

6.2: European Nations, The Catholic Church & The Crusades

Learning Target & Success Criteria:

I can describe the events that formed the European _____, explain the role and importance of the _____ Church in Medieval society, and the goals and outcomes of The _____ by scoring an 80% or higher on my mastery check.

England Develops

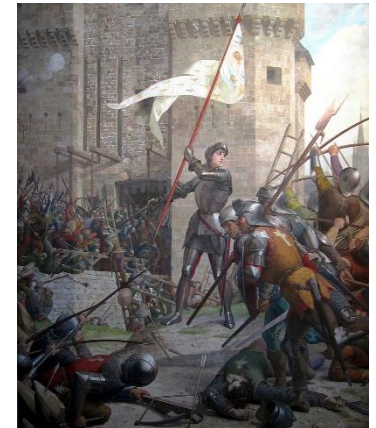
- Germanic tribes had invaded England and were united in the 870s and called the _____
- Æthelstan became the first King of England in _____ and defeated the King of Scotland after an attempted invasion
- In 1066, King Edward the Confessor died without an heir, leading to the Battle of _____ which gave William of Normandy control of England
- Henry II established the Common _____ system, his son, King John was forced to sign the Magna Carta in 1215 which _____ the royal power for the first time

France Develops

- After Charlemagne's rule ended, feudal lands with manor systems were spread across _____
- Hugh Capet was elected to the throne by nobles in 987, began the "_____ " rule and expanded control and territory of France
- Capetian rulers would appoint officials across France and began to _____ the feudal lands and rulers into one nation

The Hundred Years' War

- England vs. France, fought between _____ due to conflicts over French lands and crown
- There are _____ separate phases of the war with brief periods of truces between them, the most famous was the last phase
- _____ had been winning most major battles when 19-year-old _____ said heavenly voices told her to save France
- Joan of Arc led a French army in a major victory at _____, but was captured by English and burned at the stake for _____
- French troops are inspired by her to rally and drive the _____ out



Impacts of The Hundred Years' War

- France and England feel _____ as separate countries
- Leads to the decline of _____ and the manor system
- More people move into towns, away from the _____
- Middle class willing to pay _____ for professional armies to protect the country, more loyalty to the _____ instead of the lord of the manor
- Moves Europe from the Middle Ages into the _____ era

Spain

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- Spain controlled by Visigoths who had converted to _____ in 587
- Muslim dynasty _____ from North Africa in late 700s
- The _____ (Christian reconquering) would last almost 800 years to push _____ out
- Separate states of Leon, Castile, and Aragon would eventually unite to form modern day _____

Russia

- _____ invaded Russia in the 1200s and ruled until 1480
- Ivan the Great overthrew Mongol rule, kicked out the Mongols, and _____ the size of the Russian nation
- He adopted Eastern Orthodox Church from Byzantine Empire, enacted _____ codes that applied to entire Russian state, and was the first ruler to use the term _____

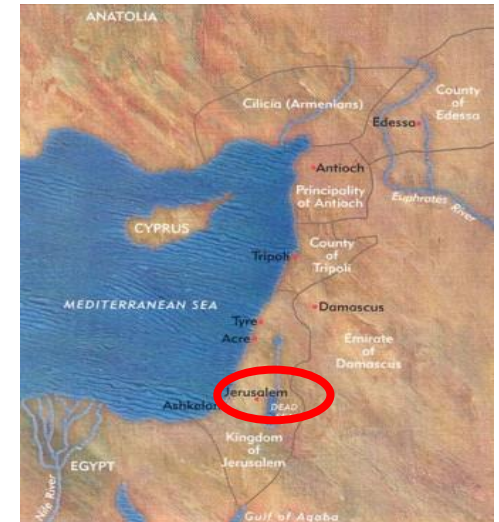
Roman Catholic Church in the Middle Ages

- Roman Catholic Church was the only major source of _____ in Medieval Europe
- The Church was very powerful and controlled by the _____ in Rome
- People believed that God and the Saints _____ their lives and the world around them
- People had to attend church at least once a week and pay a ten percent tax of new-born animals and crops harvested called “_____”
- Good behavior and not sinning would allow people into _____ while bad behavior and sinning would go to Hell or spend time in _____, a place in between Heaven and Hell

