his fellow scholars met at the great universities. They were known as schoolmen, or **scholastics**.

5. How did the use of the vernacular help spread learning?

CHAPTER 14 Section 3 (pages 393–397)

England and France Develop

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about the growth of towns and trade.

In this section, you will read about the development of France and England.

AS YOU READ

Use the time line below to take notes on the development of France and England.

TERMS AND NAMES

William the Conqueror Duke of Normandy who invaded England in 1066 and claimed the English crown

Henry II English king who added French lands to English holdings by marrying Eleanor of Aquitaine

common law A body of rulings by English judges

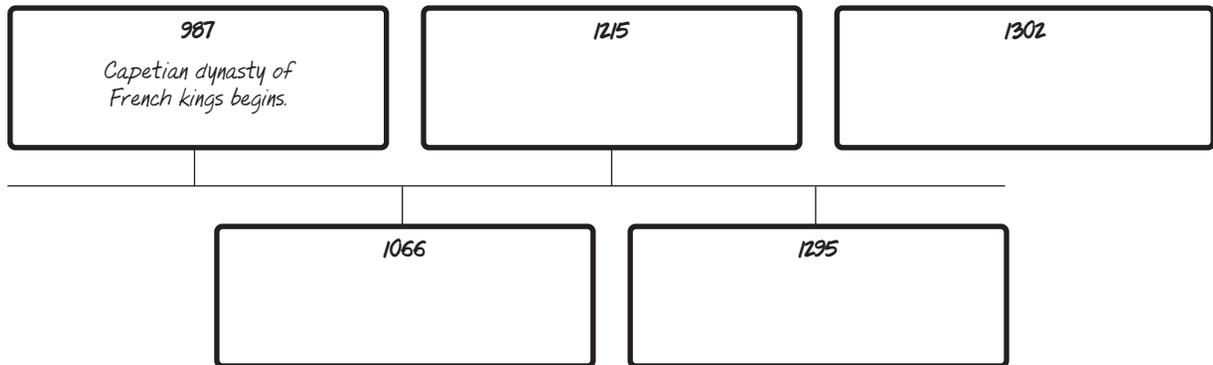
Magna Carta Great Charter, which guaranteed certain basic political rights

parliament Body of representatives that makes laws for a nation

Hugh Capet Founder of the dynasty that ruled France from 987–1328

Philip II One of the most powerful Capetian kings

Estates General A council of representatives that advise the French king



England Absorbs Waves of Invaders (pages 393–394)

Who invaded England?

England was formed by the blending of cultures. Danish Vikings invaded the island in the 800s. Some Germanic groups arrived there much earlier. Over time, the Vikings and Anglo-Saxons were united under one rule and kingdom.

In 1066, King Edward died. A power struggle followed. This led to one last invasion. The invader was **William the Conqueror**. He was the duke of Normandy, a land in northern France. He won control of England declared it his personal realm.

1. Who invaded England before the William the Conqueror?

England's Evolving Government

(pages 394–395)

What were some of England's earliest steps toward democracy?

Later English kings, *descendants* of William, tried to hold and add to the land they still had in France.

They also wanted to increase their control over the government and the Church in England.

Henry II ruled from 1154 to 1189. He was one of the strongest of William's descendants. He married Eleanor of Aquitaine, who had been married to King Louis VII of France. From this marriage, Henry gained more territory in France. In England, he began the practice of trial by jury. Over the years, the ruling of the English judges formed a body of law called **common law**. These laws form the basis of law in many English-speaking countries.

One of Henry's sons, King John, had serious problems. He was a poor military leader. His harsh rule caused nobles to rebel against him. In 1215, they forced John to sign an important paper called the **Magna Carta**. It put limits on the power of the king. The document protected the power of nobles only. Common people, though, said that parts of the Magna Carta also applied to them.

Another step toward limiting the king came in the 1200s. Edward I needed to raise taxes for a war against the French. He called a meeting of representatives from all parts of England. It was called a **parliament**. The purpose of this meeting was to approve his tax plan. His *Model Parliament* met in 1295. This was the first time bishops, nobles, and common people attended together.

