

GLOBAL 10



Chapter 14: The Formation of Western Europe 800 AD – 1500 AD

Section 1: Church Reform and the Crusades

Section 2: Changes in Medieval Society

Section 3: England and France Develop

Section 4: The Hundred Years' War and the Plague

Western Europe, 800 AD – 1500 AD

Section 1: Church Reform and the Crusades

simony

Gothic

Urban II

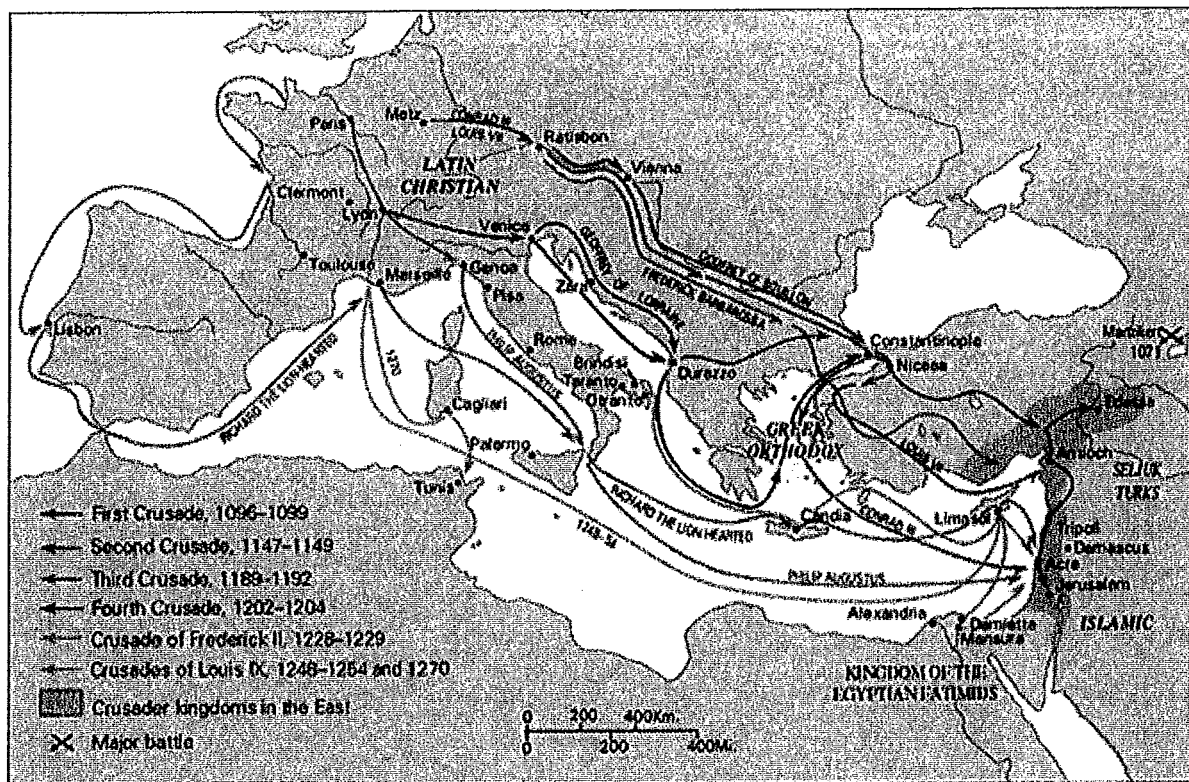
Crusade

Saladin

Richard the Lion-Hearted

Reconquista

Inquisition



Crusades Results

Age of Faith

Crusades Legacy

Causes For Crusades

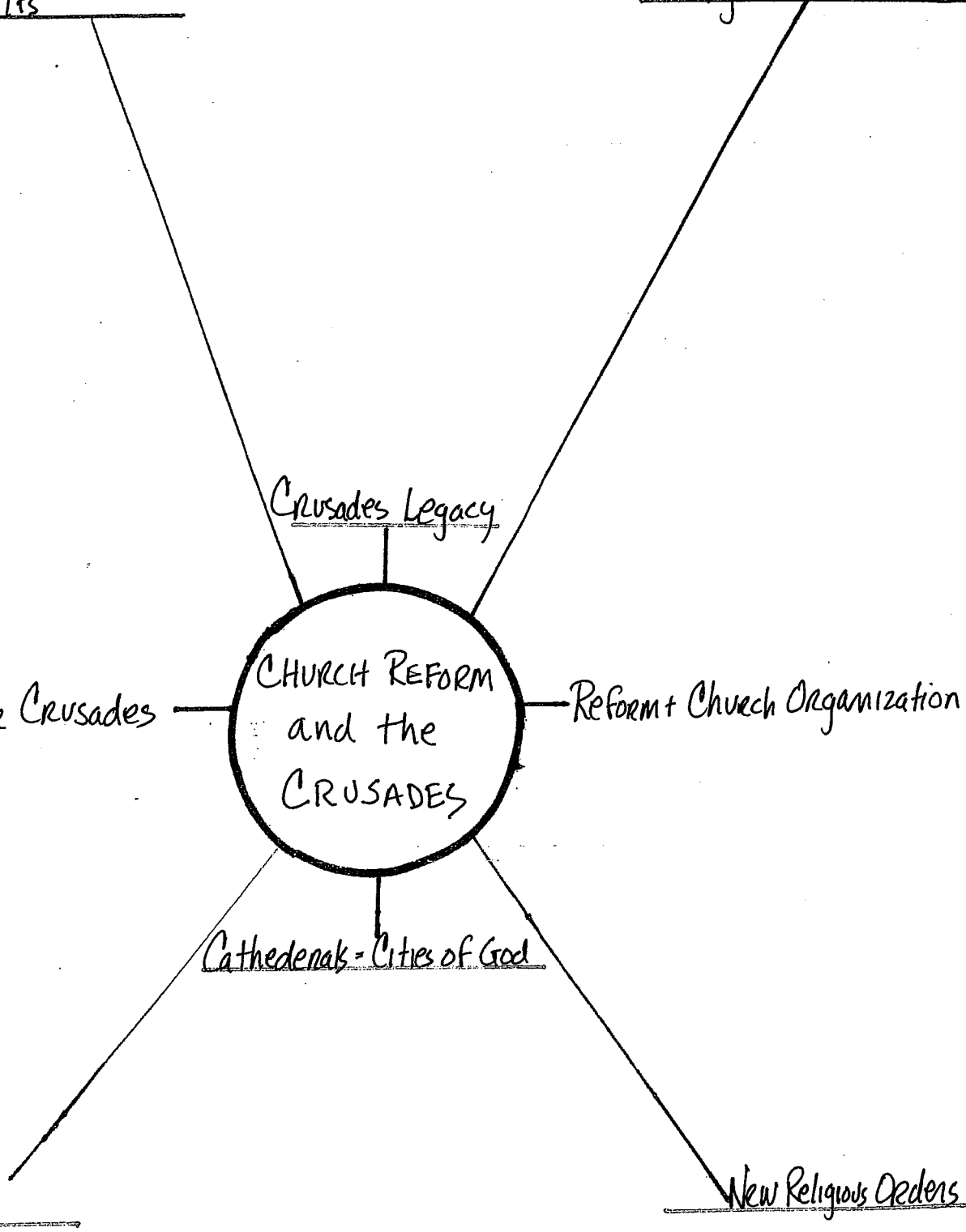
CHURCH REFORM
and the
CRUSADES

Reform + Church Organization

Cathedrals = Cities of God

The Crusades

New Religious Orders



Section 2: Changes in Medieval Society

three-field system _____

guild _____

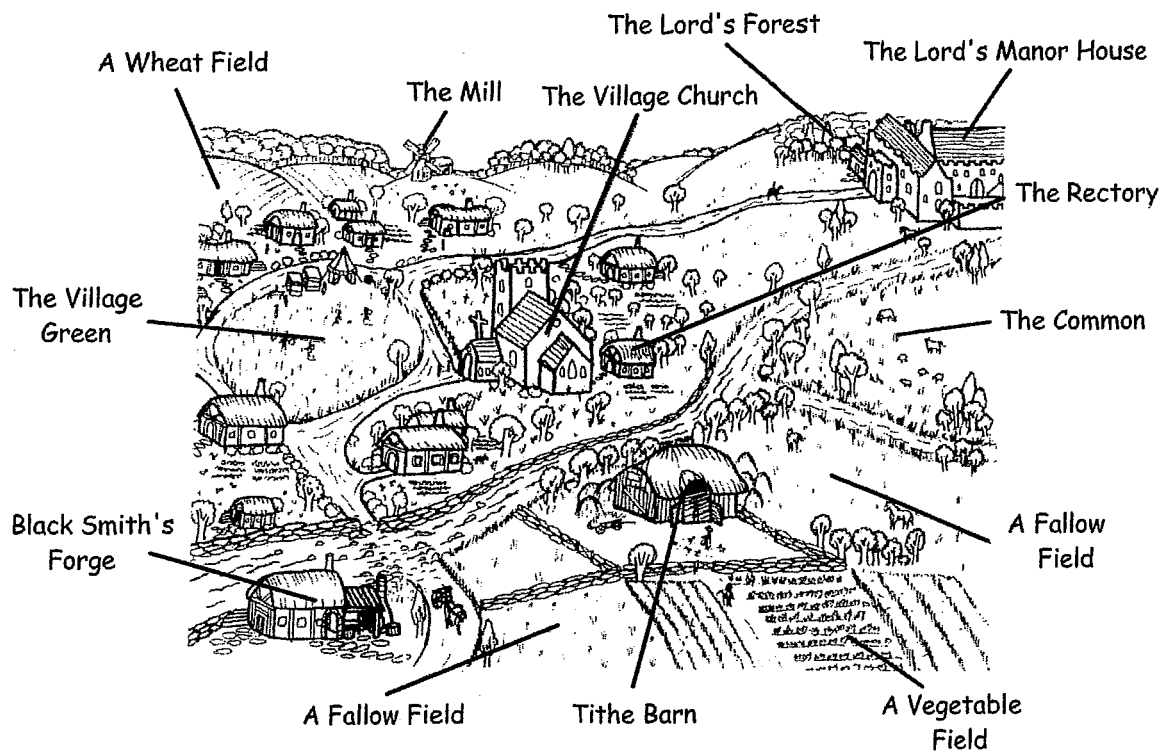
Commercial Revolution _____

Burgher _____

vernacular _____

