

L-3: The Growth of European Kingdoms (p. 237)

Feudalism reached its height by the High Middle Ages (_____) After this, stronger _____ began to assert their _____. They often clashed with _____ as well.

England

England had been ruled by Anglo-Saxon kings for _____, but in _____, William of Normandy (Review: where was Normandy?) see map p. 240. invaded England and defeated the forces of their king, _____. This was a famous battle known as the _____. It was a very important battle because it determined the _____ and _____ of England in the Middle Ages. The Normans spoke _____ and it blended with the locals into a new _____ language. Many other _____ blended as well. The French nobles held _____ under William's rule. William, who became known as " _____ " had a famous _____ taken which also took count of all his land holdings. The census was called the " _____ ". Why did he do this? TAXES!!!!

Changes in England:

- 1 England had strong rulers, but eventually the _____ resented the King's power.
- 2 1215: nobles forced King John to sign the Magna Carta
- 3 Magna Carta: a. _____
b. _____
- 4 Parliament: a _____ body made up of : 1- _____
2- _____ 3- _____

This eventually became two bodies: The House of Lords / The House of Commons

France p. 238-9

- 1 became a _____
- 2 had the best governing _____ in Europe
- 3 Parliament with _____:

1st Estate:

2nd Estate:

3rd Estate:

Holy Roman Empire p. 239

Otto I of _____ tried to unify _____ into what was called the _____. He was not able to accomplish this and others tried to unify these states as well. None of the powers had the backing of the Roman _____, so they could not bring it about. Therefore, Germany and Italy would remain as _____ until the 19th century.



Spain and the Umayyad Caliphate p. 240

Spain was conquered by the _____ in 725 and since then, had been known as the _____ of Al-Andalus. This rule lasted for several _____. Jews and _____ were allowed to _____. They had to abide by the concept of DHIMITUDE, whereby they 1) paid a _____, 2) followed other special _____. Several _____ groups resisted and began the _____ (Re-Conquering) of Spain. By _____, several Christian _____ were in _____ Spain. The Reconquista would still last for _____ more years.

Central and Eastern Europe p. 241-2

The _____ people were originally a single group from central Europe, but they _____ into three groups: _____ Western, Southern, Eastern

Slavic Europe (see map page 240):

Western: Kingdom of Poland and Hungarian kingdoms
^^^ were converted to _____ and most became Catholics

Southern: most accepted _____ Christianity due to the influence of the Byzantine Empire

Eastern: KIEVAN RUS see map p. 240

- 1 Eastern slavs were originally in present day _____ and _____.
- 2 In the late 8th Century, _____ (called the RUS) conquered the area and settled with the _____ there.
- 3 This area attracted Byzantine _____, who converted them to _____ Christianity. This established a link to Byz.
- 4 13th Century: Infighting by the K-R enabled them to be overtaken by the _____.
- 5 One benefit of this was that the _____ state later _____ to work to oust the Mongols some _____ later.

