



Medieval Era

Name: _____

MEN4

Mr. Smith's Class

Global History and Geography 9

The Rise of Monarchies & Nations in Europe

- ◆ over time, powerful lords within the feudal system emerged to leader other lords, and they became known as _____
- ◆ the kings established _____ in England, France, Spain and the Holy Roman Empire(Germany) as well as in smaller nations

I. France

- ◆ Feudalism had begun in France as the Dark Ages faded, and it was also the first nation to switch to a _____ form of government later on.
 - ◆ _____ was a French lord who was elected “king” by other nobles. He started the _____ Dynasty and made his home city of _____ the French capital.
 - ◆ Later French kings increased the power of the French monarchy through _____, _____ and _____.
 - ◆ French kings also set up _____ to control matters of justice and to increase their authority.
- However, French monarchs experienced conflict with the Roman Catholic Church.
- King Philip IV attempted to _____ the Church and appoint _____ (high level clergy) in France.
 - When the Pope denied his requests, he eventually had the Pope in Italy kidnapped and chose a second Pope to rule from _____, France.
 - This split in Church leadership whereby there were two competing Popes became known as the “_____”.

II. England

- ◆ _____ who settled permanently in Northern France became known as the “_____”(men from the north). Over time, they were known as the _____ and their land as _____.
- ◆ _____, a powerful lord won control of all of Normandy and used his large navy and army to invade _____.
- ◆ In _____, At the Battle of _____ he defeated the _____ who inhabited England(and who supported their king, Harold). William became known as “William _____”.
- ◆ William became a united England’s first true _____. He built his palace in _____ and had the _____ created; this written record kept track of all of the lands and population in England. William gave his Norman lords the newly won English _____ in exchange for their _____.

◆William's descendents strengthened the monarchy including the creation of the _____: a central treasury where taxes collected from lords were kept.

◆However, King _____, after running up huge debts and over-taxing his lords to pay for failed wars against the French, ran into trouble:

- His lords demanded that he sign the _____ (Great Charter) that listed their rights.

- He also agreed to allow a "_____ " of lords to approve all _____ increases going forward.

- As a result, the English monarchy became more _____ than others in Europe.

III. Spain

◆the Spaniards were united behind Christian lords such as _____, who led a series of wars known as "_____", which succeeded in driving the _____ out of Spain

◆the kingdoms of _____ (Western Spain) and _____ (Eastern Spain) emerged as lords united behind dynasties

◆Spain was united when King _____ of Aragon, and Queen _____ of Castile, married

◆Spanish monarchs formed a strong alliance with the Roman Catholic _____, even instituting _____: an internal crusade to force Jews and Muslims to convert to Christianity or to face death

IV. The 100 Years War

◆Disputes between _____ and _____ over territories in France led to a long war between 1337 and 1453.

◆the English dominated the early stages of this war through use of the _____ at battles such as _____ and Agincourt

◆however, a 17 year-old peasant girl named _____ was entrusted by the French king with command of the French army

◆she claimed to hear holy voices telling her to lead the armies of France and she appeared to fit the prophecy of the "Maid of _____"

◆she led the French to their first victory at the Battle of _____

◆However, Joan was captured and the English burned her at the stake as a "_____" (witch).

◆The French fought on, seeing Joan as a _____, someone who sacrificed for their cause, and they achieved victory.

◆the French monarchy emerged _____ than ever, and the English would now look _____ of Europe to build an empire