**CHAPTER 2: Europe’s High Middle Ages (1000-1300)**

**Part 3 Name:**

**Henry II and Thomas Becket**

* ****Henry II despised Thomas Becket, the archbishop of Canterbury, because of his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ against the King
* King took his \_\_\_\_\_\_ and exiled Thomas
* Thomas returned \_\_ years later and continued to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the King
* King complained to his knights who took it upon themselves to \_\_\_\_\_ Thomas
* Pope Alexander III forced the King to submit to a public \_\_\_\_\_ and then canonized (to declare a saint) Thomas making him the most popular saint in England
* Canterbury Cathedral became the country’s greatest shrine

**World View**

* Most medieval Europeans were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and had no idea of the world beyond their boundaries
* Travelling was dangerous due to outlaws, usually had to travel with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Nobles travelled often to visit relatives, for war, and to trade but knew little about the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Maps were rare and placed Jerusalem at the centre (Why?)

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**Check your Understanding #4**

* 1) What were trials by ordeal and trials by battle? How was a person’s guilt decided? Was this a good method?
* 2) What are the 3 types of court? Which types of crime do each of them handle? Which is the most lenient?
* 3) What is common law?
* 4) Why did nobles have a better understanding of the outside world than serfs?
* 5) How could you gain information about the outside world during medieval times? How did that support tall tales?

**The Crusades**

* The Crusades were wars fought between Christians and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for control of the Holy Land (Jerusalem, modern-day Israel)
* Is holy because it is \_\_\_\_\_ lived and died there but the Muslim prophet \_\_\_\_\_\_ also rose to heaven from this location
* Muslims feel that they will also rise to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Jerusalem
* There were \_\_\_ different crusades that took place between 1096-1254 with different groups taking control at various times
* The Muslim leader Sultan Saladin finally brought an end to the Crusades by establishing a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Muslim army
* An indirect positive is the Crusades was an exchange of information including: math, medicine, philosophy, and literature, amongst Muslims, Jews, and Christians
* Eventually led to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Europe and increased trade borders to new fruits, spices, and silk
* Boosted the European \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Royal Power and Democracy**

* Medieval people had to concept of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Monarch (King or Queen) ruled and had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to make laws, collect taxes, give titles/estates, etc.
* Monarchy did \_\_\_\_\_\_ have unlimited power
* They still had to remain within the feudal system so were limited by other wealthy nobles (barons) and the Church
* Since Barons had large \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they were a threat
* Monarch had to be careful to not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them

**Eleanor of Aquitaine**

* Lived a legendary life
* Married Louis VII of France
* Believed in gender \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so she dressed in knightly armour during battles
* Louis VII ended the marriage and she then married his greatest rival, Henry II, the King of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* She had \_\_\_ children with Henry but he would not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his power
* She then encouraged her sons to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ against him
* Henry found out and threw her in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* She was released after Henry’s \_\_\_\_\_\_ and helped her son, King John I, rule

**King John I**

* Known as the villain from the legend of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Fought with the \_\_\_\_\_\_ and was excommunicated
* Pope placed all of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ under an interdict (restricted everyone from all church ceremonies)
* Later gave the pope control of all English lands and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ everyone in the kingdom to give to the Church
* Also regularly broke the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ code
* 1214, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rebelled

**Magna Carta**

* Barons eventually forced John to sign a charter called “Magna Carta” which guaranteed he would \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the people of England
* Promised:
  + Taxes could not be taken without the consent of parliament
  + No person could be arrested without a proper trial
  + He would not prey upon his own people
* These rights now exist in \_\_\_\_\_\_ and was a big step towards democracy in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Check your Understanding #5**

* 1) Why did so many armies participate in the Crusades? How did Saladin finally retain control?
* 2) Why were barons a threat to the King?
* 3) How was Eleanor of Aquitaine ahead of her time?
* 4) What was Magna Carta? Why is important in Canada today?

**Vocabulary**

* Imminent, alienated, tall tale, interdict