**Chapter 8 Study Guide World History**

**Know these terms**

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|  | Reconquista |  | Frederick Barbarossa |
|  | King John |  | vernacular |
|  | scholasticism |  | Crusades |
|  | epidemic |  | King Louis IX |
|  | lay investiture |  | illumination |

 During the High Middle Ages, one method monarchs used to gain more power was to

 What caused the dispute between Henry II and Thomas Becket?

What is true about the French Capetian kings?

 In 1122, the treaty called the Concordat of Worms gave the Church the sole power to

 What was an effect of the Hundred Years’ War?

 At the Council of Clermont in 1095, why did Roman Pope Urban II rally Christians to help Byzantine

emperor Alexius I?

 After the Reconquista was complete in 1492, Queen Isabella

 Science made little real progress in Europe in the Middle Ages because

 What work did Italian poet Dante Alighieri write that takes the reader on an imaginary journey into hell and

purgatory?

 What were the effects of the Black Death?

 The system of common law established by English King Henry II

 How did William the Conqueror strengthen his power after becoming king of England in 1066?

 Why did King John sign the Magna Carta in England in 1215?

 English King Edward I changed Parliament by

 The campaigns of Frederick II into Italy

 During the First Crusade in 1099, Christian knights succeeded in capturing

 One major reason why universities began to emerge in medieval Europe was that

 In his work *Summa Theologica*, who concluded that there is no conflict between faith and reason?

 What is the basic story of the *Song of Roland*?

 The Gothic style of architecture is noted for

 Why did many rural peasants move to cities during the plague years of the late 1300s?

 What brought on a decline in the power of the papacy in 1309?

 What was a result of the Hundred Years’ War?

 When translations of the works of Greek thinkers reached Christian scholars in the 1100s

 A bitter debate took place between Henry II of England and the Church because Henry

“Wretchedly with bare feet and clad in wool, [Henry IV] continued for three days to stand before the gate of the castle. Nor did he desist from imploring with many tears . . . until he had moved all . . . present . . . to such pity and depth of compassion. . . . Finally, won by the persistence of his suit . . . we . . . received him into the favor of communion and into the lap of the Holy Mother Church.”

–Pope Gregory VII

Read the excerpt. Explain the motives of Emperor Henry IV. What events led up to this point described by

Pope Gregory? How was this situation resolved?

 “The courageous leaders mutually prepared for battle, each according to his national custom. The English . . . passed the night without sleep, in drinking and singing, and in the morning proceeded without delay against the enemy. All on foot, armed with battle-axes, and covering themselves in front by the juncture of their shields, they formed an impenetrable body which would assuredly have secured their safety that day had not the Normans, by a feigned flight, induced them to open their ranks. . . . King Harold himself, on foot, stood with his brothers near the standard in order that, so long as all shared equal danger, none could think of retreating. . . .

On the other hand, the Normans passed the whole night in confessing their sins, and received the communion of the Lord’s body in the morning. Their infantry, with bows and arrows, formed the vanguard, while their cavalry, divided into wings, was placed in the rear. The duke [William], with serene countenance, declaring aloud that God would favor his as being the righteous side, called for his arms. . . . Then starting the Song of Roland, in order that the warlike example of that hero might stimulate the soldiers, and calling on God for assistance, the battle commenced on both sides, and was fought with great ardor, neither side giving ground during the greater part of the day.”

—William of Malmesbury

The Battle of Hastings, 1066

 Read the excerpt. In two or three sentences, explain why the outcome of this battle was important. How does

the writer compare the behavior of the English troops before the Battle of Hastings to that of the Norman

troops? Why do you think he does this?