Complete the Handouts for Chapter 1.

Define vocabulary on a separate sheet of paper and include dates when possible.

Please underline your vocabulary words and skip spaces in-between.

Complete the test for Chapter 1 ODDS only. Please use capital letters on the side for the multiple choice.

Short answers on a separate sheet of paper ODDS only. No less than 4 sentences and no more than 6 sentences.

Complete your review of the chapter by writing a brief definition of the following terms and people.

Black Death
flagellants
taille
Jacquerie
Hundred Years’ War
Estates General
Joan of Arc
Avignon papacy
Pope John XXII
John Wycliffe
John Huss
Great Schism
Church Councils
Chapter 1 The Late Middle Ages: Social and Political Breakdown (1300-1453)

Mongol
Ghengis Khan
Golden Horde
Tribute
Kulikov Meadow
Ivan III, the Great
Section 1    The Black Death

FOCUS QUESTION
What were the social and economic consequences of the Black Death?

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<th>Social Consequences</th>
<th>Economic Consequences</th>
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Using the information in your flowchart, write a brief answer to the Focus Question.
OUTLINE

Read the section topic entitled “Preconditions and Causes of the Plague” and create an outline of the section below. Note the key words that reflect the main ideas in each paragraph as well as the key words that inform those ideas.

I. Preconditions and Causes of the Plague

   A. Population and food production
      1.
      2.
      3.
      4.

   B. Crop failures and famine
      1.
      2.
      3.

   C. Rats, fleas, and trade routes
      1.
      2.
      3.
      4.
      5.
      6.
      7.
**SECTION 2: THE HUNDRED YEARS’ WAR AND THE RISE OF NATIONAL SENTIMENT**

**FOCUS QUESTION**

How did the Hundred Years’ War contribute to a growing sense of identity in France and England? Complete the flowchart to outline the causes and effects of the Hundred Years’ War.

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Using the information in your table, write a brief answer to the Focus Question.
OUTLINE

Read the section topic entitled “The Causes of the War” and create an outline of the section below. Note the key words that reflect the main ideas in each paragraph as well as the key words that inform those ideas.

I. The Causes of the War

   A. Edward III of England

       1.

       2.

   B. Friction between the French and English

       1.

       2.

       3.

       4.
REVIEW QUESTIONS
Write a brief answer to the following questions. Each answer should highlight a primary idea using key words and supporting details.

1. What were the underlying and precipitating causes of the Hundred Years’ War?

2. What advantages did each side in the Hundred Years’ War have?

3. Why were the French finally able to drive the English almost entirely out of France?
FOCUS QUESTION

How did secular rulers challenge papal authority in the fourteenth and fifteenth century?

Using the information in your concept web, write a brief answer to the Focus Question.
OUTLINE
Read the section topic entitled “The Thirteen-Century Papacy” and create an outline of the section below. Note the key words that reflect the main ideas in each paragraph as well as the key words that inform those ideas.

I. The Thirteen-Century Papacy
   A. Precedent: Innocent III (1198-1216)
      1. 
      2. 
   B. 
      1. 
      2. 
      3. 
   C. 
      1. 
      2. 
      3. 
   D. 
      1. 
      2. 
      3. 
   E. 
      1. 
      2. 
      3. 
      4.
Chapter 1 The Late Middle Ages: Social and Political Breakdown (1300-1453)

READING SKILLS SUMMARIZE
Complete the Venn diagram below summarizing the main ideas held by Lollards and Hussites.

Lollards

Hussites

•

•

•

•
REVIEW QUESTIONS
Write a brief answer to the following questions. Each answer should highlight a primary idea using key words and supporting details.

1. Why did Pope Boniface VIII quarrel with King Philip the Fair? Why was Boniface so weak in the conflict?

2. How did the church change from 1200 to 1450? What was its response to the growing power of monarchs?

3. What was the Avignon papacy, and why did it occur? How did it affect the papacy?

4. How did the church become divided and how was it reunited?

5. What was the conciliar movement? Why was it a setback for the papacy?
SECTION 4: MEDIEVAL RUSSIA

FOCUS QUESTION
How did Mongol rule affect Russia’s development?

CAUSES

- 
- 

EFFECTS

- Russian Prosperity
- Strong Russian Culture

Using the information in your concept web, write a brief answer to the Focus Question.

Using the information in your concept web, write a brief answer to the Focus Question.
OUTLINE
Read the section topic entitled “Mongol Rule (1243-1480)” and create an outline of the section below. Note the key words that reflect the main ideas in each paragraph as well as the key words that inform those ideas.

