

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Late Medieval Period (WHI.12)






Label on Map: England, France, Spain, Russia, Holy Roman Empire, Paris, Rome, Mediterranean Sea, English Channel, Atlantic Ocean

Term: <b>Nation-state</b>	
Describe:	Draw:

Nation-states emerged (England, France, Spain, and Russia) and distinctive political developments took place in each (WHI.12a)

- European monarchies consolidated their power and began forming nation-states in the late medieval period.
- European nation-states expand their territories and consolidated their power.

**England**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>William the Conqueror</b>, leader of the <b>Norman Conquest</b>, united most of England.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Common law</b> had its beginnings during the reign of <b>Henry II</b>.</li> </ul>	<p><b>An example of a common law is...</b></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>King John</b> signed the <b>Magna Carta</b>, limiting the king's power.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <b>Hundred Years' War</b> between England and France helped define England as a nation.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evolution of <b>Parliament</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>“parler” = French for _____</b></p>

**HOMEWORK** – Locate in a newspaper or on-line a modern example of common law still in use today.

## France

- **Hugh Capet** established the French throne in **Paris**, and his **dynasty** gradually expanded their control over most of France.
- The **Hundred Years' War** between England and France helped define France as a nation.
- **Joan of Arc** was a unifying factor.



## Spain

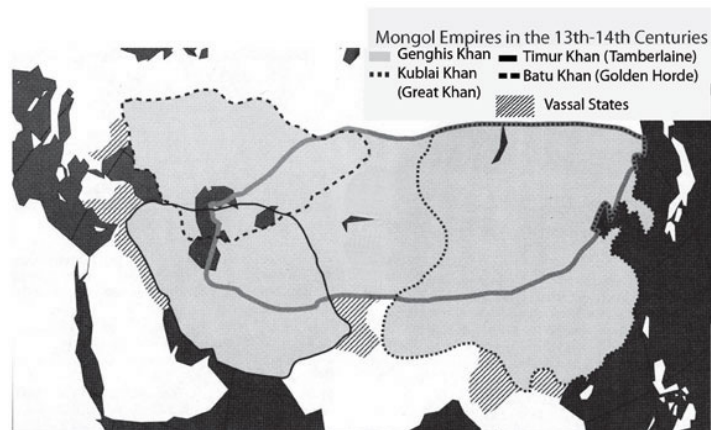
- **Ferdinand and Isabella** unified the country and **expelled Jews and Moors**.
  - In 1492, 300,000 Jews were forced to leave Spain
  - Jews and Moors (Muslims) were expelled or forced to convert to Christianity (the inquisition!)
- Spanish Empire in the Western Hemisphere expanded under **Charles V**.



Spanish Chronicle – May 6, 1492

## Russia

- Ivan the Great threw off the rule of the Mongols, centralized power in Moscow, and expanded the Russian nation.
- Power was centralized in the hands of the tsar.
- The Orthodox Church influenced unification.



# European Nation-States Chart

Complete the Following Chart using class notes

	England	France	Russia	Spain
Important People				
Political Developments				
Military Events/ Empires				
Other				

**Conflicts among Eurasian powers, including the Crusades, the Mongol conquests and the fall of Constantinople (WHI.12b)**

- **Crusades were carried out by Christian political and religious leaders to take control of the Holy Land from the Muslims.**
- **Mongol armies invaded Russia, Southwest Asia, and China, creating an empire.**
- **Ottoman Turks conquered the Byzantine Empire.**

**Key events of the Crusades – as you listen and watch, add explanations for each.**

• Pope Urban’s speech
• The capture of Jerusalem
• Founding of Crusader states
• Loss of Jerusalem to Saladin
• Sack of Constantinople by western Crusaders

**Effects of the Crusades – explain why each effect developed**

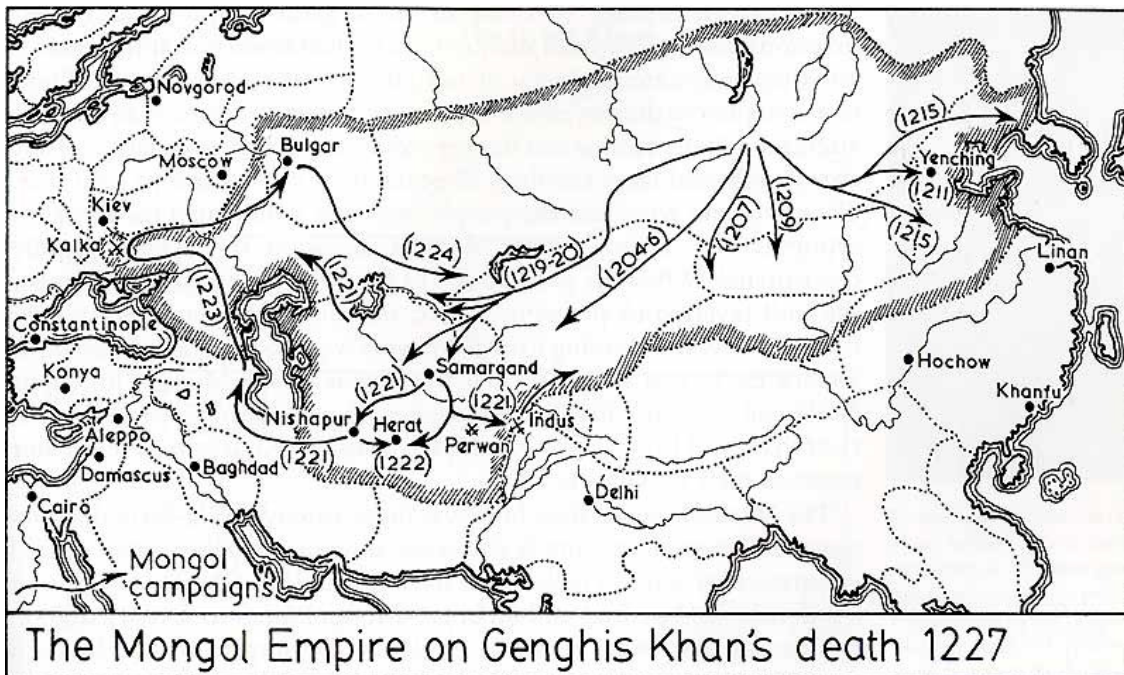
• Weakened the Pope and nobles; strengthened monarchs
• Stimulated trade throughout the Mediterranean area and the Middle East
• Left a legacy of bitterness among Christians, Jews, and Muslims
• Weakened the Byzantine Empire

