

Medieval Europe

Lesson 3 Kingdoms and Crusades

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

How do governments change?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

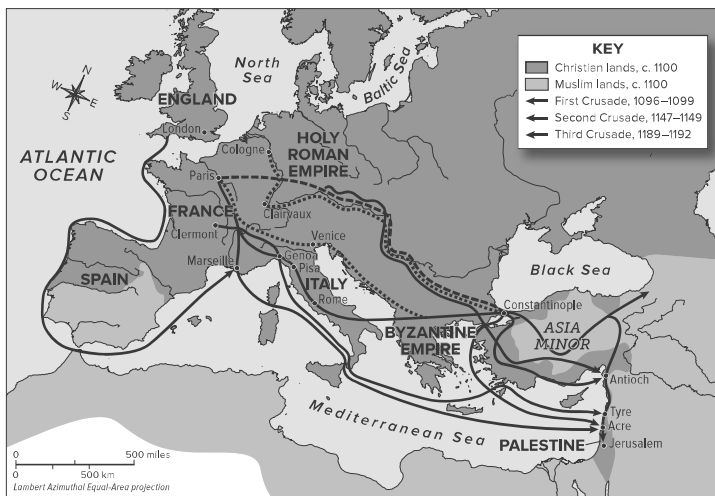
1. *How was the king's power strengthened and then limited in medieval England?*
2. *How did the kings of France increase their power?*
3. *How did the cities of Kiev and Moscow become centers of powerful Slavic states?*
4. *Why did Western Europeans go on crusades?*

Terms to Know

grand jury a group of citizens that decides if a person should be accused of a crime

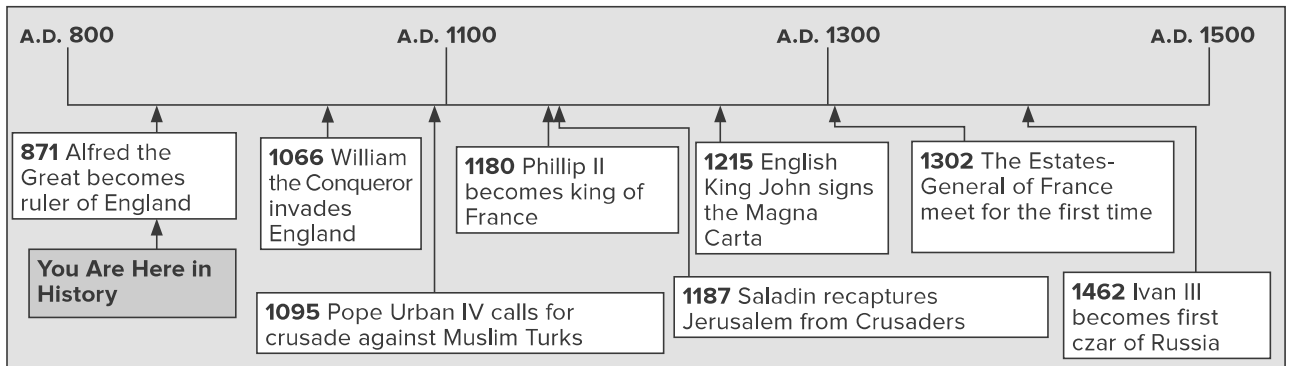
trial jury a group of citizens that decides whether an accused person is innocent or guilty

Where in the world?



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When did it happen?



Medieval Europe

Lesson 3 Kingdoms and Crusades, *Continued*

Royal Power in England

When Vikings attacked Britain, King Alfred of Wessex united the Anglo-Saxons to drive away the Vikings. Alfred’s kingdom became known as “Angleland,” or England.

William was the ruler of Normandy and a cousin of the king of England. In 1066 William and his army invaded England and won the Battle of Hastings. William then became king of England. He was known as William the Conqueror and became a powerful ruler.

William brought many customs from Normandy, but he also kept many of the Anglo-Saxon ways of running the government. He allowed Anglo-Saxons to keep their language, which later became English. As Normans and Anglo-Saxons married, they created a new English culture.

Henry II ruled England from 1154 to 1189. He set up a court system with lawyers and judges. This helped create a body of common law, or law that was the same throughout the whole kingdom. The courts were fair because they applied the same laws to everyone.

Henry also set up juries of citizens to settle arguments about land. A **grand jury** decided whether a person should be accused of a crime. A **trial jury** decided whether an accused person was innocent or guilty.

