

Vocabulary Activity



Crusades and Culture in the Middle Ages

Content Vocabulary

Directions: Answer each of the following questions. Include in your answer the vocabulary word(s) in parentheses. Be sure to make the definition of the vocabulary word(s) clear in your answer.

1. What was lay investiture, and what was Pope Gregory VII's attitude toward it? **2**
(lay investiture) Pg. 281
THE RIGHT OF SECULAR (LAY) RULERS TO NOMINATE HIGH CHURCH OFFICIALS
POPE GREGORY VII DID NOT AGREE WITH THIS PRACTICE AND ELIMINATED IT, ALLOWING THE CHURCH TO APPOINT PEOPLE & RUN THEIR OWN AFFAIRS.
2. What are sacraments, and how did an interdict affect them? Why was a pope's use of an interdict such an effective method of controlling rulers? **(sacraments, interdict) Pg. 281** **3**
FORBADE GIVING SACRAMENTS - CHRISTIAN RITES
PUT PRESSURE ON RULERS
3. How did European Christian views of infidels lead to the Crusades? **1**
(infidels, Crusades) Pg 285
↳ HOLY WAR TO FREE JERUSALEM
↳ UNBELIEVERS (MUSLIMS)
4. What was scholasticism? How did it influence theology during the Middle Ages? **2**
(scholasticism, theology) Pg 290
↳ STUDY OF RELIGION & GOD
↳ RECONCILE FAITH & REASON - TO SHOW HARMONY THAT FAITH WAS IN HARMONY W/ REASON
PUT CHRISTIAN TEACHING W/ ARISTOTLE
5. Why did a taste for vernacular literature such as the *chanson de geste* develop in the twelfth century? **(vernacular, chanson de)** **1**
↳ HEROIC POEM
↳ EVERYDAY SPEECH (SPANISH, FRENCH, ENGLISH, GERMAN)

Vocabulary Activity *Cont.*



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Directions: For each word in the left column, write the letter of the correct definition from the right column. (**heresy, relics, new monarchy, taille, anti-Semitism**)

C	6. heresy <i>Pg. 283</i>	a. bones or other objects connected with saints
A	7. relics <i>Pg. 284</i>	b. annual property tax that provided income for the French monarchy
E	8. new monarchy <i>Pg. 296</i>	c. denial of basic Church doctrines
B	9. taille <i>Pg. 296</i>	d. discrimination and hostility against Jews
D	10. anti-Semitism <i>Pg. 293</i>	e. state reestablished under the centralized power of a new king or queen

Academic Vocabulary

Directions: Answer each of the following questions. Include in your answer the vocabulary word in parentheses.

11. The full definition of *corporation* involves the idea that a corporation is treated as a separate legal entity, with the rights and responsibilities of an individual. How does knowing that the word *corporation* is derived from Latin word parts *corpor* ("body") and *-ation* ("something connected with a process or action") help you to understand the legal concept of a corporation? (**corporation**) *Pg. 296*

A BUSINESS CAN BE VIEW AS A "BODY" WHICH IS GUARANTEED CERTAIN RIGHTS

12. The word *libel* comes from a Middle English word meaning "written declaration," which in turn comes from a Latin word meaning "little book." In the Middle Ages, why would written libel be potentially more harmful than spoken libel? (**libel**) *Pg. 288*

WRITTEN IS CONSIDERED MORE FACTUAL THAN ORAL.

13. The word *consequence* means "effect or outcome," but it can also mean "importance" or "significance." Explain what *consequence* means in this sentence: The co-worker's actions were of no consequence to her. (**consequence**) *Pg. 293*

(IMPACT/EFFECT)

Vocabulary Activity *Cont.*

networks

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Directions: Write the letter of the best answer in each blank provided.

- _____ **14.** Pope Gregory VII said that he had been chosen by God to reform the Church. To pursue this aim, he declared that his authority extended throughout the Christian world. **(pursue)** Pg 281

In this sentence, *pursue* means

- a. practice. b. examine. **c. follow.** d. explain.

- _____ **15.** If rulers did not accept Pope Gregory VII's authority, the pope would remove them. **(remove)** Pg 281

In this sentence, *remove* means

- a. transfer. b. demote. c. disgrace. **d. eliminate.**

- _____ **16.** After capturing Antioch in 1098, the soldiers of the First Crusade decided to proceed down the coast to Jerusalem. **(proceed)** Pg 286

In this sentence, *proceed* means

- a. advance.** b. ride. c. recede. d. retreat.

- _____ **17.** The flying buttresses on Gothic cathedrals were a technical innovation of the Middle Ages. **(technical)** Pg 289/90

In this sentence, *technical* means

- a. credible. b. ingenious. **c. mechanical.** d. difficult.

