

Chapter Review

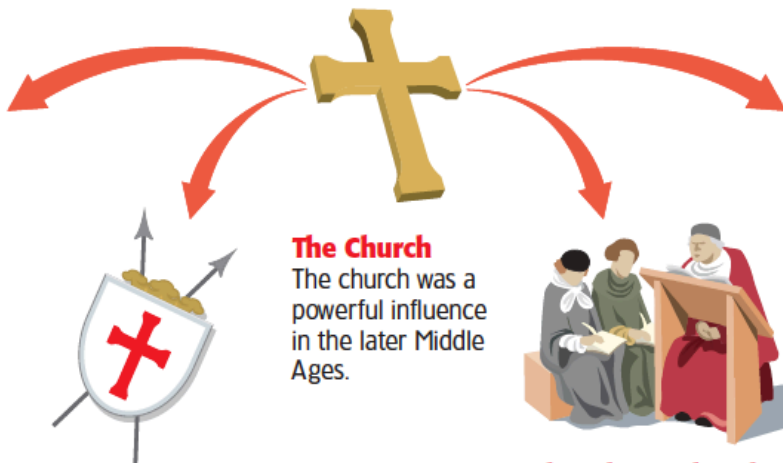
Visual Summary

Use the visual summary below to help you review the main ideas of the chapter.



Government

The church and monarchy often worked together but sometimes were rivals.



Crusades

The pope called for Christians to retake the Holy Land.

The Church

The church was a powerful influence in the later Middle Ages.



Education and Society

The church helped guide learning and reacted to challenges to its authority.



Art and Architecture

Christianity inspired great forms of art and architecture.

Quick Facts

Reviewing Vocabulary, Terms, and People

Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. excommunicate | 5. heresy |
| 2. religious order | 6. Thomas Aquinas |
| 3. Crusades | 7. Magna Carta |
| 4. clergy | 8. Spanish Inquisition |

- a. church officials
- b. punished non-Christians in Spain
- c. religious ideas that oppose church teachings
- d. an English document limiting the king's powers
- e. cast out from the church
- f. thought faith and reason could be used together
- g. a group of people who dedicate their lives to religion, live together, and follow the same rules
- h. wars fought to regain the Holy Land

Comprehension and Critical Thinking

SECTION 1 (Pages 524–527)

- 9. a. **Describe** What was the relationship between Charlemagne and the pope like?
- b. **Contrast** How did the opinions of popes like Gregory VII about power differ from those of kings like Henry IV?
- c. **Evaluate** Do you think conflict with kings strengthened or weakened medieval popes? Why?

SECTION 2 (Pages 528–532)

- 10. a. **Identify** What was the main goal of the Crusades?
- b. **Draw Conclusions** Why do you think the Crusades changed the relationships between Christians and other groups?
- c. **Evaluate** Which Crusade do you think was most successful? Which was least successful? Why?

SECTION 3 (Pages 533–539)

11. **a. Describe** How did Christianity shape art and education in the Middle Ages?
- b. Analyze** Why was Christianity so influential in so many areas of medieval life?
- c. Elaborate** How were the changes that took place in the medieval church related to its growing power and wealth?

SECTION 4 (Pages 540–543)

12. **a. Describe** What was the Black Death, and how did it affect Europe?
- b. Make Inferences** Why do some people consider Magna Carta to represent the beginning of democracy in England?
- c. Predict** How might Europe's history have been different if England had won the Hundred Years' War?

SECTION 5 (Pages 546–549)

13. **a. Identify** What were the results of the Reconquista?
- b. Draw Conclusions** Why were the Spanish and Portuguese Inquisitions so feared?
- c. Elaborate** Why do you think some Christians considered heresy such a threat?

Reviewing Themes

14. **Religion** In what ways did the Crusades demonstrate the power of the church in Europe?
15. **Society and Culture** How did the church affect the lives of ordinary people?