I. Mongol Rule (1243-1480)
   A. Mongol Invaders
      1. 
      2. 
      3. 
   B. 
      1. 
      2. 
   C. 
      1. 
      2. 
      3. 
      4. 
   D. 
      1. 
      2. 
   E. 
      1. 
      2. 
      3. 
      4. 
      a. 
      b. 
      5. 
      a. 
      b. 
   F. The “third Rome”
      1. 
      2. 
REVIEW QUESTIONS
Write a brief answer to the following questions. Remember, each answer should highlight a primary idea using key words and supporting details.

1. Why is it significant for Russian history that Mongol overlords used tribute as the principle name of subjecting the Russian to their rule?

2. Why did the Russian victory at Kulikov Meadow mark the beginning of the decline of the Mongol hegemony?
Chapter 1 The Late Middle Ages: Social and Political Breakdown (1300-1453)

1. The Black Death refers to ________.
   a. the famine that occurred from 1315 to 1317
   b. a virulent plague that struck fourteenth-century Europe
   c. a disease transmitted through African slaves
   d. the collapse of the European economy in the fourteenth century

2. The Black Death ________.
   a. is thought by most scholars to have been a form of smallpox
   b. followed the trade routes into Europe from England
   c. was preceded by years of famine that weakened the populace
   d. was preceded by a gradual decline in population

3. Generally speaking, the Black Death moved ________ through Europe.
   a. slowly
   b. north and west
   c. from north to south
   d. from rural to urban areas

4. The Black Death found its way into Europe via ________.
   a. North Africa
   b. Italy
   c. Spain
   d. Scandinavia
5. The plague barely touched areas away from major trade routes such as _______.
   a. Constantinople
   b. Italy
   c. France
   d. Russia

6. Which of the following was thought by contemporaries to have caused the Black Death?
   a. the pope
   b. the Jewish community
   c. bacteria
   d. poor hygiene

7. The Statute of Laborers _______.
   a. limited wages to pre-plague levels
   b. guaranteed a minimum wage for artisans
   c. barred laborers from moving from one city to another
   d. governed working conditions in early factories

8. The French peasant uprising of 1358 is known as the _______.
   a. Western rising
   b. Ciompi
   c. Jacquerie
   d. Taille
9. The Hundred Years’ War took place primarily in _______.
   a. France
   b. Britain
   c. Germany
   d. Italy

10. The Hundred Years’ War was fought between ________.
    a. France and Russia
    b. England and the Netherlands
    c. Germany and England
    d. England and France

11. The use of the ________ gave the English the tactical advantage in the war.
    a. trebuchet
    b. longbow
    c. catapult
    d. cannon

12. The Treaty of Troyes in 1420 disinherited the legitimate heir to the French throne and proclaimed ________ the successor to the French king, Charles VI.
    a. Henry V
    b. Charles VII
    c. Henry VI
    d. Richard II
13. Joan of Arc was executed on May 30, 1431 for the crime of ________.
   a. treason
   b. heresy
   c. murder
   d. kidnapping

14. The papacy’s law court was called the ________.
   a. College of Cardinals
   b. Curia
   c. Rota Romana
   d. Unam Sanctam

15. Who reestablished the papacy in Rome in 1377?
   a. Boniface VII
   b. Gregory XI
   c. Celestine V
   d. Clement V

16. Boniface VIII found himself locked in a struggle over the limits of papal authority with ________.
   a. Richard II
   b. Edward III
   c. Philip the Fair
   d. Henry V
17. John XXII tried to return the papacy from _______ to Italy.
   a. Paris
   b. London
   c. Milan
   d. Avignon

18. Founded in 1348, the _______ became the center for both Czech nationalism and a religious reform movement.
   a. University of Kiev
   b. University of Ostrava
   c. University of Prague
   d. University of Bonn

19. _______ supported the Great Schism.
   a. Pope Boniface VIII
   b. Charles V
   c. Philip of France
   d. Martin V

20. England was opposed in its stance on the Great Schism by _______.
   a. France
   b. the papacy
   c. the Roman cardinals
   d. Urban VI
21. In 1409, the Council of Pisa ________.
   a. dissolved in the face of deep divisions within its delegates
   b. united the Catholic Church
   c. nullified the position of pope
   d. deposed both the Roman and Avignon popes, and elected a new pope

22. Under the rule of Prince Vladimir (r. 980–1015), what city was the most important in Russia?
   a. Minsk
   b. Saint Petersburg
   c. Kiev
   d. Moscow

23. Wealthy landowners in medieval Russia were known as ________.
   a. serfs
   b. streletsy
   c. boyars
   d. cossacks

24. Between 1243 and 1480, Russia was ruled by ________.
   a. Poland
   b. the princes of Kiev
   c. the Persians
   d. the Mongols
25. Golden ________ was the name for the segment of the Mongol Empire that included the steppe region of what is today southern Russia.
   a. Set
   b. Horde
   c. Faction
   d. Flock

26. What happened to Europe’s population between 1000 and 1300, and why?
   a. It was stagnant, because warfare prevented the population from experiencing natural growth.
   b. It fell 20 percent because of widespread famine.
   c. It doubled due to increased food supply.
   d. It fell slightly due to outbreaks of disease.