- _____ **18.** Toward the end of the thirteenth century, noticeable changes in weather patterns occurred as Europe entered a period that has been called a "little ice age." **(period)** Pg. 293

In this sentence, *period* means

- a. ending. **b. interval.** c. conflict. d. category.

Guided Reading Activity

networks

Crusades and Culture in the Middle Ages

Lesson 1 Medieval Christianity

Review Questions

Directions: Read the lesson and complete the outline below. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

I. The Papal Monarchy

- A. Medieval popes controlled the PAPAL STATES in Italy, and bishops were often VASSALS to nobles.
- B. The INVESTITURE Controversy, which was initiated by a decree from Pope Gregory VII in 1075, ended in an 1122 compromise called the CONCORDAT OF WORKS.
- C. In the 1200s, Pope INNOCENT III used tools such as the INTERDICTION to bring the Church to the height of its political power.

II. New Religious Orders

- A. In the late 1000s and early 1100s, a wave of RELIGIOUS enthusiasm led to a rise in monasteries and monastic ORDERS.
- B. The CISTERCIAN order of monks was one of the first to take their religion to people outside the monastery.
- C. The abbess HILDEGARD OF BINGEN was an important contributor to a type of music known as GREGORIAN chant.
- D. FRANCISCAN monks preached simplicity, took vows of poverty, and aided the poor, while DOMINICANS also lived in poverty and battled HERESY.
- E. The Church's INQUISITION sometimes used TORTURE to extract confessions of heresy and used executions to punish it.

III. Religion in the High Middle Ages

- A. In the Middle Ages, the Church played a large role in everyday life; the SACRAMENTS guided people from birth to death, and included baptism, the Eucharist, and marriage.
- B. Medieval Christians dedicated churches to SAINTS and venerated RELICS, objects connected with saints.
- C. Christians also made PILGRIMAGES to shrines, the greatest of which, they believed, was the Holy City of JERUSALEM.

Guided Reading Activity *Cont.*



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D. In Europe, pilgrims often traveled to Rome or Santiago de Compostela, which housed the RELICS of several of the APOSTLES.

Summary and Reflection

Directions: Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the question below.

In what ways was the medieval Church involved in political as well as spiritual struggles? **3**

FEUDALISM
INTERNATIONAL
POLITICS

BISHOPS & ABBOTS AS VASSALS

LAY INVESTITURE - GAVE SECULAR AUTHORITIES POWER OVER CLERGY

POLITICAL
POWER

USING THE INTERDICT

Guided Reading Activity



Crusades and Culture in the Middle Ages

Lesson 2 *The Crusades*

Review Questions

Directions: Read each main idea. Use your textbook to supply the details that support or explain each main idea.

A. Main Idea: The early Crusades started when Byzantine rulers enlisted the help of European powers to reclaim the Holy Land from Muslim control.

- 1. **Detail:** Pope URBAN II framed the Crusades as a quest to free Jerusalem and the HOLY LAND from INFIDELS, or unbelievers.
- 2. **Detail:** In return for fighting in the Crusade, the pope promised forgiveness of SINS.
- 3. **Detail:** The Crusades were fought by knights who were motivated by the promise of ADVENTURE and RELIGIOUS zeal.
- 4. **Detail:** In the First Crusade, European Christians captured ANTIOCH in 1098. In June 1099, they reached JERUSALEM and killed many of its inhabitants.
- 5. **Detail:** The monastic leader BERNARD inspired leaders such as LOUIS VII of France to enter into a failed Second Crusade.
- 6. **Detail:** In 1187 Jerusalem fell to SALADIN's Muslim forces, prompting the THIRD CRUSADE led at its end by RICHARD I, who negotiated a settlement that gave Christian pilgrims free access to Jerusalem.

B. Main Idea: The later Crusades included a fight over the Byzantine throne.

- 1. **Detail:** In the Fourth Crusade, Western forces sacked CONSTANTINOPLE and destroyed the power of the BYZANTINE Empire.
- 2. **Detail:** At the end of the "CHILDREN'S CRUSADE", two ships sank in a storm. The children on the other five ships were sold into SLAVERY in North Africa.
- 3. **Detail:** The last two Crusades ended in France's defeat by BAYBAR'S King Louis IX later died of the PLAGUE.
- 4. **Detail:** The Crusades benefited some Italian PORT cities and helped cause the end of FEUDALISM and the emergence of nation-states.

Guided Reading Activity *Cont.*



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5. **Detail:** The Crusades provided a backdrop for the persecution of JEWs, who suffered periodic LIBELs, or defamatory statements, attacks, and expulsions.

Summary and Reflection

Directions: Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the question below.