Using the Internet

go.hrw.com
KEYWORD: SN6 WH18

16. **Activity: Evaluating Sources** A challenge for anyone trying to understand the Middle Ages is evaluating the primary and secondary sources. Enter the activity keyword, and then rate the listed sources. Explain whether the source is a primary or secondary source, whether you think it is believable, and your reasoning.

Reading Skills

Stereotypes and Bias in History *The passage below is taken from a collection of stories called the Decameron by the Italian writer Boccaccio. In it, he describes the arrival of the Black Death in his home city of Florence. Read the passage and then answer the questions that follow.*

“I say, then, that it was the year of the bountiful Incarnation of the Son of God, 1348. The mortal pestilence then arrived in the excellent city of Florence, which surpasses every other Italian city in nobility. Whether through the operations of the heavenly bodies, or sent upon us mortals through our wicked deeds by the just wrath of God for our correction, the plague had begun some years before in Eastern countries. It carried off uncounted numbers of inhabitants, and kept moving without cease from place to place. It spread in piteous fashion towards the West.”

17. Do you think Boccaccio expresses any bias about the city of Florence in this passage?
18. Do any words or phrases in the passage indicate stereotypes or bias about the people of Florence?

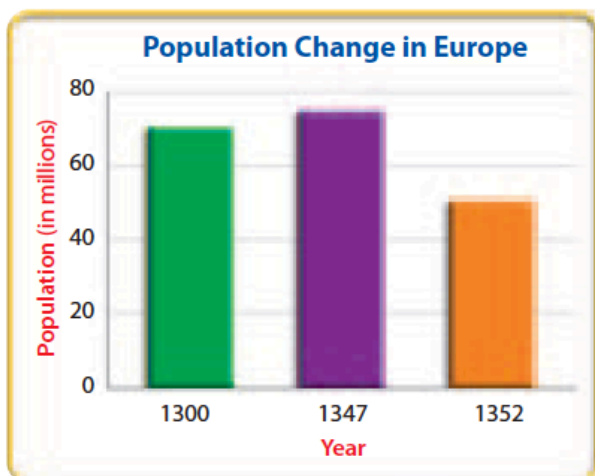
Social Studies Skills

19. **Understanding Transportation Maps** Look at the map on page 550. Then describe the route taken by members of the First Crusade. Include information on directions traveled and method of transportation.

FOCUS ON WRITING

20. **Writing Your Article** Review your notes. Be sure you've identified the three people you think are the most important and why they're important. Now write an article explaining why these people were so important to Europe in the Middle Ages. Keep your article short: one or two sentences to introduce your topic, a sentence or two about each important person, and a one- or two-sentence conclusion.

DIRECTIONS: Read each question, and write the letter of the best response.

1

What historical event was responsible for the population trend shown in the graph?

- A the Crusades
- B the Black Death
- C the Hundred Years' War
- D the Spanish Inquisition

2 Which of the following had the *greatest* influence on the lives of most Europeans during the Middle Ages?

- A towns and trade
- B the king
- C religion and the church
- D universities

3 One reason the Crusades failed to conquer the Holy Land permanently was because

- A the fighting was a long distance from Europe.
- B Crusader armies had better weapons than the Muslims did.
- C religion was not important to most Europeans.
- D the power of the popes declined.

4 Which statement *best* describes the relationship between popes and kings during Europe's Middle Ages?

- A Popes became more powerful than kings.
- B Many popes became kings, and many kings became popes.
- C Popes and kings often disagreed with each other.
- D Kings had more power than popes did.

5 Before the Reconquista, most of the Iberian Peninsula was controlled by

- A Spaniards.
- B Portuguese.
- C Crusaders.
- D Muslims.

Connecting with Past Learnings

6 Muslim culture spread all the way to Spain through conquest and trade. Which culture spread across much of the ancient world in the same way?

- A Japanese
- B Harappan
- C Roman
- D Sumerian

7 Magna Carta helped introduce democratic ideas to England. The first democracy in the ancient world arose in

- A Greece.
- B China.
- C India.
- D Rome.

