

# The Later Middle Ages

## Section 1



### MAIN IDEAS

1. Popes and kings ruled Europe as spiritual and political leaders.
2. Popes fought for power, leading to a permanent split within the church.
3. Kings and popes clashed over some issues.

## Key Terms and People

**excommunicate** casting an offender out of the church

**Pope Gregory VII** pope who excommunicated Emperor Henry IV

**Emperor Henry IV** Holy Roman ruler who challenged Pope Gregory VII

## Section Summary

### POPES AND KINGS RULE EUROPE

In the early Middle Ages, great nobles and their knights held most of the political power. As time passed this power began to shift to two types of leaders, popes and kings. The pope had great spiritual power. The kings had political power. Together, the pope and the kings controlled most of European society.

The pope was the head of the Christian Church. Since nearly everyone in the Middle Ages belonged to this church, the pope had great power. Christians believed that the pope was God's representative on earth. Because the pope was seen as God's representative, it was his duty to decide what the church would teach. From time to time, a pope would write a letter called a bull to explain a religious teaching or outline a church policy.

It was also the pope's duty to decide when someone was acting against the church. For the most serious offenses, the pope could choose to **excommunicate**, or cast out, an offender from the church. This much power often put the pope in direct conflict with the kings.

In 1000 Europe was divided into many states that were ruled by kings. Many of the kings did not have

**Name two of the pope's responsibilities as leader of the Christian Church.**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Why do you think people feared the pope's ability to excommunicate them?**

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\_\_\_\_\_

Section 1, *continued*

much power. But the kings of England, France, and the Holy Roman Empire held a lot of power. In France and England, the throne was inherited through family. The Holy Roman Empire got its name because the empire existed with the pope's approval. In the Holy Roman Empire, the nobles elected the emperor. The pope settled any disagreements among the nobles.

**Underline how emperors were selected in France and England. Then, circle how an emperor was selected in the Holy Roman Empire.**

**POPES FIGHT FOR POWER**

The popes of Western Europe tried to assert their authority over the bishops of Eastern Europe. The bishops of Eastern Europe did not want to answer to the pope. Pope Leo IX excommunicated the bishop of Constantinople when the bishop would not recognize the pope's authority. This caused a permanent split in the church between the Eastern Orthodox Church and the Roman Catholic Church.

**What event caused a permanent split in the church?**

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**KINGS AND POPES CLASH**

Popes also argued with kings, particularly over the king's right to select bishops. A dispute arose when **Pope Gregory VII** did not like a bishop chosen by Holy Roman Emperor **Henry IV**. Henry tried to remove the pope from office. The pope excommunicated Henry. Henry had to beg for the pope's forgiveness to remain in power. After their deaths, a compromise was ultimately struck. From then on, the pope would select religious officials, but religious officials must obey the emperor.

**How did Pope Gregory respond to Henry IV's attempt to remove him from power?**

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**CHALLENGE ACTIVITY**

**Critical Thinking: Drawing Inferences** Would you have rather been a pope or a king during the Middle Ages? Write a one-page paper defending your answer.

## The Later Middle Ages

## Vocabulary Builder

### Section 1

**DIRECTIONS** On the line provided before each statement, write **T** if a statement is true and **F** if a statement is false. If the statement is false, write the correct term on the line after each sentence that makes the sentence a true statement.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The pope can choose to excommunicate, or cast out from the church those deemed guilty of serious offenses.  
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- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Pope Gregory VII excommunicated Emperor Henry IV, but eventually accepted his apology and allowed him back into the church.  
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- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Henry III was Holy Roman Emperor when Pope Gregory VII came to power in 1073.  
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- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Rulers of the Holy Roman Empire inherited their thrones from their fathers.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Pope Leo IX was excommunicated from the Roman Catholic Church and formed the Eastern Orthodox Church.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The center of the Eastern Orthodox Church is Rome.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The Holy Roman Empire was created out of what had been Charlemagne's empire in the 700s.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**The Later Middle Ages****Section 2****MAIN IDEAS**

1. The pope called on Crusaders to invade the Holy Land.
2. Despite some initial success, the later Crusades failed.
3. The Crusades changed Europe forever.