2. Why was the Magna Carta important?

Capetian Dynasty Rules France

(pages 396–397)

What was the Capetian Dynasty?

In France, a new dynasty of kings came to power. They were called the Capetians. They were named for the first of these rulers, **Hugh Capet**, who had been a duke from the middle of France. This dynasty ruled from 987 to 1328.

France was split into 30 separate small territories. Each was ruled by a different lord. The kings held only a small area centered in Paris. They tried to gain control of all the land. Gradually, the growth of royal power would unite France.

One of the most successful kings was **Philip II**. He ruled from 1180 to 1223. He tripled the lands under his control. He also made a stronger central government. This gave the king more control over his lands and the people who lived there.

His grandson, Louis IX, ruled from 1226 to 1270. He carried on Philip's work. Louis set up royal courts. There, people could appeal their lords' decisions. These courts increased the king's power. In 1302, Philip IV called for a meeting of representatives. Like Edward I in England, Philip invited common people. This meeting and the council of representatives was called the **Estates General**.

3. How did the kings of France gain more control over their subjects?

The Development of England and France

England



- William the Conqueror invades England in 1066.
- Henry II (1154–1189) introduces use of the jury in English courts.
- John (1199–1216) agrees to the Magna Carta in 1215.
- Edward I (1272–1307) calls the Model Parliament in 1295.

France



- Hugh Capet increases the territory of France.
- Philip II (1180–1223) established bailiffs to preside over courts and collect taxes.
- Louis IX (1226–1270) creates a French appeals court.
- Philip IV (1285–1314) adds Third Estate to the Estates-General.

Skillbuilder

Use the chart to answer the questions.

1. Determining Main Ideas Which English king signed one of the most important documents in English history?

2. Comparing What is similar about Edward I's and Philip IV's actions?

CHAPTER 14 Section 4 (pages 398–403)

The Hundred Years' War and the Plague

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about developments in the governments of France and England.

In this section, you will learn about the plague, religious conflict, and war between England and France.

AS YOU READ

Use the time line to take notes on the events of the 1300s and first half of the 1400s.

TERMS AND NAMES

Avignon City in France where the pope moved temporarily

Great Schism Division in the Church created by having popes in both Avignon and Rome

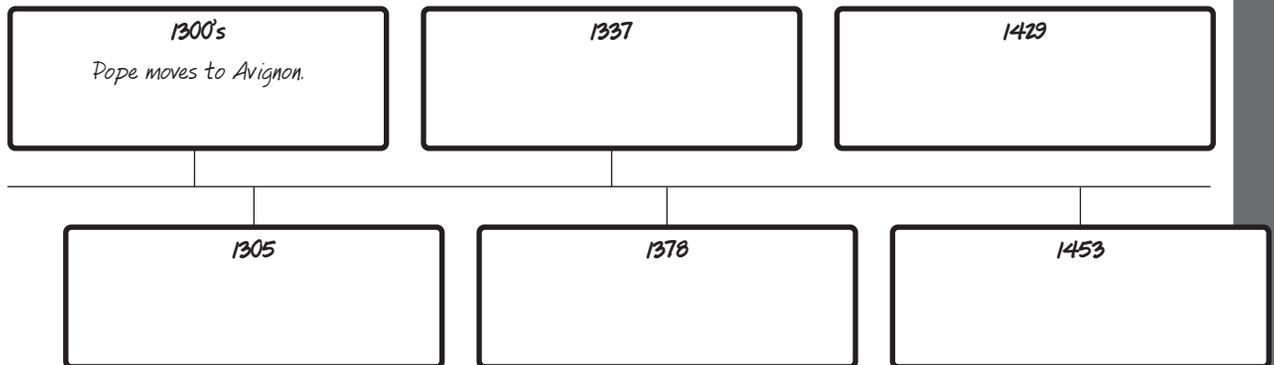
John Wycliffe English scholar who argued that the Bible was the final authority for Christian life

John Huss Bohemian scholar who taught that the Bible was the final authority for Christian life

bubonic plague Deadly disease that spread across Asia and Europe in the mid-14th century

Hundred Years' War War between England and France waged from 1337 to 1453

Joan of Arc English peasant who led the French army to victory at Orleans



A Church Divided (pages 398–399)

How was the Church divided?