Contributions to Law and Government by Early Kings of England		
Henry II	John	Edward I
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established a court system and common law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed the Magna Carta—limited the power of the king and established certain rights for nobles and freemen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established Parliament—the first step toward representative government in England

Henry’s son John became king of England in 1199. King John raised taxes. He also punished enemies without trials. A group of angry nobles forced King John to sign the Magna Carta in 1215. Magna Carta means “Great Charter.”

This document limited the king’s powers. It said the king and vassals had certain rights and duties. Over time, the Magna Carta strengthened the idea that all people have rights and that the powers of government should be limited.



Defining

1. What is the difference between a *grand jury* and a *trial jury*?



Drawing Conclusions

2. Which ruler of England had the most impact on English law or government? Why?



Reading Check

3. How did the common law help unite England?

Medieval Europe

Lesson 3 Kingdoms and Crusades, *Continued*



4. Place a two-tab Foldable along the dotted line. Write *France* on the anchor tab. Write *Divided* on the top tab and *Unified* on the bottom tab.

Write key phrases to describe how France was divided and how it became unified.

✓ Reading Check

5. How was the Estates-General of France different from England's Parliament?

✓ Reading Check

6. Why did the rulers of Moscow work with the Mongols?

In the late 1200s, Edward I gathered people from different parts of England to help him make laws. This group was called Parliament.

Monarchy in France

In 843 Charlemagne's empire was split into three parts. The western part became the kingdom of France. In 987 Hugh Capet became king, but he controlled little land.

Philip II became king of France in 1180. At that time, England ruled part of western France. Philip regained these lands. Having more land gave French kings more power.

Philip IV was called Philip the Fair. He met with people from three classes, or estates, of French society. This meeting of the estates was France's first parliament. It was called the Estates-General. The Estates-General never became as strong as the English Parliament.

Eastern States of the Slavs

A people called the Slavs organized villages in Eastern Europe. In time, Slavs divided into three major groups: the southern, western, and eastern Slavs.

In the 800s, the eastern Slavs began to expand the city of Kiev. The state of Kievan Rus grew around the city. About 1240, Mongols from Central Asia conquered Kievan Rus. Many Slavs left and founded the city of Moscow in present-day Russia.

Why Moscow Was Important

- Had power to tax and conquer new land
- Wealthy trade center
- Headquarters of Eastern Orthodox Church in Russia
- Became the center of a new Russian empire

The rulers of Moscow learned to work with the Mongols. They let Moscow collect taxes from nearby Slav areas. If the Slavs could not pay the tax, Moscow could take over their territory. Moscow used this method to expand its power.

In 1462 Ivan III became the ruler of Moscow. Ivan called himself a czar, Russian for "emperor." By 1480 he had driven the Mongols out of Russia. By then, the people of Moscow, now known as Russians began to build a great empire.

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European Crusaders

In 1095 Pope Urban II asked Europe’s lords to launch a crusade, or holy war, to take Jerusalem from the Muslim Turks. Thousands of soldiers left western Europe to join the First Crusade. After many more crusades, Muslims won back all of the territory they had lost.

The Crusade	Success or Failure?	Why?
First	Success	Crusaders captured Jerusalem and formed four Christian states.
Second	Failure	Muslims recaptured Jerusalem.
Third	Failure	Muslims kept Jerusalem.
Fourth	Failure	Crusaders attacked Byzantine capital.
Fifth—Tenth	Failure	Muslims recaptured all lands held by Crusaders.

The Crusades changed Europe. Western Europeans gained new knowledge from Byzantines and Muslims, such as how to build better ships. Feudalism broke down because nobles who joined the Crusades sold their lands and freed their serfs. This meant the nobles had less power. As a result, kings were able to build stronger governments. The Crusades also caused bitter feelings between Christian western Europe and the Muslims.

Check for Understanding

List two reasons why you think Pope Urban II might have launched the Crusades.

- _____
- _____

Name two regions set up by Crusaders in the eastern Mediterranean area.

- _____
- _____



Identifying

- What was the goal of the First Crusade?



Reading Check

- What was one way the Crusades changed Christian Europe?



- Place a two-tab Foldable along the dotted line to cover the Check for Understanding. Cut the tabs in half to form four tabs. Title the anchor tab *European Crusades*.

Label the four tabs *What*, *When*, *Where*, and *Why*. Use both sides of the tabs to explain each.