

**SHORT ANSWER**

Take 10 minutes to answer these questions.

1. Why are the 1100's to the 1300's called the "High" Middle Ages?
- 2-4. Name one powerful king of the High Middle Ages for each of the following kingdoms: England, France, and the Holy Roman Empire.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ was the most important scholastic of the 1200's. In his famous *Summa Theologica*, he attempted to reconcile faith and reason as they relate to truths about God and the soul.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ was a Spanish monk who got permission from Pope Honorius III to start a new monastic order for the purpose of preaching against heresy. This new order quickly spread throughout Europe.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ was another great reforming monk from Assisi, Italy, who founded an order devoted to poverty, preaching, and caring for the sick or poor.
8. It was under Pope \_\_\_\_\_ that papal power reached its height in the Middle Ages, for this pope controlled most of the princes in Europe.
9. What is the Magna Charta?
10. What is scholasticism?

**ESSAY QUESTION**

Take 20 minutes to answer one of these questions.

1. In the High Middle Ages, popes and princes at times fought one another and at other times united against common foes. Briefly explain the central issues of conflict between the popes and princes, describe how the Crusades helped to unite Europe, and analyze the overall effects of both the conflict and the united efforts.
2. Although they had one widely acknowledged purpose, the Crusades differed widely from each other. In an expository essay, detail the goals, experiences and effects of the Crusades on Europe. [NOTE: Choose between two and four Crusades to focus on; do not attempt to cover them all.]