

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

World History:

Western Civilization

## Chapter 6 Study Guide

### Otto I and the Revival of the Empire

1. What name is given to the time period between the Early Middle Ages and the Late Middle Ages (1000-1300)?
2. Who became the first non-Frankish king of Germany?
3. Who defeated the Hungarians at Lechfeld in 955 and secured Europe's Eastern border?
4. Who crowned Otto I emperor in 962 for protecting the pope?

### The Reviving Catholic Church

5. What monastic reform movement began the real Christianization of Europe?
6. What conflict emerged between Church and Secular rulers over the appointment of clergy?
7. Which pope excommunicated Henry VI and absolved all subjects from loyalty to him?
8. What ended this conflict in 1122 with the agreement that the Church will select religious leaders and the clergy in turn pays homage to the king?
9. What series of religious wars were directed by the Church against infidels and heretics?
10. Which Byzantine emperor asked Europeans for help against the Seljuk Turks who had taken the Holy Land from the Eastern Roman Empire?
11. Which pope called on Knights to go on Crusade to save the Holy Land from the Muslim Turks at the Council of Clermont?
12. Which crusade resulted in the taking of the Holy Land by the Christians?
13. Which Holy City was taken by the Christians in 1099?
14. What region in modern day Palestine was controlled by the Christians from 1099 to 1187?
15. Who was the leader of the French-German army who ruled over the kingdom of Jerusalem?
16. What military-religious order was established to protect pilgrim routes to the Holy Land and later became a powerful banking institution?
17. What city did the Christians try to recover in the Second Crusade?
18. Which Cistercian monk pushed for this Crusade?
19. Which crusade was led by Barbarossa, Richard the Lion-Hearted, and Philip II Augustus to reclaim the Holy Land in the 12<sup>th</sup> century?
20. Which group of leaders saw an opportunity to neutralize the Byzantine Empire and diverted the Crusaders of the Fourth Crusade to the capitol of the Byzantine Empire?
21. What Christian city was sacked in 1204 by Crusaders during the Fourth Crusade?
22. What established trade between the East and the West?
23. What was the day, month, and year of the order to capture the Knights Templar and to take their treasure?
24. Which French king gave this order?
25. Who was the most powerful pope in the history of the Catholic Church?
26. What tax is on a portion or all of the first year's income received by the holder of a new benefice?
27. List three beliefs of the Albigensian Christians:
28. What crusade was launched by Pope Innocent III in 1209 against heretical Christians in Southern France and resulted in the deaths of thousands?
29. What tribunal was created by the Catholic Church in the mid-twelfth century to direct and punish heresy?
30. What council met under Pope Innocent III's direction to formalize church discipline throughout the hierarchy, from pope to parish priest?
31. What is the name of the doctrine that states that the bread and wine of the Lord's Supper become the true body and blood of Christ when consecrated by a priest in the sacrament of the Eucharist?
32. Who established the Franciscan Order and urged his followers to live a life of simplicity and extreme poverty?
33. Who established the Dominican Order and urged his followers to preach and combat heresy?
34. Which Dominican theologian was canonized in 1322 for his efforts to synthesize faith and reason in an enduring definitive statement of Catholic belief?
35. What name was given to laypeople who wanted to affiliate with the monastic life and pursue the high religious ideals of poverty, obedience, and chastity?

### **England and France: Hastings (1066) to Bouvines (1214)**

36. Which epic poem was written in Old English in 750?
37. Which strong and willful king unified England in the 9<sup>th</sup> century and defended England from Viking invasion?
38. Which Danish King of England restored order and brought unity to England after the civil wars that had engulfed the land?
39. Which Anglo-Saxon king's death led to the invasion of England by the Normans in 1066?
40. What battle took place in 1066 which resulted in the defeat of the Vikings by the English?
41. What battle was fought between the Anglo-Saxons of England and the Normans of France in 1066?
42. Which Anglo-Saxon king of England was killed in this battle?
43. Who became the first Norman king of England after this battle?
44. What tapestry recounts the Norman invasion of England?
45. Where was William the Conqueror crowned king of England?
46. What was the detailed survey of the wealth of England undertaken by William the Conqueror between 1080 and 1086?
47. List the three major languages that make up the English language:
48. What castle complex was built by William the Conqueror in London?
49. Which English king and son of William the Conqueror died without an heir thus throwing England into virtual anarchy?
50. Which English king established Common Law and expanded the power of royal courts?
51. What was the name of the dynasty established by this king?
52. What part of France did Henry II control?
53. Which of Henry II's two sons later became Kings of England?
54. Who wrote stories of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table?
55. What measures were created by Henry II that limited judicial appeals to Rome, subjected the clergy to the civil courts, and gave the king control over the election of bishops?
56. Which Archbishop of Canterbury was assassinated in 1170 for challenging English law over clergymen?
57. Who was the wife of Henry II and later led her sons in rebellion against their father?
58. Which English king fought in the Third Crusade and was given the nickname Lion-Hearted?
59. Which legendary figure returned people's property after it had been taken by Prince John and his evil government?
60. Who became the king of England upon the death of Richard the Lion-Hearted?
61. Who excommunicated King John in 1209 and placed England under interdict, because John refused the pope's choice of Archbishop of Canterbury?
62. What document was signed by King John in 1215 that limited the power of the king and was also known as the "Great Charter"?
63. Which English king sought to conquer the Scots and was called "Longshanks" and "Hammer of the Scots"?
64. Which Scottish patriot led the resistance to the English occupation of Scotland?
65. Which battle between the Scots and England in 1297 that resulted in a victory for William Wallace?
66. Which battle between the Scots and England in 1314 resulted in the independence of Scotland?
67. Who became the king of Scotland after the Wars of Scottish Independence in 1306?

### **France in the Thirteenth Century: The Reign of Louis IX**

68. Who succeeded the last Carolingian ruler in France in 987?
69. What dynasty did he establish?
70. Which French king defeated combined English and German forces at the Battle of Bouvines in 1214 thus unifying France politically around the monarchy?
71. Which grandson of Philip II Augustus embodied the medieval view of the perfect king and was known as Saint Louis?

### **The Hohenstaufen Empire (1152-1272)**

72. Who became the first Hohenstaufen emperor and reestablished imperial authority in Germany?
73. Who was crowned in Mainz with papal, French, and German support and was later excommunicated four times?
74. Which style of architecture means "like Rome" and has fortress-like churches with rounded arches, thick stone walls, and heavy columns?
75. Which style of architecture has tall churches with pointed arches, ribbed vaults, flying buttresses, and stained glass windows?