27. The cultural response to the Black Death was ________.
   a. an obsession with fresh “wholesome” foods
   b. deep pessimism and a focus on death and dying
   c. widespread respect for doctors
   d. greater faith in kings

28. Among the social and economic consequences of the bubonic plague was a ________.
   a. rise in agricultural prices
   b. decline in the price of luxury and manufactured goods
   c. shrunken labor supply
   d. rise in value of the estates of the nobility
29. What social group suffered the greatest decline in power as a result of the Black Death?
   a. noble landowners
   b. urban elites
   c. peasants
   d. clergy

30. Peasant revolts in the period of the Black Death were triggered by ________.
   a. attempts to reimpose pre-1340s economic conditions
   b. anger at the disproportionate loss of life among the lower classes
   c. religious ferment
   d. the rapid growth of towns

31. The plague’s impact on towns can be characterized as ________.
   a. devastating
   b. fatal to the growth of towns
   c. irrelevant, since only rural populations were hit by the plague
   d. positive in the long run

32. Which of these was true of the impact of the Schism and the Black Death?
   a. They occurred a century apart and were unrelated.
   b. Both had the effect of undermining the church.
   c. Both fatally weakened monasticism.
   d. They both tended to strengthen the peasantry.
33. What two traditional “containers” of monarchy were put on the defensive after the Black Death?
   a. landed nobility and the church
   b. the church and the townspeople
   c. universities and landed nobility
   d. the peasantry and rural priests

34. Which of these statements best summarizes trends in England and France in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries?
   a. Royal power centralized and national consciousness was extinguished by warfare and the plague.
   b. Royal power centralized and national consciousness grew.
   c. Royal power waned as townspeople asserted their new identity.
   d. Royal power and national consciousness both suffered a steep decline.

35. Which of these provoked the Hundred Years’ War?
   a. a French claim to the English throne
   b. an English claim to the French throne
   c. disputes over Flanders
   d. English possession of French land

36. Ultimately, the Hundred Years’ War was about ________.
   a. the instability of the English throne
   b. social upheaval
   c. new military technology
   d. French sovereignty
37. The primary reason for early French failure in the Hundred Years’ War was ________.
   a. poor military strategy
   b. internal disunity
   c. smaller armies
   d. superior English financial resources

38. What was the impact of the Treaty of Troyes on the French?
   a. It shifted French loyalties from Charles VII to Henry VI.
   b. It was largely ignored, and was therefore insignificant.
   c. It led to the Second Crusade.
   d. It sparked the Burgundians to ally themselves with Charles VII.

39. The burden of the Hundred Years’ War fell mostly on the ________.
   a. clergy
   b. nobility
   c. military
   d. peasants

40. The price of the papacy’s greater centralization of authority was ________.
   a. declining popular support
   b. the emergence of the College of Cardinals
   c. diminished secular authority
   d. the end of the Crusades
41. Which of the following statements most aptly applies to the bull *Ausculta fili*?
   a. The church and state are one.
   b. The church has authority over the state.
   c. The church and state are separate but equal entities.
   d. The state is set above the church.

42. The papal bull *Unam Sanctam* declared that ________.
   a. only strong monarchies could fulfill the Christian gospel
   b. the Holy Roman emperor could establish national churches in his realm
   c. a new crusade was necessary in order to unify European spiritually
   d. temporal authority was subject to the spiritual power of the church

43. *Defender of Peace*, written by Marsilius of Padua, depicted the pope as ________.
   a. subordinate to secular rulers
   b. a Christ-like figure who was elected to save the world from its wickedness
   c. the supreme ruler
   d. the anti-Christ

44. Which of the following was recognized by the *Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges*?
   a. the right of the French to regulate ecclesiastical appointments and taxation in their country
   b. the idea that religious rights and principles take precedent over national rights
   c. the right of all French clergy to develop their own doctrines
   d. the obligation of the state to pay the *annates* to Rome
45. Which of the following religious movements was most successful at assailing the late medieval church in England?
   a. Hussites
   b. Waldensians
   c. Lollards
   d. Franciscans

46. The work of John Wycliffe most resembled that of _______.
   a. Thomas Aquinas
   b. John Huss
   c. John of Arc
   d. Marsilius of Pauda

47. The phrase “Babylonian Captivity” refers to _______.
   a. the period of papal residence in Avignon
   b. the persecution of the Lollards and Hussites by the church
   c. the precarious position of the church in France during the Hundred Years’ War
   d. the state of the church in Czechoslovakia after religious reformers took control of it

48. What finally resolved the Great Schism?
   a. the resignation of Clement VII
   b. the abdication of Urban VI
   c. the simultaneous imprisonment of both current popes
   d. the Council of Constance
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49. The broadest social division in eleventh-century Russia was between _______.
   a. freemen and slaves
   b. clergy and principality
   c. peasants and townspeople
   d. army officers and freemen

50. Which of the following statements best characterizes the Mongol treatment of Russian political and religious institutions?
   a. They totally dismantled them.
   b. They left them largely intact.
   c. They incorporated some facets of Russian ideology and institutions but disregarded the rest.
   d. They adopted Russian institutions as if they were of their own creation.

