

GUIDED READING Church Reform and the Crusades

A. *Perceiving Cause and Effect* As you read about reforms in the Catholic Church and the Crusades, note one or more reasons for each of the following developments.

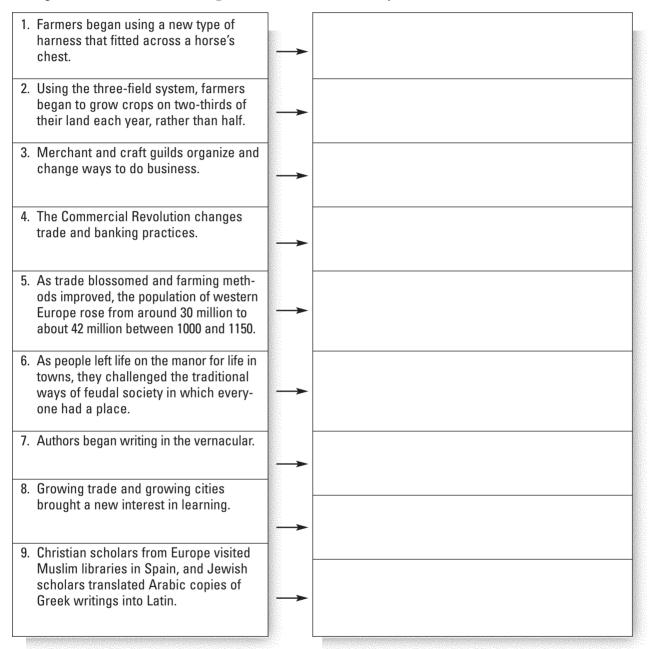
 The Benedictine monastery was founded at Cluny. 	2. The power of the pope was extended.
3. Nearly 500 Gothic cathedrals were built and decorated between 1170 and 1270.	4. The Byzantine emperor appealed to the Count of Flanders for help.
5. Pope Urban II issued a call for a Crusade.	6. There was an outpouring of support for the First Crusade.
7. Four feudal Crusader states were formed, each ruled by a European noble.	8. Jerusalem remained under Muslim control, though unarmed Christian pilgrims could visit the city's holy places.
9. In Spain, Isabella and Ferdinand used the Inquisition to suppress heretics.	10. European kings strengthened their own power as a result of the Crusades.

B. *Recognizing Facts and Details* On the back of this paper, identify each of the following: **St. Francis of Assisi, Saladin, Richard the Lion-hearted,** the **Reconquista**, and the **Inquisition.**



GUIDED READING Changes in Medieval Society

A. *Drawing Conclusions* As you read this section, make notes in the chart to explain the results of each change or trend in medieval society.



B. *Recognizing Facts and Details* On the back of this paper, briefly explain how each of the following contributed to intellectual life during medieval times: **Dante Alighieri, Geoffrey Chaucer, Christine de Pisan,** and **Thomas Aquinas.**



GUIDED READING England and France Develop

A. *Using Sequential Order* As you read about the democratic traditions that evolved as England and France developed into nations, answer questions about the time line below.

1066	The Battle of Hastings is fought.		1. How did this event affect the course of English history?
		1	2. How did Henry II strengthen England's legal system?
1154	Henry II becomes ruler of England.	1	3. How did Philip strengthen the central government in France?
1204	Philip II of France regains Normandy from the English.		4. Why is this document so important?
1215	The Magna Carta is signed by King John of England.		
1226	Louis IX becomes king of France.		5. How did Louis strengthen the monarchy while weakening feudal ties?
1295	Model Parliament meets during reign of Edward I of England.		6. How was this meeting a major step toward democratic government?

B. *Writing Expository Paragraphs* On the back of this paper, explain the importance of **William the Conqueror** and **Eleanor of Aquitaine** in English history.



GUIDED READING The Hundred Years' War and the Plague

A. *Perceiving Cause and Effect* As you read this section, take notes to answer the questions about three events that led to the end of medieval society.

Factor 1: The Great Schism

1. When and how did the Great Schism begin?	2. When and how was the Great Schism resolved?	3. How did the Great Schism affect medieval life?

Factor 2: The Bubonic Plague

4. Where did the plague begin and how did it spread?	5. What were some economic effects of the plague?	6. How did the plague affect the Church?

► Factor 3: The Hundred Years' War

7. What was the primary reason for the war?	8. What was the outcome of the war?	9. How did the war affect medieval society?

B. *Drawing Conclusions* On the back of this paper, explain how each of the following people challenged authority in the Middle Ages.

John Wycliff John Huss Joan of Arc