

Date:

Student Name:

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 European 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 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 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 the 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, "So I find this law at work: when I want to do good, evil is right there with me," Proverbs 16:9 says, "In his heart a man plans his course, but the Lord determines his steps." Tough 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 John, 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 18-20**
- Famous Men of the Middle Ages by John H. Haaren & A.B. Poland Pope Gregory VII and Emperor Henry IV**
- Streams of Civilization Vol 1: 274-281 (stop at Knights) 283 (start at Christians) - 288 (stop at European Society)**
- Francis: The Poor Man of Assisi by Tomie dePaola**

LG Reading Assignments:

- The Minstrel in the Tower, by Gloria Skurzynski

UG Reading Assignments

- Trial and Triumph by Richard Hannula, Chapters 13, 15
- The Story of Rolf and the Viking Bow, by Allen French

- Robin Hood, by Neil Philip
- Canterbury Tales, by Barbara Cohen - Out Loud

DIALECTIC & RHET. Reading

- The Church in History Chapters 17-18
- The Story of the Middle Ages, by Christine Miller, LXXI, LXXVIII, LXXXII-CVII
- Readings in Christian Thought by Hugh Kerr - Read about Bernard, Francis, and Aquinas
- The Red Keep, by Allen French
- The Boy Knight by Henty

• Lower Grammar Words

Pope

saint (Catholic Belief)

quarrel

witch (medieval belief)

bishop

pilgrimage

surcoat

gluttony

hermit

pious

sloth

Upper Grammar Words (All Lower Grammar Words +)

friar

persecute

inquisitor

rivalry

descendants

charge

ambassador

sepulcher

Crusader

valiant

infidel

mantle (clothing)

Christendom

Lower Grammar People (No Names for this week)

Richard the Lionheart

Handwriting practice lines for the name 'Richard the Lionheart', consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.

Four sets of blank handwriting practice lines, each consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.

John Lackland

Handwriting practice lines for the name 'John Lackland', consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.

Four sets of blank handwriting practice lines, each consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.

Peter The Hermit

Handwriting practice lines consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.

St. Francis of Assisi

Handwriting practice lines consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.

St. Clare

Handwriting practice lines consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.

Upper Grammar People (all LG +)

Frederick I (Barbarossa)

Handwriting practice lines consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.

Philip II (Augustus)

Handwriting practice lines for the name Philip II (Augustus), consisting of a solid top line, a dashed midline, and a solid bottom line.

Henry II

Handwriting practice lines for the name Henry II, consisting of a solid top line, a dashed midline, and a solid bottom line.

Pope Innocent III

Handwriting practice lines consisting of a solid top line, a dashed midline, and a solid bottom line.

Louis IX

Handwriting practice lines consisting of a solid top line, a dashed midline, and a solid bottom line.

Multiple sets of handwriting practice lines, each consisting of a solid top line, a dashed midline, and a solid bottom line.