

## SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

### SECTION 1

- 1). What did William the Conqueror hope to achieve by centralizing power around himself in England (p.200)?
- 2). Why did the barons force King John to sign the *Magna Carta* in 1215 CE (p.202)?
- 3). With the passage of *Magna Carta* (1215 CE) into law the Barons were given essentially complete control over taxation and the passing of any laws related to the spending of money. Why is the *Magna Carta* an important step for England on the path towards democracy (p. 202 and critical thinking)?
- 4). The Catholic Church exerted a great deal of outside control on the nobility of Europe. In what sense was Philip IV's calling of the *Estates-General* an important step towards France achieving national independence (p.204)?

**Identify:** Battle of Hastings (p.199), William the Conqueror (p.199-200), Magna Carta (p.201-202), King John (p.201-202), Model Parliament (p.202), Estates-General (p.204), common law (p.201), limited monarchy (p.202).

### SECTION 2

- 1). Why did emperors like Henry IV want to limit the Pope's influence (p.205-206)?
- 2). Why were the kings of France and England able to establish strong, centralized monarchies (nations) while the Holy Roman Emperor was not (p.206)?
- 3). The Catholic Church was the unquestioned authority in Europe in the early 13<sup>th</sup> century; however, while its constant meddling in the affairs of kings and emperors increased its power this interference also undermined the Church's legitimacy. Why (p.206)?
- 4). What problem did the *Concordat of Worms* ultimately fail to address (p.206)?

**Identify:** Otto (p.205), Henry IV (p.205-206), Concordat of Worms (p.206), Innocent III.

### SECTION 3

- 1). List three ways in which Muslim Spain was an example of the flowering of Islamic civilization (p.208)?
- 2). In what fundamental way was life in Spain different under the rule of Ferdinand and Isabella compared to under Muslim rule (p.208-209)?
- 3). Do you think the religious policy of Ferdinand and Isabella was misguided? Explain (critical thinking).

**Identify:** none.

#### **SECTION 4**

- 1). Describe one effect of the Black Death in Western Europe (p.211)?
- 2). What led to the Babylonian Captivity (p.211)?
- 3). Why did the Church lose prestige and power during the late Middle Ages (p.212-213)?
- 4). Identify three reasons feudalism declined in the late Middle Ages (p.215).

**Identify:** Black Death (p.211), John Wycliffe (p.213), John Huss (p.213), Joan of Arc (p.214), Hundred Years' War (p.213-214).

#### **CHAPTER SUMMARY**

- 1. During the Middle Ages, rulers in England and France established the foundation for strong central governments.** In England, William the Conqueror and his successors increased royal power. However, the *Magna Carta* established the principle that the English king was not above the law. In France, kings added to their landholdings and built an efficient royal bureaucracy.
- 2. For centuries, popes and Holy Roman emperors struggled for power in Italy and Germany.** When the emperor Henry IV refused to obey the pope's ban on lay investiture, he was excommunicated. While emperors were distracted in Italy, feudal dukes in Germany gained power.
- 3. In Spain and Scandinavia, unified nations gradually evolved.** In Spain, Christian crusaders fought to expel the Muslims. In 1492, Ferdinand and Isabella finally won control over the entire country. In close alliance with the Church, they established absolute royal power. In Scandinavia, after the Viking raids subsided, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark took steps to become unified nations.
- 4. In the 1300s and 1400s, the foundations of medieval society weakened.** The Black Death had a devastating impact on Western Europe. Both France and England emerged from the Hundred Years' War with strong kings. But the war also contributed to the decline of feudalism.