## Constantinople

- Fell to the Ottoman Turks (Muslims) in 1453, ending the Byzantine Empire
- Became capital of the Ottoman Empire

## Mongol armies

- Invaded Russia, China, and Muslim states in Southwest Asia, destroying cities and countryside – Their nomadic lifestyle with emphasis on riding and archery made them successful. They were known for their courage, strength and discipline.
- Created an enormous empire – see the map below!!
- One Mongol leader, Genghis Khan, was supposed to have said  
"The greatest joy a man can know is to conquer his enemies and drive them before him. To ride their horses and take away their possessions. To see the faces of those who were dear to them bedewed with tears, and to clasp their wives and daughters in his arms"



**European patterns of crisis and recovery related to the Black Death (Bubonic plague) (WHI.12c)**

- In the 14th century, the Black Death (Bubonic plague) decimated the population of much of Asia and then the population of much of Europe.
- The Black Death (Bubonic plague) alter economic and social institutions in much of Asia and then in Europe.

**Timeline Video: Black Death**  
As you watch the video, look for evidence of each of these impacts of the black death

**Impact of the Black Death (Bubonic plague)**

- Decline in population
- Scarcity of labor
- Towns freed from feudal obligations
- Decline of Church influence
- Disruption of trade

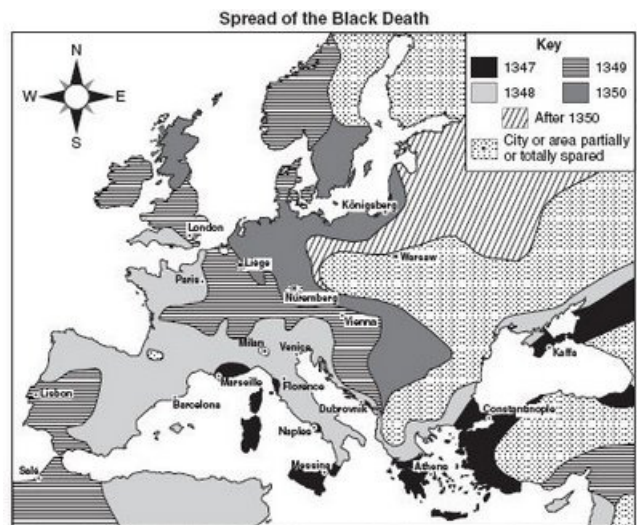


(Hulton Archive/Getty Images)

**Rumor Mill** – Fear creates rumors and rumors create more fear. Lack of medical knowledge at the time of the plague only increased these fears!

1. Now that you are familiar with the causes, spread and impacts of the black plague, think about the rumors that most certainly were shared in the 1200-1400s C.E.
2. Write 5” rumors” for the causes, spread and impacts of the black plague in the space below:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



Source: Richard Bulliet et al., *The Earth and Its Peoples: A Global History*, Houghton Mifflin, 2001 (adapted)

## NEWSPAPER REPORT on BLACK DEATH

Imagine that you live in a town or village in the Middle Ages. Write a newspaper front page reporting the causes and effects of the Black Death on your town.

Suggestions for your Report:

- Who has been struck down? The Mayor? The Headteacher? Your best friend?
- What are the symptoms (signs) to look out for?
- What do people or doctors think caused the disease?
- How many people have died?
- What are people saying or doing to get away?
- Long-term impacts?
- How might survivors benefit?

Name of Newspaper:		
Headline:		
Picture:	Story column 1:	Story column 2:



**The preservation and transfer to Western Europe of Greek, Roman, and Arabic philosophy, medicine, and science (WHI.12d)**

- **Education was largely confined to the clergy during the Middle Ages. The masses were uneducated, while the nobility was concerned with feudal obligations. Church scholars preserved ancient literature in monasteries in the East and West.**
- **European scholars begin to interpret and value ancient learning.**

<b>Church scholars</b>
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- Were among the very few who could read and write
- Worked in monasteries
- Translated Greek and Arabic works into Latin
- Made new knowledge in philosophy, medicine, and science available in Europe
- Laid the foundations for the rise of universities in Europe