How did the Crusades affect the political development of Europe? **3**

BROKE DOWN FEUDALISM

CENTRAL GOV'T REFORMED

NEW NATION-STATES

(SPAIN, ENGLAND, FRANCE)

Guided Reading Activity



Crusades and Culture in the Middle Ages

Lesson 3 Culture of the Middle Ages

Review Questions

Directions: Locate each heading below in your textbook. Then use the information under the correct heading and subheading to help you write each answer.

I. Architecture

A. What features characterized the basilicas of the late Roman Empire? 1

FLAT WOODEN ROOF

B. What features characterized Romanesque churches? 1

ARCHED VAULTED ROOFS

C. What features characterized Gothic cathedrals? 53 2

RIBBED VAULTS & POINTED ARCHES

FLYING BUTTRESS

II. Universities

A. What were the first three European universities, and what subjects did they teach? 50 3

BOLOGNA, ITALY - LAW

UNIVERSITY OF PARIS } LIBERAL ARTS

OXFORD, ENGLAND } GRAMMAR, MATH, SCIENCE

RHETORIC, LOGIC

B. What was Anselm of Canterbury's most significant contribution to scholasticism? 1

AN ARGUMENT TO PROVE BY REASON GOD EXISTS.

C. How did Thomas Aquinas's *Summa Theologica* attempt to reconcile Aristotle with Christian doctrine? 2

LOGICAL & SCHOLARLY INVESTIGATION

III. Vernacular Literature

A. What was the most popular vernacular literature of the 1100s? 59 1

TROUBADOUR POETRY

LOVE - BRAVERY - POETRY

Guided Reading Activity *Cont.*

networks

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B. What is significant about the *Song of Roland*? |

HEROIC EPIC POEM - BATTLES OF KNIGHTS FOR THEIR KINGS/LORDS.

C. How does Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* provide both historical and literary insight into medieval England? |

29 PILGRIMS WHICH REPRESENT ALL LEVELS OF ENGLISH SOCIETY
(POINTS OF VIEW - DIVERSE)

Summary and Reflection

Directions: Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the question below.

What was the purpose and focus of study in Europe's first universities? 3

THEOLOGY: ANSLEY OF CANTERBURY = PROSLGION

• SCHOLASTICISM - USING REASON TO PROVE THE EXISTENCE OF GOD

THOMAS AQUINAS = AQUINAS' SUMMA THEOLOGICA

• COMBINING REASON WITH FAITH COULD HELP HUMANS DETERMINE
WHAT IS INHERENTLY GOOD & EVIL.

ROGER BACON = OPUS MAJUS

• REFORM ALL SCIENCES (LOGIC, MATH, PHYSICS, EXPERIMENTATION, PHILOSOPHY)

Guided Reading Activity



Crusades and Culture in the Middle Ages

Lesson 4 The Late Middle Ages

Review Questions

Directions: Read each main idea and answer the questions below. Refer to your textbook to write the answers.

A. Main Idea: Spreading throughout Europe during the mid-fourteenth century, the Black Death had disastrous effects.

1. How did the bubonic plague spread throughout Europe? **1**

FLEA INFESTED RATS ALONG TRADE ROUTES

KAFFE → BLACK SEA → EUROPE

2. What were the consequences of the Black Death? **2**

1/3 OF POPULATION DIED

SHORTAGE OF WORKERS

DECLINE IN TRADE

B. Main Idea: By the end of the 1200s, European kings had begun to reject papal claims of supremacy.

1. What caused the Great Schism? **1**

TWO POPES - ITALIAN & FRENCH

ADDITIONALLY A THIRD ELECTED

2. What events in European Christianity set the stage for Martin Luther's reformation? **2**

JOHN WYCLIF & JOHN HUS

CALL TO END CLERICAL CORRUPTION & EXCESSIVE PAPAL POWER

C. Main Idea: War and political instability rocked the late Middle Ages.

1. Who initiated the Hundred Years' War, and how was it won? **2**

KING PHILLIP VI OF FRANCE

JOAN ARC - CANNON USE

D. Main Idea: In the 1400s a number of new rulers in Europe attempted to reestablish the centralized power of monarchies.

1. What did King Louis XI do to strengthen the French monarchy? **2**

TALLIE; CURBED FRENCH NOBLE POWER; ADDED TERRITORY

PROMOTED COMMERCE

Guided Reading Activity *Cont.*



Crusades and Culture in the Middle Ages

2. How did King Henry VII strengthen the English monarchy? **2**

ABOLISHED PRIVATE ARMIES

KEEP TAXES REASONABLE

3. How did Ferdinand and Isabella unify Spain? **1**

FORMED A DUAL MONARCHY

Summary and Reflection

Directions: Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the question below.

What were the problems of the late Middle Ages, and how did Europe recover from them? **3**

PROBLEMS:

BUBONIC PLAGUE

GREAT SCHISM

100 YEARS WAR

RECOVERY:

*CENTRALIZED
POWER
BY
EUROPEAN
MONARCHIES*

