

CHAPTER
14

Section 1

RETEACHING ACTIVITY

*Church Reform and
the Crusades*

Reading Comprehension Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>____ 1. a style of architecture that evolved in medieval Europe in the early 1100s</p> <p>____ 2. a court held by the Church to suppress heresy, or the practice of religious beliefs that differed from those of the Church</p> <p>____ 3. the region called Palestine where Jesus lived and preached</p> <p>____ 4. the pope who called for "holy war" in 1093</p> <p>____ 5. the practice of selling positions in the Church</p> <p>____ 6. another term for "holy war" to take control of the Holy Land</p> <p>____ 7. the long effort by the Spanish to drive the Muslims out of Spain</p> <p>____ 8. a pilgrimage by children who set out to conquer Jerusalem with the belief that God supported their efforts</p> <p>____ 9. the English king who was left to lead the Third Crusade and regain the Holy Land</p> <p>____ 10. Muslim leader who allowed Christians to freely visit the Holy Land after reaching a truce with the English king in 1192</p> | <p>a. Richard the Lion-Hearted</p> <p>b. Crusade</p> <p>c. Inquisition</p> <p>d. Holy Land</p> <p>e. simony</p> <p>f. Gothic</p> <p>g. Reconquista</p> <p>h. Saladin</p> <p>i. Children's Crusade</p> <p>j. Urban II</p> |
|--|--|

CHAPTER
14

RETEACHING ACTIVITY

Changes in Medieval Society

Section 2

Determining Main Ideas Choose the word that most accurately completes each sentence below. Write that word in the blank provided.

journeymen
surname
vernacular

Commercial Revolution
guild
Thomas Aquinas

scholastics
burghers
letters of credit

three-field system

1. The first _____ was a group of merchants who worked to improve the economic and social conditions of its members.
2. Merchants and craftspeople who lived in the towns and who demanded privileges such as freedom from tolls and the right to govern their town were called _____.
3. _____ were documents given by a bank to an individual allowing that person to withdraw an amount of money from that bank or one of its branches.
4. The _____ allowed villages to grow more food by organizing land into three fields instead of two.
5. In the 1100s, poets began to use the everyday language of their homeland, or the _____.
6. Scholars who met together at universities were known as schoolmen, or _____.
7. The expansion of trade and business as agriculture was expanding is called the _____.
8. In many European countries, your _____ could also label your profession.
9. A scholar in the 1200s named _____ said that logic could prove many religious truths.
10. A day worker, known as a _____, had to complete several steps in order to become a master in his craft.

CHAPTER
14**Section 3****RETEACHING ACTIVITY***England and France Develop*

Reading Comprehension Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| ___ 1. a legislative assembly made up of the House of Commons and the House of Lords | a. common law |
| ___ 2. the English king who introduced the use of juries to the English judicial system | b. Estates-General |
| ___ 3. an assembly made up of the First, Second, and Third Estates | c. Magna Carta |
| ___ 4. Anglo-Saxon ruler who was defeated by the Normans at the Battle of Hastings | d. Hugh Capet |
| ___ 5. the duke of Normandy who defeated the Anglo-Saxons to conquer England | e. Harold Godwinson |
| ___ 6. French duke who began a dynasty of French kings that ruled France from 987 to 1328 | f. Philip II |
| ___ 7. a document that guaranteed basic political rights and limited the English king's powers | g. parliament |
| ___ 8. a unified body of law that became the basis for law in many English-speaking countries | h. William the Conqueror |
| ___ 9. Danish king that conquered England and molded the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings into one people | i. Henry II |
| ___ 10. Capetian king who greatly expanded the French kingdom's lands | j. Canute |

CHAPTER
14

Section 4

RETEACHING ACTIVITY

*The Hundred Years' War
and the Plague*

Determining Main Ideas Choose the word that most accurately completes each sentence below. Write that word in the blank provided.

Edward III
longbow
Jan Hus

Bubonic Plague
Great Schism
Avignon

John Wycliffe
Hundred Years' War

Joan of Arc
Philip IV

1. The movement of the papacy from Rome to _____ greatly weakened the power of the Church.
2. The _____ was a division in the Church with three popes ultimately vying for power.
3. The _____ was a very deadly disease that had many social and economic effects on the European population.
4. _____ persuaded the College of Cardinals to elect a Frenchman as Pope.
5. _____ was a woman who helped rescue France from its English conquerors.
6. The use of the _____ by the English army greatly revolutionized European warfare.
7. The _____ was a great war between England and France, which began when the last Capetian king died without a successor.
8. _____, a follower of Wycliffe, preached that the authority of the Bible was higher than that of the pope.
9. _____ taught that Jesus Christ, not the pope, was the true head of the Church.
10. The Hundred Years' War began when the English king, _____, claimed the right to the French throne.

© McDougal Littell Inc. All rights reserved.