

CHAPTER
14

Section 1

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.

1. 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**.

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GUIDED READING *Changes in Medieval Society*

Section 2

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.

1. Farmers began using a new type of harness that fitted across a horse's chest.	→	
2. Using the three-field system, farmers began to grow crops on two-thirds of their land each year, rather than half.	→	
3. Merchant and craft guilds organize and change ways to do business.	→	
4. The Commercial Revolution changes trade and banking practices.	→	
5. As trade blossomed and farming methods improved, the population of western Europe rose from around 30 million to about 42 million between 1000 and 1150.	→	
6. As people left life on the manor for life in towns, they challenged the traditional ways of feudal society in which everyone had a place.	→	
7. Authors began writing in the vernacular.	→	
8. Growing trade and growing cities brought a new interest in learning.	→	
9. Christian scholars from Europe visited Muslim libraries in Spain, and Jewish scholars translated Arabic copies of Greek writings into Latin.	→	

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**.

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GUIDED READING *England and France Develop*

Section 3

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?
1154	Henry II becomes ruler of England.	↗	2. How did Henry II strengthen England's legal system?
1204	Philip II of France regains Normandy from the English.	↗	3. How did Philip strengthen the central government in France?
1215	The Magna Carta is signed by King John of England.	→	4. Why is this document so important?
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.

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Section 4

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