

SHORT ANSWER

10 minutes for these questions (4 points each)

1. Why are the 1100's to the 1300's called the "High" Middle Ages?

This period is called the High Middle Ages because it saw the flowering and peak of the 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.

Any one in each of the three categories below would be correct:

England

- Henry II
- Richard I
- Edward I

France

- Philip II
- Louis IX
- Philip IV (Fair)

Holy Roman Empire

- Frederick I
- Frederick II

5. St. Thomas Aquinas 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. St. Dominic 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. St. Francis of Assisi 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 Innocent III 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?

It is a document (the Latin magna carta means "great charter") that the English barons and church leaders forced John Lackland to sign in 1215. It says that the king of England is under English law and that his power is limited in certain ways.

10. What is scholasticism?

Scholasticism was the formal style of academic writing that allowed authors to dispute through carefully defined arguments. Authors stated proposals, and then listed prose arguments for and against the proposals in an established format.

ESSAY QUESTION

20 minutes for one of these questions (60 points)

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.

Points an Excellent Answer Might Include

Struggle Between Popes and Princes

- Feudalism: church officials giving and receiving fiefs from secular lords, in exchange for protection from Viking marauders
- Simony: secular princes selling church offices, leading to unqualified church men in office only for their personal gain
- Lay investiture: laymen (princes) investing anyone they chose with spiritual authority that was not theirs to give
 - Holy Roman emperors, especially, were guilty of this, due to their close ties with Rome.
- Popes (particularly Innocent III) declared, by contrast, that they had supreme legislative and judicial power over all Christians, including power to depose emperors.

Cooperation Between Popes and Princes

- Made common cause in the Crusades to free the Holy Land from the control of “infidels”
- Common dream of Christendom the uniting factor in an otherwise fractured Europe
- Urban II and Innocent III initiated important Crusades

Effects

- Church’s entanglement in worldly affairs led to much corruption.
- Church teaching increasingly overemphasized the importance of the papal office, making it one of the supreme doctrines of the church, “necessary for the salvation of every human being.”
- Papal power eventually led to the resentment of people in many countries, who disliked seeing their kings humiliated by the pope. This promoted the development of nation-states.

Sample Answer

In the High Middle Ages, popes and princes at times fought one another and at other times united against common foes. From the lay investiture controversy to the Crusades, this struggle had a great influence on later European history.

The biggest point of conflict between popes and princes was how much influence princes should have over the church. Due to the turmoil of the Middle Ages, the church became entangled in feudalism. Church leaders put themselves under secular lords for protection from marauders, thus dividing their loyalties. Princes then tried to control the church by selling church offices, called “simony,” and by investing churchmen with spiritual power, called “lay investiture.” The popes tried to reverse this, declaring that the church alone could appoint churchmen. This power struggle dominated medieval European politics. The extent of the struggle is most clearly seen in Pope Innocent III, who not only maintained the church’s sole authority to appoint churchmen but also asserted his authority to depose and set up kings. His interference in the reigns of Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II, Philip II of France, and John Lackland of England was resented by many.

Popes and princes did sometimes unite, however. The best example of this was the Crusades. In the Crusades, popes, including Urban II and Innocent III, issued a call for all Europeans to set aside their differences and rescue the Holy Land from the Muslims. The princes of Europe responded. In fighting against the “infidels” for a “holy cause,” they found something that they had in common. Their allegiance to the idea of Christendom was the central unifying tie of medieval Europe.

This common struggle had far-reaching effects. During the Middle Ages, the strength of the church kept Europe

united. The Crusades gave Europeans a unified cause for which they laid aside their differences. However, the church's entanglement in worldly affairs led her into much corruption, which only fueled the growing resentment of the empire's subjects over increasing papal interference and power. This conflict did much to promote the development of nation-states.

The medieval conflict between popes and princes had long-lasting effects on Europe, as did their united efforts in the Crusades. While at the time the church appeared to be at the height of its earthly power, taken altogether, the effect of the kings' and popes' struggle and of the Crusades was to promote the rise of independent nation-states, which would shape the course of European history.

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: Your student was instructed to choose between two and four Crusades to focus on and not to attempt to cover them all.]

Points an Excellent Answer Might Include

Goals and/or Motives

- Officially, to recapture the Holy Land from the “infidel” Muslims
- Cooperation between Eastern and Western Christians
- Increased papal prestige, over Eastern and Western rivals
- Some genuine religious conviction and love for their Christ's honor
- Free absolution of Crusaders' sins
- Promise of eternal, heavenly glory for participating in Crusades
- Prospect of earthly gain: territory, wealth
- Desire to capture Middle Eastern and Far Eastern trade from the Muslims

Experiences

- Peasants' Crusade: group of enthusiastic peasants who preceded the first organized crusade; lacked supplies and leadership; failed to reach the Holy Land
- 1st Crusade: successfully conquered Palestine; established Latin States of Palestine
- 2nd Crusade: responded to the capture of one of the Latin States by the Muslims; defeated before they arrived
- 3rd Crusade: fought in response to Jerusalem being recaptured by the Muslim Saladin; Crusaders divided into factions; by treaty with the Saladin, gained permission for Christian pilgrims to enter Muslim Jerusalem peacefully
- 4th Crusade: diverted to Constantinople, which the Crusaders sacked
- Children's Crusade: expedition of children who expected God to part the Mediterranean so that they could march to Jerusalem; many died on the way, turned back at the sea, or were sold into slavery by Muslim pirates
- 5th Crusade: fought against Egypt
- 6th Crusade: negotiated a treaty with the Muslims, who gave them Jerusalem
- 7th and 8th Crusades: provoked by the Muslims retaking Jerusalem; diverted in Egypt

Effects

- Failed its primary goals of recapturing Jerusalem, increasing papal prestige, or uniting Eastern and Western Christians
- Increased contacts between West and East
- Introduced Europeans to eastern luxuries, spurring international trade
- Improved European shipbuilding and navigational skills
- Opened up Mediterranean trade
- Brought Europeans into contact with the great classics of antiquity preserved by the Byzantines and Muslims; these helped spark the Renaissance

Sample Answer

The military expeditions that are called “the Crusades” were not one unified endeavor but a series of strange, often sad, adventures that God nevertheless used for His purposes. The Crusaders had varying goals for setting out from home, vastly different experiences in various Crusades, and a profound effect on Europe that was entirely different from what they expected.

Crusaders’ goals differed widely. Their official goal was to free the Holy Land of Palestine from the control of “infidel” Muslims. Some Crusaders did indeed go out of a love for their Savior and a desire to honor His name. Others went because of the pope’s promise of forgiveness and glory for Crusaders. Still others desired wealth, territory, earthly glory, trading connections, and other worldly benefits. All these motivations played a part in the different Crusades.

Each Crusade followed a very different course. Very few of them were successful according to their original goal of recapturing the Holy Land. For a brief time during the 1st Crusade, the Crusaders conquered Palestine and established Christian states there. Most of the later Crusades were fought to defend these states or reclaim them, after the Muslims had recaptured them. Other Crusades were diverted by battles in other Muslim countries like Egypt. The 4th Crusade even resulted in the Europeans attacking and conquering Constantinople, which they were supposed to be helping! All of these Crusades differed widely from each other.

The results of the Crusades were similarly different from what the Crusaders intended. Although they recaptured Jerusalem briefly, the Crusades did not succeed in freeing the Holy Land from Muslim control for any length of time. Instead, they began a process of change in Europe. International trade increased as a result of the Crusaders’ travels across the Mediterranean. Crusaders became acquainted with Eastern luxuries, which they brought home with them. They also rediscovered ancient literary classics that the Byzantines and Muslims had been preserving. These side effects of the Crusades had a huge, though unexpected, impact on Europe.

God used the Crusades to very different ends than the Crusaders expected. Rather than being one holy war to rescue the Holy Land permanently, they were a series of very human wars, fought for a variety of human reasons, that ended up changing the course of European history.