**Key Terms and People**

**Crusades** a long series of wars fought between Christians and Muslims over control of Palestine

**Holy Land** the European name for Palestine, the region where Jesus had lived

**Pope Urban II** head of the Roman Catholic Church who started the Crusades

**King Richard I** English king who led the third, ill-fated Crusade to seize Palestine

**Saladin** Turkish leader of the Muslim forces that prevented England from taking Palestine

**Section Summary****CRUSADERS INVADE THE HOLY LAND**

The **Crusades** were a long series of wars between Christians and Muslims in Southwest Asia. The Europeans fought the Muslims to retake Palestine. Christians call the region the **Holy Land** because it was where Jesus had lived, preached, and died.

For many years Palestine had been ruled by Muslims. In general, the Muslims did not bother Christians who visited the region. In the late 1000s, however, a new group of Turkish Muslims captured the city of Jerusalem. Pilgrims returning to Europe said that these Turks had attacked them.

Before long the Turks began to raid the Byzantine Empire. The Byzantine emperor asked **Pope Urban II** of the Roman Catholic Church for help. Although the Byzantines were Eastern Orthodox Christians and not Roman Catholic, the pope agreed to help.

Pope Urban called on Christians to retake the Holy Land from the Muslim Turks. Crusaders from

**Why did Christians call Palestine the "Holy Land?"**

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**Circle the name of the person who made the call to arms that led to the Crusades.**

Section 2, *continued*

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all over Europe flocked to France to prepare to fight. Many peasants set out on the First Crusade. The Crusaders used the holy war as an excuse to kill many Jews along the way to Palestine. Some Christians at the time blamed the Jews for the death of Jesus. The peasant Crusaders were defeated by the professional Turk army. However, the nobles and knights were able to capture Palestine and set up four kingdoms there.

**Why did some Crusaders kill many Jews?**

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### LATER CRUSADES FAIL

Within 50 years the Muslims had started taking land back from the Christians. The Europeans launched more Crusades, but these invasions ended in defeat and heavy losses for the Christians. The Third Crusade started as a group effort between the German, French, and English kings. But only **King Richard I** of England stayed on to fight. His opponent was the brilliant Turkish leader **Saladin**. Eventually, King Richard left Palestine, which was still under Muslim control. By 1291 Muslims had taken back Palestine. The Crusades were over.

**Circle the name of the European and Turkish leaders fighting in the Third Crusade.**

### CRUSADES CHANGE EUROPE

The Crusades increased trade between Europe and Asia. In some cases, the Crusades increased the power of the kings. But the main impact of the wars was divisive. The Crusades hurt the trust European Jews had developed with Christians. The Crusades also caused a major split between the Muslim and Christian worlds. Those tensions are still felt today.

**How did the Crusades affect relations between Europe and Asia?**

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### CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

**Critical Thinking: Drawing Inferences** Using what you know, write a brief paper describing how the Crusades continue to have an impact on our society today.

**The Later Middle Ages****Vocabulary Builder****Section 2**Crusades  
SaladinHoly Land  
Muslims

King Richard I

Pope Urban II

**DIRECTIONS** Read each sentence and fill in the blank with the word from the word bank that best completes the sentence.

- ✓ 1. \_\_\_\_\_ agreed to help the Byzantines who were attacked by Muslim Turks in the Holy Land.
2. The leader of the Muslim forces who was respected for his kindness toward fallen leaders was \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ were a long series of wars between Christians and Muslims in Southwest Asia.
4. After Christians were defeated during the Second Crusade, \_\_\_\_\_ of England stayed in the Holy Land to fight the Third Crusade.
5. Palestine is called the \_\_\_\_\_ because it was the region where Jesus had lived, preached, and died.
6. The goal of the Crusades was to take the \_\_\_\_\_ away from the Turks.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ was called "Lion Heart" for his courage.
8. Following the Crusades, tension between Christians, Jews, and \_\_\_\_\_ grew.

