

The Later Middle Ages

Section 1



MAIN IDEAS

1. Popes and kings ruled Europe as spiritual and political leaders.
2. Popes fought for power, leading to a permanent split within the church.
3. Kings and popes clashed over some issues.

Key Terms and People

excommunicate casting an offender out of the church

Pope Gregory VII pope who excommunicated Emperor Henry IV

Emperor Henry IV Holy Roman ruler who challenged Pope Gregory VII

Section Summary

POPES AND KINGS RULE EUROPE

In the early Middle Ages, great nobles and their knights held most of the political power. As time passed this power began to shift to two types of leaders, popes and kings. The pope had great spiritual power. The kings had political power. Together, the pope and the kings controlled most of European society.

The pope was the head of the Christian Church. Since nearly everyone in the Middle Ages belonged to this church, the pope had great power. Christians believed that the pope was God's representative on earth. Because the pope was seen as God's representative, it was his duty to decide what the church would teach. From time to time, a pope would write a letter called a bull to explain a religious teaching or outline a church policy.

It was also the pope's duty to decide when someone was acting against the church. For the most serious offenses, the pope could choose to **excommunicate**, or cast out, an offender from the church. This much power often put the pope in direct conflict with the kings.

In 1000 Europe was divided into many states that were ruled by kings. Many of the kings did not have

Name two of the pope's responsibilities as leader of the Christian Church.

Why do you think people feared the pope's ability to excommunicate them?

Section 1, *continued*

much power. But the kings of England, France, and the Holy Roman Empire held a lot of power. In France and England, the throne was inherited through family. The Holy Roman Empire got its name because the empire existed with the pope's approval. In the Holy Roman Empire, the nobles elected the emperor. The pope settled any disagreements among the nobles.

Underline how emperors were selected in France and England. Then, circle how an emperor was selected in the Holy Roman Empire.

POPES FIGHT FOR POWER

The popes of Western Europe tried to assert their authority over the bishops of Eastern Europe. The bishops of Eastern Europe did not want to answer to the pope. Pope Leo IX excommunicated the bishop of Constantinople when the bishop would not recognize the pope's authority. This caused a permanent split in the church between the Eastern Orthodox Church and the Roman Catholic Church.

What event caused a permanent split in the church?

KINGS AND POPES CLASH

Popes also argued with kings, particularly over the king's right to select bishops. A dispute arose when **Pope Gregory VII** did not like a bishop chosen by Holy Roman Emperor **Henry IV**. Henry tried to remove the pope from office. The pope excommunicated Henry. Henry had to beg for the pope's forgiveness to remain in power. After their deaths, a compromise was ultimately struck. From then on, the pope would select religious officials, but religious officials must obey the emperor.

How did Pope Gregory respond to Henry IV's attempt to remove him from power?

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

Critical Thinking: Drawing Inferences Would you have rather been a pope or a king during the Middle Ages? Write a one-page paper defending your answer.

Section 1, *continued*

DIRECTIONS On the line provided before each statement, write **T** if a statement is true and **F** if a statement is false. If the statement is false, write the correct term on the line after each sentence that makes the sentence a true statement.

_____ 1. The pope can choose to excommunicate, or cast out from the church those deemed guilty of serious offenses.

_____ 2. Pope Gregory VII excommunicated Emperor Henry IV, but eventually accepted his apology and allowed him back into the church.

_____ 3. Henry III was Holy Roman Emperor when Pope Gregory VII came to power in 1073.

_____ 4. Rulers of the Holy Roman Empire inherited their thrones from their fathers.

_____ 5. Pope Leo IX was excommunicated from the Roman Catholic Church and formed the Eastern Orthodox Church.

_____ 6. The center of the Eastern Orthodox Church is Rome.

_____ 7. The Holy Roman Empire was created out of what had been Charlemagne's empire in the 700s.

The Later Middle Ages

Section 2



MAIN IDEAS

1. The pope called on Crusaders to invade the Holy Land.
2. Despite some initial success, the later Crusades failed.
3. The Crusades changed Europe forever.

Key Terms and People

Crusades a long series of wars fought between Christians and Muslims over control of Palestine

Holy Land the European name for Palestine, the region where Jesus had lived

Pope Urban II head of the Roman Catholic Church who started the Crusades

King Richard I English king who led the third, ill-fated Crusade to seize Palestine

Saladin Turkish leader of the Muslim forces that prevented England from taking Palestine

Section Summary

CRUSADERS INVADE THE HOLY LAND

The **Crusades** were a long series of wars between Christians and Muslims in Southwest Asia. The Europeans fought the Muslims to retake Palestine. Christians call the region the **Holy Land** because it was where Jesus had lived, preached, and died.

For many years Palestine had been ruled by Muslims. In general, the Muslims did not bother Christians who visited the region. In the late 1000s, however, a new group of Turkish Muslims captured the city of Jerusalem. Pilgrims returning to Europe said that these Turks had attacked them.

Before long the Turks began to raid the Byzantine Empire. The Byzantine emperor asked **Pope Urban II** of the Roman Catholic Church for help. Although the Byzantines were Eastern Orthodox Christians and not Roman Catholic, the pope agreed to help.

Pope Urban called on Christians to retake the Holy Land from the Muslim Turks. Crusaders from

Why did Christians call Palestine the "Holy Land?"

Circle the name of the person who made the call to arms that led to the Crusades.

Section 2, *continued*

all over Europe flocked to France to prepare to fight. Many peasants set out on the First Crusade. The Crusaders used the holy war as an excuse to kill many Jews along the way to Palestine. Some Christians at the time blamed the Jews for the death of Jesus. The peasant Crusaders were defeated by the professional Turk army. However, the nobles and knights were able to capture Palestine and set up four kingdoms there.

Why did some Crusaders kill many Jews?

LATER CRUSADES FAIL

Within 50 years the Muslims had started taking land back from the Christians. The Europeans launched more Crusades, but these invasions ended in defeat and heavy losses for the Christians. The Third Crusade started as a group effort between the German, French, and English kings. But only **King Richard I** of England stayed on to fight. His opponent was the brilliant Turkish leader **Saladin**. Eventually, King Richard left Palestine, which was still under Muslim control. By 1291 Muslims had taken back Palestine. The Crusades were over.

Circle the name of the European and Turkish leaders fighting in the Third Crusade.

CRUSADES CHANGE EUROPE

The Crusades increased trade between Europe and Asia. In some cases, the Crusades increased the power of the kings. But the main impact of the wars was divisive. The Crusades hurt the trust European Jews had developed with Christians. The Crusades also caused a major split between the Muslim and Christian worlds. Those tensions are still felt today.

How did the Crusades affect relations between Europe and Asia?

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

Critical Thinking Drawing Inferences Using what you know, write a brief paper describing how the Crusades continue to have an impact on our society today.

Section 2, continued

Crusades	Holy Land	King Richard I	Pope Urban II
Saladin	Muslims		

DIRECTIONS Read each sentence and fill in the blank with the word from the word bank that best completes the sentence.

1. _____ agreed to help the Byzantines who were attacked by Muslim Turks in the Holy Land.
2. The leader of the Muslim forces who was respected for his kindness toward fallen leaders was _____.
3. The _____ were a long series of wars between Christians and Muslims in Southwest Asia.
4. After Christians were defeated during the Second Crusade, _____ of England stayed in the Holy Land to fight the Third Crusade.
5. Palestine is called the _____ because it was the region where Jesus had lived, preached, and died.
6. The goal of the Crusades was to take the _____ away from the Turks.
7. _____ was called "Lion Heart" for his courage.
8. Following the Crusades, tension between Christians, Jews, and _____ grew.