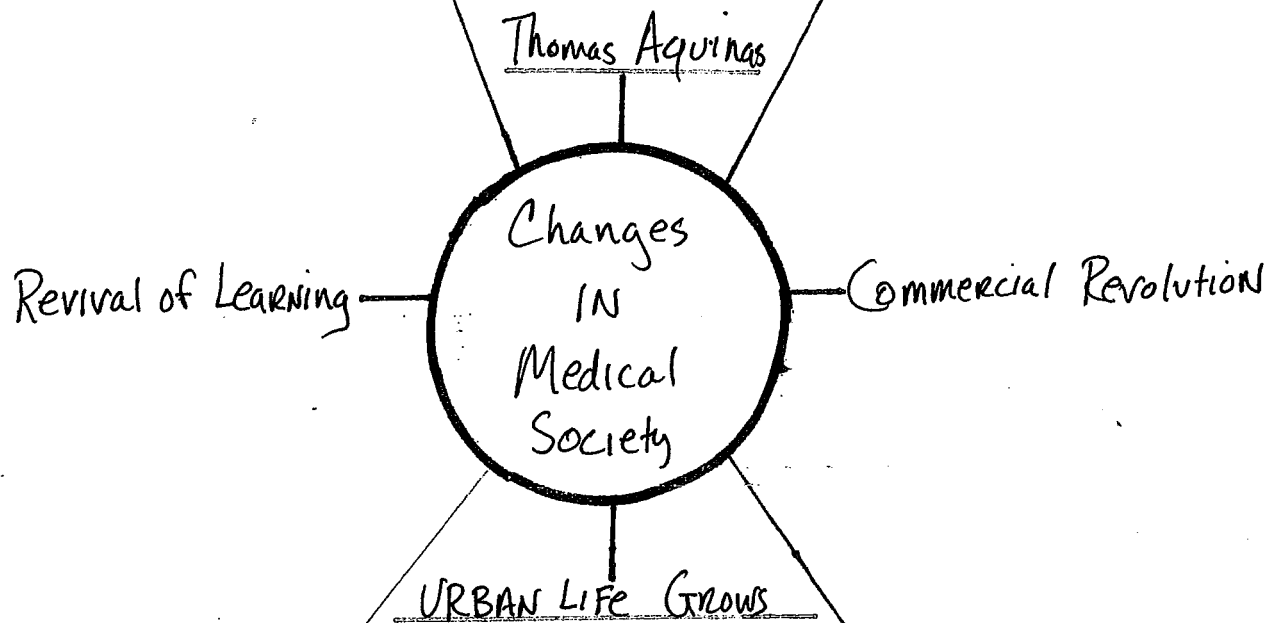
Thomas Aquinas _____

scholastics _____



Scholars + Universities

Advances in Agriculture



Section 3: England and France Develop

William the Conqueror _____

Henry II _____

common law _____

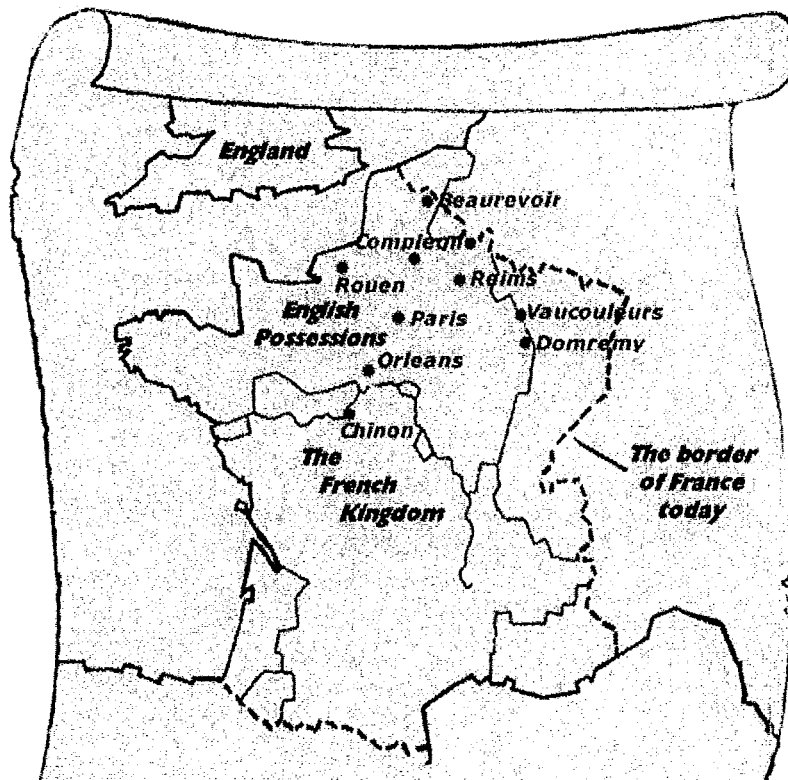
Magna Carta _____

parliament _____

Hugh Capet _____

Philip II _____

Estates-General _____



Philip's Heirs

Growth of Centralized Govts

Beginning of Democracy

Capétian Dynasty

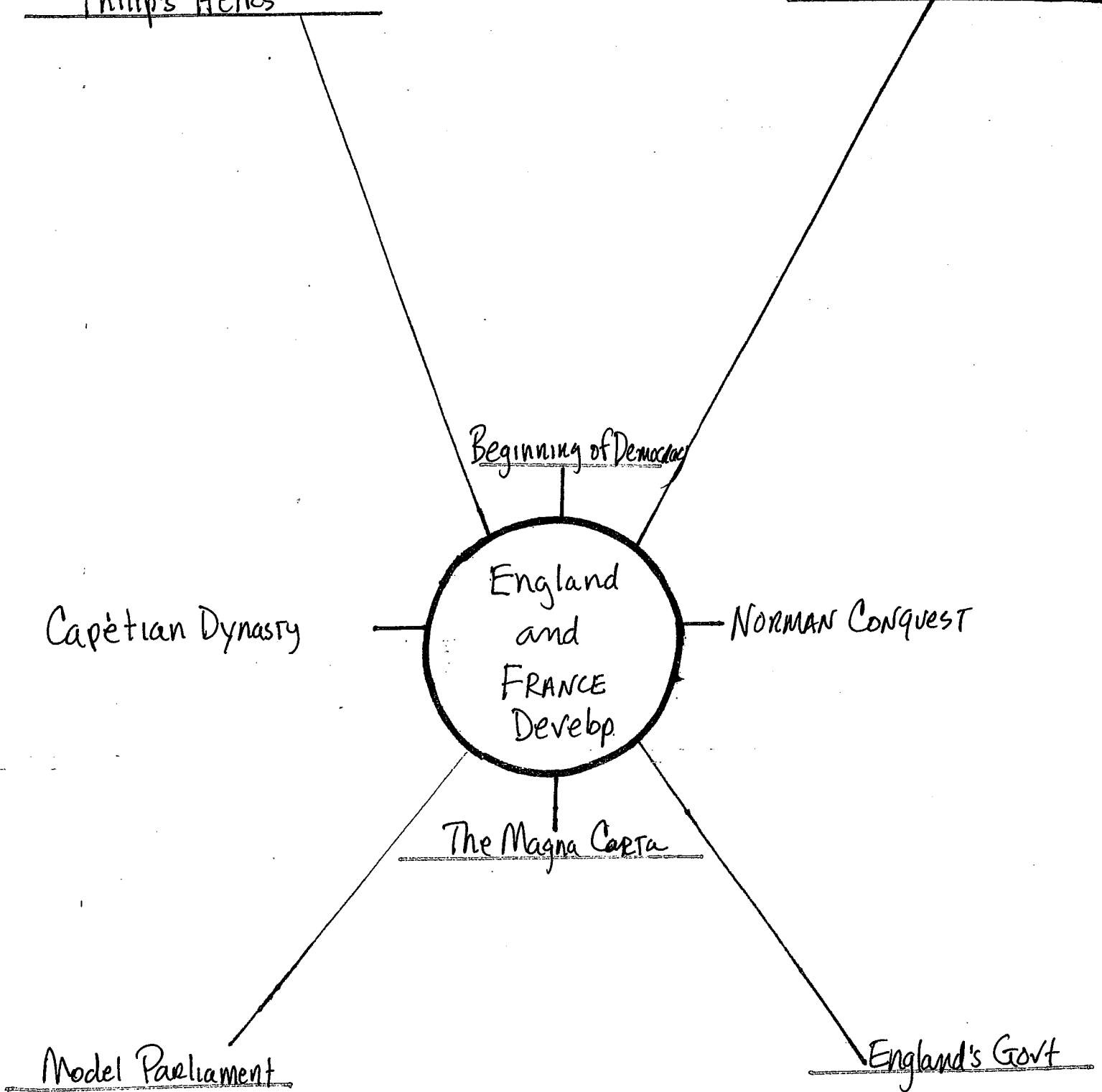
England
and
FRANCE
Develp

NORMAN CONQUEST

The Magna Carta

Model Parliament

England's Govt



Section 4: The Hundred Years' War and the Plague

Avignon _____

Great Schism _____

John Wycliffe _____

Jan Hus _____

bubonic plague _____

Hundred Years' War _____

Joan of Arc _____



Hundred Years War

A Divided Church

New Weapons

Symptoms + Effect

The
Hundred Years'
WAR
and the
PLAGUE

The Great Schism