## The Later Middle Ages

### Section 3



#### MAIN IDEAS

1. The Christian Church shaped both society and politics in medieval Europe.
2. Orders of monks and friars did not like the church's political nature.
3. Church leaders helped build the first universities in Europe.
4. The church influenced the arts in medieval Europe.

### Key Terms and People

**clergy** church officials

**religious order** group of people who dedicate their lives to religion and follow common rules

**Francis of Assisi** founder of the Franciscan order

**friars** members of religious orders who lived and worked among the general public

**Thomas Aquinas** philosopher who showed how religious faith and reason could co-exist

**natural law** Thomas Aquinas's concept that God created a law that governed how the world operated

### Section Summary

#### THE CHURCH SHAPES SOCIETY AND POLITICS

The **clergy** were very influential in medieval European culture and politics. For many people in the European Middle Ages, life revolved around the local church. Religious ceremonies like baptisms and weddings were key events in people's lives. Some people made pilgrimages, or journeys to religious locations.

The church owned a lot of land in Europe because many people left their property to the church when they died. In this way the church became a major feudal lord. Church officials often became political advisors to local rulers.

List two key events in a person's life during the Middle Ages in which the local church was closely involved.

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**MONKS AND FRIARS**

Some people thought that the church was becoming too involved with politics. The monks of Cluny, France, established a new **religious order**. They dedicated their lives to religion with common rules. Other new orders followed. Women created their own religious communities in convents. Most monks lived apart from society, but two new religious orders developed for those who wanted to live and teach among people. These were the Dominicans, started by Dominic de Guzmán, and the Franciscans, started by **Francis of Assisi**. The members of these orders were called **friars**.

**Underline the sentence that explains why the monks of Cluny established a new religious order.**

**How were the Dominicans and Franciscans different from the orders who lived in monasteries?**

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**UNIVERSITIES ARE BUILT**

Europe's first universities were built by the church. Religion, law, medicine, and philosophy were taught. Scholars wanted to establish a connection between religious faith and intellectual reason. The Dominican friar **Thomas Aquinas** wrote a reasoned argument for the existence of God. He also developed a philosophical system called **natural law** to show how God had ordered the world.

**Why did Thomas Aquinas write about the existence of God?**

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**THE CHURCH AND THE ARTS**

The great Gothic cathedrals of late medieval Europe are among the most beautiful of all architectural achievements. Their spires and high ceilings and colorful stained glass windows are all designed to bring people closer to God. Everything inside the church, from the walls to the clergy's robes to the books used, were also works of art.

**Why do you think so much medieval European art was made for the church?**

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**CHALLENGE ACTIVITY**

**Critical Thinking: Drawing Inferences** Which medieval religious people do you agree with the most—those who became involved in politics, the monks who left society, or the friars who believed in working among the people? Write a one-page paper defending your views.



**The Later Middle Ages****Vocabulary Builder****Section 3**

**DIRECTIONS** Read each sentence and fill in the blank with the word in the word pair that best completes the sentence.

1. As a young man, \_\_\_\_\_ gave all of his money and possessions away and began living a simple life, preaching and tending to people who were poor or ill. (**Saint Francis of Assisi/Saint Thomas Aquinas**)
2. \_\_\_\_\_, according to Saint Thomas Aquinas, is created by God and governs how the world operates. (**Natural law/Religious order**)
3. Journeys to religious locations are also referred to as \_\_\_\_\_. (**friars/pilgrimages**)
4. Dominican philosopher \_\_\_\_\_ believed reason and faith could work together. (**Saint Francis of Assisi/Saint Thomas Aquinas**)
5. The \_\_\_\_\_, or church officials, and their teachings were very influential in European culture and politics. (**friars/clergy**)
6. A group of people who dedicate their lives to religion and follow common rules is a \_\_\_\_\_. (**clergy/religious order**)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ were people who belonged to religious orders but lived and worked among the general public. (**Friars/Clergy**)
8. Geoffrey Chaucer's *The Canterbury Tales* is about a group of \_\_\_\_\_ who are drawn to Canterbury, England, and to the Cathedral there. (**clergy/pilgrims**)

## The Later Middle Ages

### Section 4



#### MAIN IDEAS

1. Magna Carta caused changes in England's government and legal system.
2. The Hundred Years' War led to political changes in England and France.
3. The Black Death, which swept through Europe in the Middle Ages, led to social changes.