In 1300, the pope said he had supreme authority over King Philip IV of France. Philip would not obey him. He held the pope prisoner. Philip planned to put him on trial. The pope was rescued but died soon after. The king then forced the election of a French cardinal as pope. In 1305, the new pope moved to **Avignon**, a city in France. There, the new pope was to lead the Church. This action weakened the Church.

In 1378, the French pope at that time died. An Italian was elected the next pope. But the French

elected their own pope. Confusion resulted. Church officials had two popes, one in France and the other in Rome. This situation, called the **Great Schism**, lasted 39 years.

At the same time, the pope's authority was challenged. The English scholar **John Wycliffe** and the Bohemian **John Huss** argued that the Bible, not the pope, was the final authority for Christian teaching.

1. What created the Great Schism?

The Bubonic Plague Strikes

(pages 399–401)

What happened when the plague struck?

People of the late 1300s experienced an even greater shock than the schism in the Church. A deadly disease—the **bubonic plague**—struck. It swept across Europe. The plague started in 1347. It lasted for decades. Millions of people died. The disease wiped out about one-third of Europe’s population.

The plague affected Europe’s economy. Trade declined, and prices rose. Towns became smaller. Fewer people meant fewer workers. Peasants demanded wages or their freedom. When nobles resisted these demands, peasants often revolted.

The Church lost *prestige* because it could not stop the plague. Jews were persecuted all over Europe. The plague helped bring an end to the Middle Ages.

2. Name three effects of the plague.

The Hundred Years’ War (pages 401–403)

Why was the Hundred Years’ War fought?

A century-long war also helped bring the Middle Ages to an end. The last Capetian king of France died in 1328. He left no *heirs*. Edward III of England claimed the throne. In 1337, he began a war to win control of France. This conflict is known as the **Hundred Years’ War**.

English forces won three important battles. At one, their archers used longbows. These weapons launched arrows that killed one-third of the French troops—even armored knights.

By 1429, France was desperate. The French army held the town of Orleans. But England was about to capture it. A teenage peasant girl named **Joan of Arc** arrived on the scene. She led the army of France to victory. Then the French crowned a new king, Charles VII. Later, Joan was captured in battle by *allies* of the English. She was turned over to Church authorities. She was tried as a witch and burned at the stake.

The Hundred Years’ War finally ended in 1453. Most of the fighting took place in France. The war brought France much suffering. However, the war produced a strong national feeling in both England and France. It provided the sense that the king was not just a feudal lord. He was also the leader of a nation.

3. What role did Joan of Arc play in the Hundred Years’ War?



SECTION QUIZ

Changes in Medieval Society

Section 1

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the term or name that matches the description.

A term may be used more than once or not at all.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| a. simony | f. Reconquista | k. lay investiture |
| b. Saladin | g. First Crusade | l. Romanesque style |
| c. Urban II | h. Second Crusade | m. St. Francis of Assisi |
| d. Inquisition | i. Third Crusade | n. Richard the |
| e. Gothic style | j. Fourth Crusade | Lion-hearted |

- _____ 1. the English king who led the Third Crusade
- _____ 2. the practice of selling positions in the Church
- _____ 3. the founder of the Franciscans and co-founder of the Poor Clares
- _____ 4. the pope who issued the call for the First Crusade
- _____ 5. the organized effort to drive the Muslims out of Spain
- _____ 6. the most famous and respected Muslim leader of his age
- _____ 7. the Crusade that resulted in the looting of Constantinople by Western Christians
- _____ 8. the Church court used in Spain to persecute Jews and Muslims
- _____ 9. the architectural style most closely associated with the Age of Faith
- _____ 10. the style of architecture intended to achieve greater light and height
- _____ 11. the Crusade that failed in its goal of recapturing the Crusader state of Edessa from the Turks
- _____ 12. the Crusade that resulted in the capture of Jerusalem by the Christians and the creation of four Crusader states
- _____ 13. the Crusade that resulted in the signing of a truce and an agreement to allow Christian pilgrims to visit Jerusalem

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

In a paragraph or two, discuss the causes and effects of the Crusades.