Jan Hus

Bubonic Plague Causes

Scholars Challenge Church

Glossary**CHAPTER 14 The Formation of Western Europe**

allies Those who joined in a close relationship, often for national protection

cathedrals Large, towering churches

descendants People who come from a common family

dwellers People who live in a certain place

friars Members of a Church religious order who owned nothing and begged for food

heirs People who inherit the goods or position of another

heresy Beliefs differing from the teachings of the Church

looted Robbed

Model Parliament A meeting of representatives in 1295, called by Edward I of England

prestige High position or status

truce Temporary end of fighting

AFTER YOU READ**Names and Terms**

A. Write the name or term in each blank that best completes the meaning of the paragraph.

scholastics

guild

vernacular

Thomas Aquinas

Commercial Revolution

Trade and business began to improve around the middle of the medieval period. One organization that helped this was the **1** _____, which organized either merchants or craftspeople to sell goods or services. The change in the way business and trade was done is called the **2** _____. As towns and trade were reborn, learning was revived. One reason for this revival was that some great authors began to write in their own everyday language instead of in Latin. The use of the **3** _____ enabled more people to read their works. At this time, ancient thinkers influenced Christian thinkers. The scholar **4** _____ developed an argument about the nature of religious truth. He and his fellow thinkers who met at the great universities of the day were known as the **5** _____.

B. Write the letter of the name or term next to the description that explains it best.

a. John Wycliffe

b. William the Conqueror

c. Henry II

d. Saladin

e. Urban II

_____ **1.** Muslim leader who fought in the Crusades

_____ **2.** Pope who called for Europe to begin a holy war

_____ **3.** Duke of Normandy who conquered England in 1066

_____ **4.** Scholar who taught that the Bible was the final authority for Christian life

_____ **5.** English king who married Eleanor of Aquitaine

AFTER YOU READ (cont.) **CHAPTER 14** The Formation of Western Europe

Main Ideas

1. What started the Crusades?

2. What was the Commercial Revolution?

3. Why was the Model Parliament important?

4. What were the effects of the bubonic plague on medieval society?

5. Why was the Hundred Years' War fought?

Thinking Critically

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Discuss the effects of the Crusades.

2. What do you think was the most serious problem affecting Europe in the 14th century? Explain your answer.