

Name: _____ Block _____

Chapter 5: The Decline of Feudalism

1. What were the factors that led to the spread of the plague? (section 5.3)
Trading with Asia; limited medical knowledge; unhealthy living conditions
Many workers died during the plague the people who remained demand better wages and rights.
Women took on a more active role.

2. Describe the Hundred Years' War? (Section 5.4)
King of France Challenged England's Claim to French fiefs.

Who was involved? England and France

What weapons were used? English longbows (flew further) than French crossbows

What was the impact of the war? The war shifted power from lords to monarchs and common people. Military Technology used in the war made knights and castles less useful. Nationalism helped to shift power away from lords and towards kings

3. Describe King Henry's II reforms? (section 5.2)
A jury formally accused a person of a serious crime. People were tried by royal judges and later by juries. They weakened the power of feudal lords and clergy.
4. What was the impact of King John signing the Magna Carta? (section 5.2)
Monarchs could not take away anyone's rights and liberties.
Established a council of nobles the king couldn't ignore.
5. What events led to William Duke of Normandy becoming the King of England? Edward the Confessor dies without children. He wants his cousin

Duke of Normandy to become King when he dies. The Anglo-Saxon assembly chooses Harold Godwinsson to be king. (Edward's brother-in-law) William defeats Harold at the Battle of Hastings.

6. What is the SIGNIFICANCE or IMPORTANCE of William Duke of Normandy becoming king of England? What changes happened as a result of him becoming king? Brought feudalism to England. Brought Norman traditions including French words blended with Anglo-Saxon language.

7. Describe the following key people and their impact:

- Clovis-expanded Frankish kingdom , led Franks to Christianity
- Charlemagne Unified Christian lands, crowned Holy Roman Emperor, established a center of learning.
- King John (Magna Carta section 5.2) English king who taxed people heavily and put enemies in jail. Forced to sign the Magna Carta which limited kings rights and establish a noble council.
- Pope Urban II- called for 1st Crusade guaranteed salvation if you died in the war.
- King Henry II (Constitution of Clarendon) 1164 a document that spelled out the traditional rights of kings; including the right to try clergy who is accused of crimes
- King Edward I (Model Parliament) (section 5.2) created Model Parliament. It was an English governing body that included commoners, low ranking clergy, church officials and nobles. It was intended to include more people in government.
- William the Conqueror (notes page 35) brought feudalism to England and won Battle of Hastings to become King of England

Describe the importance of the following:

- Domesday Book (notes page 35) Domesday Book is a manuscript record of the "Great Survey" of much of England and parts of Wales completed in 1086 by order of King William the Conqueror.
- Bayeux Tapestry (notes page 35) a strip of embroidered linen 231 feet (70 meters) long and 20 inches (50 cm) wide, depicting the Norman conquest of England.
- Battle of Stamford Bridge (notes page 35) took place at the village of Stamford Bridge, in England on 25 September 1066, between an English army under King Harold Godwinson and an invading Norwegian force led by King Harald Hardrada. King Harald was killed. The battle has traditionally been presented as symbolizing the end of the Viking Age.
- Battle of Hastings (notes page 35) On October 14, 1066, at the Battle of Hastings in England, King Harold II (c.1022-66) of England was defeated by the Norman forces of William the Conqueror (c.1028-87). By the end of the, all-day battle, Harold was dead and his forces were destroyed. He was the last Anglo-Saxon king of England, as the battle changed the course of history and established the Normans as the rulers of England, which in turn brought about a significant cultural transformation.

1. Discuss how these events led to a shift in power to the common people (choose 1)

- King John signed the Magna Carta - it limited kings rights and established a rights and liberties for all of the English citizens.
- The plague and Hundred Year war there were fewer workers since there were less workers those that remained had more power and demanded better wages.
- Kings no longer needed nobles to supply knights and common people gained power.

ESSAY choices:

Please explain the event and its impact of the following events on the decline of feudalism: Impact ONLY(Choose 1)

- Magna Carta (see additional detailed handout)
- Hundred Year War (see additional detailed handout)
- Black Death (see additional detailed handout)