### Key Terms and People

**Magna Carta** document written by English nobles and signed by King John listing rights the king could not ignore

**Parliament** lawmaking body that governs England

**Hundred Years' War** long-standing conflict between England and France during the 1300s and 1400s

**Joan of Arc** teenage peasant girl who rallied the French troops and turned the tide of the Hundred Years' War

**Black Death** deadly plague that killed millions of Europeans between 1347 and 1351

### Section Summary

#### MAGNA CARTA CAUSES CHANGE IN ENGLAND

In 1215 a group of English nobles decided to force the king to respect their rights. They made King John approve a document listing rights the king could not ignore. This document was called **Magna Carta**, or "Great Charter." Among these rights was that no one could be kept in jail without reason, and even the king must obey the law. This charter became a key principle of English government and an important step in the development of democracy.

Magna Carta led to more changes. Faced with war and financial troubles, the kings turned to a council of nobles for advice and money. Before long, the council developed into **Parliament**, the lawmaking body that still governs England today.

What was Magna Carta?

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Who made up the original British Parliament?

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Section 4, *continued*

**THE HUNDRED YEARS' WAR**

In Europe, kings were not giving up their power easily, but other events forced political change. A major event was the **Hundred Years' War**, a long conflict between England and France. The war started when the English king tried to take control of France's throne. England invaded France and won many key battles until a teenage peasant girl, **Joan of Arc**, rallied the French troops. The English caught and killed Joan, but the French eventually won the war. In England, the war helped increase the power of Parliament because the king needed Parliament's approval to raise money to pay for the war. In France, the king's power grew after the war.

**Why was Joan of Arc's feat truly remarkable?**

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\_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_

**THE BLACK DEATH**

During the Hundred Years' War an even greater crisis arose. This crisis was the **Black Death**, a deadly plague that swept through Europe between 1347 and 1351. The plague originally came from central and eastern Asia. Traders unknowingly brought rats carrying the disease to Mediterranean ports. From there it quickly swept throughout much of Europe. Fleas that fed on infected rats passed on the plague to people.

Some historians think the Black Death killed a third of Europe's population—perhaps 25 million people. This caused sweeping changes all over Europe. The old manor system, already weakened by the growth of cities, collapsed. Plague survivors found their skills in demand and charged more for their labor. Instead of working for the rich, peasants now had other job opportunities.

**Underline the estimated number of victims of the Black Death.**

**How did the Black Death ultimately benefit the survivors who lived on the manors?**

\_\_\_\_\_

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**CHALLENGE ACTIVITY**

**Critical Thinking: Drawing Inferences** Many events during the later Middle Ages impacted the way we live today. Take one event discussed in this chapter and write a one-page paper explaining how our lives might be different if this event had *not* occurred.

**The Later Middle Ages****Vocabulary Builder****Section 4**

**DIRECTIONS** Match the terms in the first column with their correct definition from the second column by placing the letter of the correct definition in the space provided before each term.

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|-----------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. Magna Carta        | a. teenage peasant girl that rallied the French troops                   |
| _____ 2. Parliament         | b. long conflict between England and France                              |
| _____ 3. Hundred Years' War | c. a document listing rights that the king could not ignore              |
| _____ 4. Joan of Arc        | d. a deadly plague that swept through Europe between 1347 and 1351       |
| _____ 5. Black Death        | e. the lawmaking body that governs England today                         |
| _____ 6. habeas corpus      | f. could be identified by swellings that appeared on the victims' bodies |
| _____ 7. bubonic plague     | g. a Latin phrase meaning "you have the body"                            |
| _____ 8. King John          | h. was forced to sign the Magna Carta                                    |

## The Later Middle Ages

### Section 5



#### MAIN IDEAS

1. The church reacted to challengers by punishing people who opposed its teachings.
2. Christians fought Moors in Spain and Portugal in an effort to drive all Muslims out of Europe.
3. Jews faced discrimination across Europe in the Middle Ages.

