

"The Later Middle Ages: Crisis and Disintegration in the Fourteenth Century"

Chapter 11 Reading Guide

Western Civilization - 9th Ed. - Spielvogel

Name: _____

Period: _____

- 1.) What three main pillars of medieval life began to disintegrate during the 14th century?
- 2.) Explain what each of these pillars means/are.
- 3.) In the late 13th century (1200s), what weather event occurred and what was the effect it had upon the European population?
- 4.) By the turn of the 14th century (1300s), why wasn't Europe's population continuing to grow? Hint, think agriculture.
- 5.) Explain the following: what the "black death" is, where the black death originated, who brought the black death westward, and how it spread to the Middle East before getting to Europe
- 6.) When it reached Europe in the mid-14th century, describe:
 - a.) how it affected the population
 - b.) the path it took through Europe (hint: map on p303)
 - c.) at least three different reactions people had to their imminent fear of death

7.) What is a flagellant, where were they found, and what did they believe?

8.) What group did flagellants target? The flagellants conducted "pograms" what are these?

9.) Explain at least one way the black death affected art.

10.) Society had been structured into three segments known as "estates" between 1000 and 1300, what were they?

11.) How did the change in population during the 1300s affect the economy for landlords and peasants, particularly in England (p.305-6)?

12.) What was the "Jacquerie" - why was the French peasantry so upset and angry?

13.) How'd peasant revolts typically end? Were they generally effective or ineffective for long-term change?

14.) Briefly summarize in a few sentences, and in your own words, what caused the tensions between England and France to heighten over time - eventually resulting in the breakout of the Hundred Years' War.

15.) In the early part of the Hundred Years' War, the English were successful in which two major battles? The second of these battles resulted in a temporary peace treaty called what?

16.) In 1415, the war continued - what happened at the Battle of Agincourt?

17.) What role in Joan of Arc play beginning in 1429? How did her role in the Hundred Years' War come to an end?

18.) Explain why European governments faced so much political instability after the Hundred Years' War.

19.) What is a "parliamentary body," otherwise simply known as a "parliament," and how did they become more prominent in England during this era? What two houses comprise the English Parliament?

20.) Why was a monarchy so difficult to effectively rule in France? In what ways might France NOT have been considered to have as much unity as England?

21.) What is a "taille gabelle" and how did French peasants feel about it?

22.) Modern day European borders and nations are very different from the 14th century. The lands that, today, are mostly called "Germany" were a collection of hundreds of monarchies (some large, others very small) known as what? How was it determined who ruled over the kings across this territory? (p316)

23.) Explain in a sentence or two why Italy was not considered a single, unified, centrally-governed territory?

24.) What two trends does the book say you should know about Italy during the 14th century?

25.) Name some of the more powerful states of Italy in the 14th century.

26.) What is the papacy (PAY-peh-see)? When did it reach its highest power? What events caused it to lose some of its reputation in the late middle ages?

27.) What is a papal bull? Who issues them? What did the *Unam Sanctam* state?

28.) Why did the residence of the Pope and many cardinals change from Rome to Avignon?

29.) It is generally said the prestige of the papacy declined while at Avignon. Why was this the case?

30.) During the Great Schism, two men called themselves the rightful Pope. Who were they, and which kingdoms supported each?

31.) Marsiglio de Padua wrote *Defender of the Peace* where he said the church was only one element of society and should confine itself to spiritual functions and that the clergy held no special authority. Gradually more and more people adopted his theory, known as what?

32.) Because of all of the chaos in the 14th century, Spielvogel argues Christians became increasingly preoccupied with death. A few notions to his argument are significant:

a.) People increased performance of "good works" - what are these and why did people do them?

b.) The concept of "purgatory" became increasingly important - what is it?

c.) People increasingly completed good works without clerics or clergymen - why is that significant?

d.) The expansion of "mysticism" - what is it, and what kinds of behaviors can be considered mystical?

33.) Prior to the 14th century, almost anything that was written in Europe was written in Latin, even though it was no longer the spoken language. What is vernacular? Name some authors who helped to expand the practice of writing in vernacular. What were some examples of their works? (pp.322-324)

Writer	Name of Works	Significance of Works and/or the Writer's Message

--	--	--

34.) Giotto is considered the forerunner of the Italian Renaissance. In what ways (name 3) was his art very different from other art being created during his time? Where was his work performed?

35.) Explain how life in urban life changed after the Black Death.

36.) How did gender roles change after the plague? What effects did this have on women?

37.) Describe the way the average middle or upper class child was raised in the late middle ages.

38.) Explain some fundamental flaws in the understanding of medicine according to what was believed by clergymen and "physicians" living in the 14th c. What was the general hierarchy of people who practiced any kind of medicine in those times?

39.) According to Spielvogel, what was the most extraordinary invention of the 14th century? WHY?

40.) What were two other important inventions of the 13th and 14th centuries? What makes them significant?