The Crusades

Jerusalem – The _____ Land

- Christians believed where _____ was crucified and resurrected
- _____ believed this was Zion, God’s own city, the site of Solomon’s temple
- Muslims believed this is the _____ holiest city, where Muhammad ascended to heaven



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Pope Urban’s Call

- Muslims had taken control of Jerusalem in _____
- Pope Urban of the Catholic Church called for Christian’s to help the Byzantine Empire take back the Holy Land in _____
“Expel that wicked race from our Christian lands. _____ commands it.”
- The call for a crusade comes from Latin “_____” which means “cross”
- Crusaders will “take up the cross” to _____ Holy Land from Muslim control
- Series of nine total _____ expeditions
- The Pope sees a chance to _____ diverse Christians and gain more _____ in Europe, as well as _____ Europe’s growing population

Who and Why go on a Crusade?

- Knights could use _____ skills, adventure
- Later born sons of nobles who would not inherit family lands could earn wealth and instant _____ (ticket to Heaven) if killed
- Peasants could earn _____ from feudal bonds

First Crusade

- 1096-1099
- Led by various nobles, met in Constantinople, killed many Jews and Muslims (non-_____) on the way to capturing Jerusalem
- Some crusaders stayed, created state of _____

Second Crusade

- _____ forces began to organize against the Crusader states, and in 1147 the first _____ state fell to Muslim rule
- A Second Crusade is called to _____ the Holy Land from 1147-1149
- Crusaders _____ to recover lands

Third Crusade

- Most famous of all Crusades, known as the _____ Crusade, between 1189-1192
- Saladin vs. King Richard “the _____”
- _____ united Muslims, took control of Jerusalem in 1187
- Several Kings were led by King Richard the Lionheart of England to take back the Holy Land
- After years of fighting, Saladin’s _____ was written which gave Saladin _____ of Jerusalem, but Christian _____ would have access to the Holy Land

Fourth Crusade

- 1204
- Pope wants more than pilgrimage _____, wants to reconquer Jerusalem
- Crusaders are distracted by issues in the _____ Empire along the way to Jerusalem
- The leader of Constantinople had been removed from power but promised all of the empire’s _____ if the Crusaders would help him regain the throne – they attack the Christian city of _____, but it ends in a mess and have no armies to help conquer Jerusalem
- Very _____ of the Crusaders end up continuing onto Jerusalem

Children’s Crusade

- In 1212, popular cult/religious leaders from Europe convince _____ that their _____ can conquer the Holy Lands where adults could not
- Thousands of children are left on their own to get to Jerusalem and many are sold off into _____ by merchants along the way



Effects of the Crusades

First Crusade = _____

Second Crusade = _____

Third Crusade = ended in _____

Fourth Crusade = _____ in Constantinople

Children's Crusade = _____

- _____ breaks down, _____ gain authority over Pope and nobles
- _____ among Muslims, Christians, and Jews
- Byzantine Empire is weakened after the Fourth Crusade
- Interactions lead to establishment of trade networks, connecting to the _____ and access to China for Europeans

The Reconquista & The Inquisition: Spanish Crusade

- King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of _____ wanted to create a _____ Spain, considered a Crusade in Spain
- Attempt to drive all _____ out of Spain
- First call of the Reconquista began in _____ and ended with the fall of the Muslim held area of Spain in _____
- _____ courts set up to try people accused of heresy or not being Christian
- Isabella targeted the _____ and Muslims in Spain
- Anyone who _____ to convert to Christianity was _____ or burned at the stake – known for its cruelty despite being led by the Church

Effects of The Inquisition

- Lasted until 1834, over _____ years until it was finally abolished
- More than 150,000 people _____ Spain in fear for their lives
- About 150,000 were _____ for their crimes and _____ were executed
- Religious _____ in Spain, all were Catholic, but at a huge price
- Hurt the _____ in Spain, lost many educated and skilled people as people fled the country

