

Chapter 19: The Increasing Influence of Europe Reading Questions

The Regional States of Medieval Europe – p. 392

1. Name at least three major problems the Byzantine Empire faced in the late medieval period.

The Holy Roman Empire – p. 394

2. What did Otto I do to gain the title of Holy Roman Emperor?
3. Why was there tension between the Holy Roman emperors and the popes?
4. The most famous contest between a pope and a Holy Roman emperor was between Pope Gregory VII and Emperor Henry IV. How did the pope win?

Regional Monarchies in France and England – p. 396

5. France: Centralizing or decentralizing throughout the Capetian dynasty?
6. Why was England more tightly centralized than France?

Regional States in Italy and Iberia – p. 397

7. The popes ruled a section of middle Italy called the _____.
8. The Normans conquered southern Italy. Why did the pope approve this action?

Economic Growth and Social Development – p. 398

9. Name at least four ways that Europeans increased agricultural production in this period.
10. How did these new agricultural techniques affect the population demographics of Europe?

The Revival of Towns and Trade – p. 399

11. Why did many people flock to cities, resulting in widespread urbanization?
12. What European area became most prosperous at this time? Why?
13. In northern Europe, a number of cities organized themselves into a trading network called _____.
14. What new business techniques developed?

Social Change – p. 400

15. What were the three social classes that developed?
16. How do those social classes demonstrate the inequality inherent in medieval Europe?
17. What constrained nobility to behave ethically?
18. Troubadours encouraged chivalric behavior. Who functioned as their patrons (look this word up – it's a vocab word) and why?

19. A guild did all of the following EXCEPT
- established standards of quality for manufactured goods
 - determined prices
 - provided a focus for friendship and mutual support
 - came to the aid of members and their families by supporting the ill and widows/orphans
 - organized and participated in city government
20. True or false: Most guilds allowed women to join.

European Christianity During the Middle Ages – p. 404

21. What changed cathedral schools into universities?
22. What two ancient traditions/beliefs did St. Thomas Aquinas merge to develop Scholasticism?

Reform Movements and Popular Heresies – p. 407

23. St. Dominic and St. Francis founded mendicant orders. What does this mean, and what would a mendicant monk do?
24. Who were the Waldensians?
25. PD408 – How did St. Francis's life experience reflect the social and economic conditions of medieval Europe?

The Medieval Expansion of Europe – p. 409

26. In Scandinavia, who converted to Christianity first – the people or the royals?

The Reconquest of Sicily and Spain – p. 410

27. Define *reconquista*.
28. Grenada was the last part of Spain to remain under Muslim control. In what year did the Spaniards take Grenada?

The Crusades – p. 411

29. Why did the Byzantine emperor ask Pope Urban II for assistance?
30. Why were Christian forces initially successful in the crusades?
31. What were the long-term results of the crusades? (name at least two)