

Name: _____

Lesson 4 - The Late Middle Ages

The High Middle Ages was great for society, but in the _____, several disastrous events led to an overwhelming _____ in Europe.

Little Ice Age:

- 1
- 2
- 3

Black Death (1347-1351)

- 1
- 2 (did not know this at the time)
- 3 spread quickly through Europe
- 4 25 million out of 75 million people
- 5 people did not know why it was happening:
 - a
 - b
 - c
 - d led to anti-Semitism:
- 6
- 7

- Positives:**
- 1
 - 2
 - 3 serfdom declined

Decline of Church Power

* Church power at its height in the 13th century >> problems led to decline of power in the 14th century

What were some of the problems?

- 1 Many disagreements between:
- 2 King Philip IV of France:
Pope Boniface:
Boniface: died
King Philip: arranged for a French pope to be elected: Clement - 1305
moved papacy from Rome to Avignon (in France) Why? His control
- 3 The popes lived in great _____ in Avignon. Many people disagreed with this.
- 4 Papacy lost authority and prestige: returned to Rome 1377 >> Many _____

Name: _____

The Great Schism

When the next pope died, an Italian pope was selected. French cardinals declared it invalid and chose a French pope, who resided again at Avignon. Now, there were TWO popes!!

This became known as the _____ of the church (1378-1417)

It divided Europe because there was support for both sides.

Resolution: Church Council at Constance Switzerland settled the matter:

1

2

Calls for Church Reform: Two men, John Wyclif and Jan Hus -

1

2

3

Hundred Years' War (1337-1453)

This was a violent _____ war between the countries of England and France

1

2 the nature of war changed: _____

3 England had a superior weapon at first: _____

4 Battles went back and forth from 1337-1415 _____

5 England won many battles: _____

6 A weak French King Charles received help from: _____

a a peasant girl: _____

b

c had visions that she would: _____

d Battle of Orleans: _____

e The English captured Joan: _____

f France wanted _____, and won the last victories with the help of
a new weapon:

g This war contributed to:

Name: _____

Political Recovery in Europe

In the 15th century, new rulers established strong countries with centralized power

These countries were headed by a single _____ (king, queen, etc.)

FRANCE :

- 1
- 2 King Louis XI strengthened the treasury by use of the _____
 - a
 - b
 - c
 - d
- 3 France promoted: *trade and industry during this time*

ENGLAND :

- 1 100 Years' War:
- 2 Large death toll:
- 3 Henry VII: (_____) won the support of the nobility by: _____

SPAIN :

- 1 Ferdinand (of Aragon) and Isabella (of Castille) united _____ through their two aristocratic _____
- 2 Strong in their faith:
- 3 Tried to remove other faiths:
- 4 Many were targeted by:
- 5 A good number: