

**Date:**

**Student Name:**

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## ***Week 7 -Year 2 The High Middle Ages***

### **General Information for All Grades**

This week, we will study the period that historians call the High Middle Ages. As a combination of religion, innovation, and feudalism brought more food, safety, and governing stability to Europe, culture began to flourish once more. The Viking raids were over, petty squabbles had consolidated most of the European lands under a few strong leaders, and towns and trade began to spring up once again in the shadows of the great castles of Europe.

During the High Middle Ages, the church instituted reforms and her popes were such strong leaders that by the 1300's the popes were at the height of their power. In clashes of authority, they generally won, and thus commanded most of the monarchs of Europe to do their bidding. Monarchs simply could not deny their authority, as much as they hated the worldly popes' meddling. We will learn this week about the powerful weapons the popes used to keep control.

Though popes and monarchs struggled for power in Europe, they also joined hands to fight a common enemy: the Muslim Turks, who were related ethnically to the Huns of earlier times. These fierce warriors came from the East and took lands from the Arabs and the Byzantine Empire, carving out a large empire in western Asia that included Palestine. Unlike the Arabs, who respected Christ and His followers, the Turks were hostile and brutal to Christian pilgrims who sought to journey for religious reasons to the land where Christ lived and died. Pope Urban II and other church leaders called for Christian knights to set off for the Holy Land and free it from these unbelievers by the power of the sword. As a result, as many as nine major Crusades were launched by western Europeans against the Turks from 1095 to 1270.

Crusaders had mixed motives for going: some went with strictly religious motives, anxious to conquer and take back the revered Holy Land from the hands of the hands of infidels. Others went because the popes promised both peasants and kings forgiveness for sins and heavenly glory in return for military service in crusading armies. Some Crusaders went almost solely for financial gain; others hoped to gain a title or a kingdom of their own. Some went to escape difficult or boring lives at home.

The Crusaders did very little toward reaching their stated goals, but this week, we will discover some of the greater purposes of God for allowing the Crusades to happen. The following Scriptures are especially meaningful when interpreting these events: Romans 7:21 says, "In his heart a man plans his course, but the LORD determines his steps." Though there is much to grieve over in the history of the Crusades, we can also rejoice as we see that our gracious Heavenly Father used many evil intentions and actions to further His good plan on earth.

This week, we will also continue to learn about the kings of England and France, particularly how they sought to solidify their authority and, in many cases, defend it against the pope. In the struggle, God caused more and more political institutions to emerge – institutions that you will recognize as features of our American way of life. You may already be familiar with some names this week, such as Richard the Lionheart and Prince Josh, his brother who later became King John I of England. But less famous kings of Germany and France were also very important in developing courts and parliaments and in joining together lands that make up the European nations that you know today.

Also, since this period saw much culture renewal, we will spend some time looking at the new Gothic styles in art and architecture. Older students will learn about the rise of universities. Those who are using the Pageant of Philosophy will explore a specific style of learning and thinking called scholasticism that developed during this time and was the basis for classical education and formal debates. We will also study two important reformers in the Roman Church this week: St. Dominic and St. Francis of Assisi.

### **READING**

#### **ALL - ENRICHMENT or READ ALOUD**

- ☐ **Story of the World Vol II Chapters 8-9, 17, 21, 22**
- ☐ **Streams of Civilization Vol 1: 281-283, 294(start at "Mongol Invaders")**
- ☐ **Famous Men of the Middle Ages, by John H. Haaren Chapters about Peter the Hermit, Frederick Barbarossa, Henry II and his sons, Louis IX and St. Dominic**

#### **LG Reading Assignments:**

The Usborne Internet-linked Medieval World by Jane Bingham p 23,35-36, 40,42-43, 54-55, 61-62  
The Minstrel in the Tower, by Gloria Skurzynski  
Days of Knights and Damsels, by Laurie Carlson p 5-37, 73-86, 127-129, 133-141

#### **UG Reading Assignments**

- ☐ Robin Hood by Neil Philip
- ☐ Trial and Triumph by Richard Hannula, Chapters 13 & 15
- ☐ Canterbury Tales, by Barbara Cohen - Out Loud  
The Usborne Internet-linked Medieval World by Jane Bingham p 23,35-36, 40,42-43, 54-55, 61-62

#### **DIALECTIC & RHET Reading**

- ☐ Canterbury Tales by Barbara Cohen
- ☐ Winning His Spurs: A Tale of the Crusades, by G.A. Henty
- ☐ Study the Magna Carta!
- ☐ Foxe's Book of the Martyrs, by John Fox Chapter 5

## Lower Grammar Words

Pope

saint (Catholic Beliefs)

quarrel

witch (mediæval beliefs)

bishop

pilgrimage

surcoat

gluttony

hermit

pious

sloth

## Upper Grammar Words (All Lower Grammar Words +)

friar

persecute

inquisitor

rivalry

descendants

ambassador

sepulcher

Crusader

valiant

infidel

mantle<sub>(clothing)</sub>

Christendom

## Lower Grammar People

*Richard the Lionheart*

*John Lackland*

## Upper Grammar People

*Peter the Hermit*

Handwriting practice lines for the name "Peter the Hermit". The first set of lines is pre-filled with the name in cursive, while the subsequent sets of lines are blank for practice.

*St. Francis of Assisi*

Handwriting practice lines for the name "St. Francis of Assisi". The first set of lines is pre-filled with the name in cursive, while the subsequent sets of lines are blank for practice.

*St. Clare*

**Dialectic and/or Rhetoric People**

*Federick I (Barbarossa)*

Philip Augustus

Richard the Lionheart

John Lackland

Edward I



Pope Innocent III

Louis IX

St. Francis of Assisi

Thomas Aquinas

## Preparing for Class in

### DIALECTIC AND RHETORIC

#### Accountability Questions

1. Who were the Seljuk Turks? What kinds of ethnic connections did they have, and how did they differ in attitude from Muslim Arabs? How did their appearance in eastern Asia change the course of European history?
2. Who were the Knights of St. Johns, the Knights Templar, and the Teutonic Knights? For what purpose was each order started, and what became of each of them as time went on?
3. Define these terms, and note how medieval popes used them to gain power:
  - a. Excommunication
  - b. Interdict
  - c. Inquisition

#### Thinking Questions

1. What new ideas were introduced into European warfare by the Crusades?
2. List reasons why people went on Crusades. Would you have gone? Why, or why not?
3. What were the lasting effects of the Crusades?
4. Note the hand of God in the events you have studied this week. How were evil intentions and deeds used for good by our gracious Heavenly Father? In your answer, list facts about:
  - a. The struggles between popes and monarchs
  - b. The Crusades
  - c. John I