CHAPTER
14

SECTION QUIZ

Trade, Towns, and Financial Revolution

Section 2

A. Terms and Names If the statement is true, write “true” on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example: The burghers of medieval towns were successful merchants and craftspeople.

 true

Example: A medieval guild was an association of people who lived in the same town.

 worked at the same craft or trade

1. Vernacular is the common diet of a place or region. _____
2. In medieval Europe, the Church considered usury, the selling of positions in the Church, a sin. _____
3. When the harness was improved, oxen could be successfully used for plowing and for pulling wagons. _____
4. In the Middle Ages, men who studied together at the great universities were known as scholastics. _____
5. Food production increased after about the year 800 when peasants adopted the four-field system of farming. _____
6. Thomas Aquinas is known for scholarly work that combined Christian belief with the ideas of the best thinkers of ancient Babylon. _____
7. Dante Alighiere wrote *The Canterbury Tales*, which describes a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket, around 1387 in English. _____

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Identify at least three ways in which medieval Europe was affected by improved agricultural practices. Why did improved farming techniques have these effects?

CHAPTER
14

Section 3

SECTION QUIZ**England and France Develop****A. Terms and Names** Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. Who led the Norman conquest of England?
a. Henry II
b. Alfred the Great
c. William the Conqueror
d. Richard the Lion-Hearted
- _____ 2. Which of the following kings was the first to claim all of England as his personal property?
a. John
b. Henry II
c. William the Conqueror
d. Richard the Lion-Hearted
- _____ 3. To whom was Eleanor of Aquitaine married?
a. Philip II
b. Henry II
c. Edward I
d. Richard the Lion-Hearted
- _____ 4. Which of the following correctly matches a Capetian king with one of his accomplishments?
a. Philip II—founded the Capetian Dynasty
b. Philip IV—included commoners in the Estates General
c. Hugh Capet—was made a saint by the Roman Catholic Church
d. Louis IX—earned the title *Augustus* by greatly increasing French territory
- _____ 5. Who forced whom to sign the Magna Carta?
a. The English nobility forced John to sign.
b. The Model Parliament forced Edward I to sign.
c. The English royal courts of justice forced Henry II to sign.
d. William the Conqueror forced the English nobility to sign.
- _____ 6. What provided the origin of English common law?
a. Magna Carta
b. Norman conquest
c. Model Parliament
d. royal courts of justice

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What important steps toward democracy were taken by England and France between the 800s and the 1200s?



SECTION QUIZ

The Hundred Years' War and the Plague

Section 4

A. Terms and Names If the statement is true, write “true” on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example: The Capetian Dynasty began in France in 987. _____ *true*

Example: The Model Parliament met in France in 1295. _____ *England*

- The Church was weakened when Pope Clement V began the practice of locating the pope's residence in Paris. _____
- The Great Schism involved a dispute over who was the one true ruler of France. _____
- The bubonic plague killed approximately one third of the population of Europe. _____
- The scholar John Wycliff preached that Jesus Christ is the true head of the Church. _____
- The French troops who broke the siege of Orléans were led into battle by King Charles VI. _____
- Thomas Aquinas was burned at the stake as a heretic for teaching that the Bible had greater authority than the pope. _____
- The most effective fighters at the battles of Crécy, Poitiers, and Agincourt, were the English longbowmen. _____
- When Pope Boniface VIII declared that monarchs must always obey popes, King Philip IV of France had the pope excommunicated. _____

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What were the main causes and effects of the Hundred Years' War?