### Key Terms and People

**heresy** religious ideas that oppose accepted church teachings

**Reconquista** Christian efforts to retake Spain from the Muslim Moors

**King Ferdinand** Aragon prince who married Isabella of Castile to rule a united Spain

**Queen Isabella** Castilian princess who ruled Spain with her husband, Ferdinand of Aragon

**Spanish Inquisition** organization of priests charged with seeking out and punishing non-Christians

### Section Summary

#### THE CHURCH REACTS TO CHALLENGERS

By around 1100, some Christians in Europe felt that the clergy were more concerned with money and land than with God. Others did not agree with the church's ideas. They began to preach their own ideas about religion.

Religious ideas that oppose church teachings are called **heresy**. Church officials sent priests and friars throughout Europe to find people who might be heretics. Most of these priests and friars tried to be fair, but some were not. Some tortured people until they confessed, even if they were innocent. Most people found guilty in these trials were fined or put in prison. Some, however, were put to death.

In the early 1200s, Pope Innocent III called for a crusade against heretics in southern France. He encouraged the king and his knights to rid their country of heretics. The result was a bloody

**What two things did some Christians feel that the clergy was more concerned with than God?**

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**Who did church officials send to find heretics?**

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struggle that lasted about 20 years, destroying towns and cities and costing thousands of lives.

### CHRISTIANS FIGHT THE MOORS

In Spain, the reign of the Muslim Moors collapsed in the 1000s. Christian kingdoms in Spain started a war to drive out the Muslims. They called their war **Reconquista** (reh-kahn-KEES-tuh), or reconquest. The kingdom of Castile was the first to free itself of Muslim rule. Portugal and Aragon soon followed. Castile and Aragon became united by the marriage of two royals, **King Ferdinand** of Aragon and **Queen Isabella** of Castile. Their union created the modern country of Spain. Portugal remained independent. In addition to banning Islam, Spain required all Jews to convert to Christianity or leave.

Ferdinand and Isabella created the **Spanish Inquisition**, an organization of priests that looked for and punished non-Christians. The inquisition executed about 2,000 people in Spain and almost 1,400 more in Portugal.

### JEWS FACE DISCRIMINATION

Spain's treatment of Jews spurred a more wide-scale attack on Jews. It had become common among many Christians to blame all Jews for the persecution and death of Jesus. Some people even blamed the Jews for the Black Death. In many kingdoms, Jews were driven out by angry mobs, and sometimes by the kings themselves. They had to flee from their homes or die.

### CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

**Critical Thinking: Drawing Inferences** It is easy to see now that this period in history gave rise to intolerance and injustice for non-Christians. What could have led people to support such extreme and measures? Write a paper explaining how you think the church might have justified its methods.

**What was the Reconquista?**

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**How many people in both Portugal and Spain died at the hands of the Spanish Inquisition?**

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**Name two things that some medieval Europeans blamed on the Jews.**

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Section 5, *continued*

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**DIRECTIONS** On the line provided before each statement, write **T** if a statement is true and **F** if a statement is false. If the statement is false, write the correct term on the line after each sentence that makes the sentence a true statement.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. King Ferdinand was a prince from Aragon, one of the largest Spanish kingdoms.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. The Reconquista was the effort to retake Spain from the Moors.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. The Spanish Inquisition was an organization of priests that looked for and punished Christians in Spain.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Queen Isabella was married to King Ferdinand and together they ruled all of Spain.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Religious ideas that agree with church teachings are called heresy.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. The Spanish Inquisition punished Jews, Muslims, and heretics.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Queen Isabella refused to fund the voyages of Christopher Columbus.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella brought an end to the Reconquista in 1492 when their army conquered Castile, the last Muslim stronghold in Spain.

\_\_\_\_\_

