Chapter 8 Study Guide

1. Describe nation-states.
2. Why was the power of the monarchs limited in the Middle Ages?
3. List the 3 ways the monarchs began to centralize power during the High Middle Ages.
4. In the 500s most of the Roman colony became known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. FULLY discuss the Battle of Hastings.
   * Who was fighting?
   * Why were they fighting?
   * Who won?
   * What did his victory mean?
6. William, Duke of Normandy, was also called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. FULLY discuss the Domesday Book.
   * What was it?
   * Why was it called the Domesday Book?
   * Why was it needed?
8. What was the royal exchequer?
9. How did Henry I broaden the system of royal justice?
10. Briefly describe English common law. Who did it apply to?
11. Define jury.
12. What did juries do during the Middle Ages?
13. Define clergy.
14. Under the issue of legal authority, what did Henry I try to do to the clergy?
15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the archbishop of Canterbury, was in conflict with Henry and was eventually murdered by Henry’s knights.
16. List King John’s 3 powerful enemies.
17. Define excommunication.
18. Define interdict.
19. FULLY discuss the Magna Carta.
    * Describe it.
    * What are the 2 very important ideas that would shape English government in the future?
    * What were the three important principles that inspired the Framers of the U.S. Constitution?
20. The Great Council evolved into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which became the English legislature.
21. Parliament developed into a two-house body. Name the 2 houses.
22. What does it mean that Parliament gained the “power of the purse”?
23. List the 4 ways Hugh Capet and his heirs slowly increased royal power in France.
24. Define bureaucracy.
25. Phillip II was also called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
26. How did Phillip II quadruple royal land holdings?
27. Define heretic.
28. What is a crusade?
29. List the 4 ways Louis IX improved royal government.
30. Briefly describe the Estates General.
31. Charlemagne brought what 2 modern-day countries under his rule?
32. What happened to Charlemagne’s empire after his death?
33. How did Duke Otto I of Saxony aid the Pope?
34. Explain the meaning of the name “Hole Roman Emperor.”
35. Briefly describe the practice of lay investiture.
36. FULLY discuss the feud between Henry IV and Gregory VII.
    * Who was Henry IV? Who was Gregory VII?
    * What was the feud about?
    * When did it escalate?
    * How did it end?

1. Briefly describe the Concordat of Worms.
2. Frederick I was known by what 2 other names?
3. Why is it important that Frederick I was successful in arranging marriage between his son Henry and Constance, heiress to Sicily and southern Italy?
4. Give an example of how the Church reached the peak of its political power in the 1200s.
5. Briefly describe Pope Innocent III. (What was significant about him?)
6. Why did Pope Innocent III launch a brutal holy war against the Albigensians in southern France?
7. List the 3 ways Pope Innocent III increased the church’s political power.