

Quaestio: _____

Growth of European Monarchies

Balance of Power

- ★ Three groups competing for power during Middle Ages:

- ★ All three had their own courts, _____, and _____ collectors
- ★ High Middle Ages (1000-1300): Monarchs centralize power
 - ★ Deaths of lords in Crusade gave kings a chance to consolidate land
 - ★ Growing towns supported strong Monarchies because they provided peace and unity that was better for trade

Holy Roman Empire

- ★ During the High Middle Ages the Holy Roman Empire, which controlled most of _____ (Fat Germany) wanted more control in _____, which led to regular conflicts with _____.
- ★ Frederick I _____ and his successors tried to conquer _____ Northern Italy but were repelled with support from Popes.
- ★ By focusing on Italy, the Emperors continued to lose control back in _____, with nobles becoming increasingly _____, and the Emperor's power weakened.

Capetian France

- ★ When Charlemagne's last heir died, France was divided into 47 _____ states
- ★ 987: Minor noble Hugh Capet was _____ by nobles as king but had little power
- ★ Philip II Augustus (1180-1223)
 - ★ Known for being tricky and _____
 - ★ Left Crusades early to go home to deal with political matters, and tried to attack English territory while King Richard was crusading
 - ★ Using manipulation and war against Richard's _____ King John, Philip conquered regions of western France that had been ruled by English kings for generations
 - ★ Gained territory in southern France by helping the Pope fight _____ in the _____ Crusade
 - ★ Hired non-nobles as bureaucrats so they would be loyal to him personally

From Anglo-Saxons to England

- ★ When Rome fell, _____ was invaded and settled by Germanic _____ and _____, and became a collection of small Anglo-Saxon kingdoms
- ★ In response to invasions by _____ in the 800s, King Alfred of Wessex united the kingdoms as England, but Vikings settled in the _____ and soon _____ into the new royal family

3. In reaction to losing lands in France, John excessively raised taxes and made nobles concerned that he was becoming too powerful and was unfit to rule. How did they respond?

4. Why did John sign the Magna Carta if it limited his power?

5. The right of Due Process originally came from the Magna Carta. It means that a person cannot be arrested or imprisoned without going through a fair legal process. Identify and quote the line in the document that refers to this right.

6. What groups are included in the common council in article 14? What group of people are left out?

7. The Common Council later became the English Parliament. How did the Parliament later become fairer for all people in England?

Responding to the Quaestio

How and against whom did Monarchs compete for power in Medieval Europe? Which monarchy had the most success in that regard? Write your answer below, considering what you have learned about the Holy Roman Empire, France, and England.