51. Which of the following exacerbated the initial effects of the Black Death?
   a. the Crusades
   b. the Jacquerie
   c. the famine of 1315 to 1317
   d. the response of the clergy to it

52. The nobles lost power relative to other groups in the wake of the plague because they were the _______.
   a. largest landowners
   b. most devout Christians
   c. most malnourished
   d. most influenced by the famines of the early 1300s
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53. The French monarchs were particularly outraged by English control of any traditional French land because it ______.
   a. made Edward III a vassal of the King of France
   b. contributed to deaths from the plague
   c. threatened the French royal policy of centralization
   d. sparked the Great Schism

54. What was the central theme of the three papal bulls Boniface VIII issued between 1296 and 1302?
   a. Kings and popes must work together as friends and equals.
   b. God has placed popes above monarchs.
   c. Kings have a right to expect service from everyone, even popes.
   d. Popes are leaders only in spiritual matters.

55. Why might the Moscow nobility not have minded Mongol rule?
   a. They were treated as equals.
   b. They were united in a determination to increase agrarian production.
   c. Moscow became preeminent in Russia.
   d. Their subjects were spared the duty of military service.

56. One of the most extreme reactions to the spreading plague were processions of __________, religious fanatics who beat themselves in ritual penance.

57. Centuries of Christian propaganda had bred hatred toward __________, and they were therefore cast as scapegoats for the spreading plague.
58. The Black Death is estimated to have killed at least _______ million people in Europe.

59. In addition to limiting wages to pre-plague levels, the Statute of Laborers passed by the _________ in 1351 restricted the ability of peasants to leave their masters’ land.

60. In 1355, in a bid to secure funds for the war, the French king turned to the ____________, a representative council of townspeople, clergy, and nobles.

61. The first great battle of the Hundred Years’ War took place in the _____________ on June 23, 1340.

62. The _____________ was a French tax, levied directly on the peasantry.
63. In March 1429, _____________ presented herself to Charles VII, declaring that the King of Heaven had called her to deliver besieged Orleans from the English.

64. In 1296, the papal bull titled ___________ prohibited taxation of the clergy by secular rulers without papal approval.

65. The year 1300 was deemed a __________ year by Pope Boniface VIII, which meant that all Catholics who visited Rome and fulfilled certain conditions had the penalties for their unrepented sins remitted.

66. In 1309, Clement V moved the papal court to ___________, an imperial city on the southeastern border of France.

67. __________ was the teaching that the efficacy of the church’s sacraments did not only lie in their true performance, but also depended on the moral character of the clergy who administered them.

68. Advocates of the ________________ sought to fashion a church in which a representative council could effectively regulate the actions of the pope.

69. __________, the religion of Russia, added strong cultural bonds to the close commercial ties that had long linked Russia to the Byzantine Empire.

70. After ____________ fell to the Turks in 1453, Moscow became, in Russian eyes, the “third Rome.”

71. What caused the Black Death (bubonic plague), and why did it spread so quickly throughout Western Europe? Where was it most virulent? What does the case of the Black Death suggest about the role disease may play in shaping history?
72. Describe the psychological impact of the Black Death. How did Europeans respond to the devastation caused by the epidemic?

73. What were the social and economic consequences of the Black Death? Which groups in medieval society benefited the most from the altered social and economic landscape?

74. What were the causes of the Hundred Years’ War? Could any of these factors have been avoided or was war inevitable? Explain.

75. How did the Hundred Years’ War contribute to the growth of nationalism and the centralization of political power in both France and England?

76. What impact did Joan of Arc have on the French campaign? What was her primary role? What part, if any, did issues of gender play in this role?

77. What challenges did the late medieval church face? How did the Avignon papacy and the Great Schism affect the place of the church in European culture and society?

78. How did the church become divided, and how was it reunited? Why was the conciliar movement a setback for the papacy?
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79. Discuss the roles of John Huss and John Wycliffe in the lay religious movements that were disavowed by the late medieval church. Why might the church feel threatened by these movements? What explains their response?

80. Discuss the impact of Mongol rule on Russian social and political institutions. Do you believe the system of administration established by the Mongols contributed to their eventual collapse in the region? Explain.