

The Growth of Monarchies and the Power of the Church

_____ I can explain the workings of feudalism, the manorial system, and the growth of centralized monarchies and city-states in Europe including (4.3.5):

_____ The role and political impact of the Roman Catholic Church in European Medieval society

_____ The early development of centralized nation-states

_____ Using historical and modern maps, I can analyze the major territorial transformation and movements of world religions including the expulsion of the Jews and Muslims from Spain (5.1.2)

The English Monarchy	<p>Anglo Saxon England</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the first to develop a strong central monarchy • Descendents of the Angles and Saxons of the 400s • Seven kingdoms with own customs • Vikings invade and pushed out by Alfred the Great, King of Wessex <p>The Norman Conquest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alfred's descendents rule until 1066, when the king dies without an heir and two men claimed the throne • Harold- AS nobleman from England and William, Duke of Normandy and distant relative of the king • The English supported Harold, but William brought over an army and in 1066 fought and won the Battle of Hastings • William the Conqueror was stronger than any AS • Claimed all English soil his and divided the land into fiefs for his soldiers • New nobility loyal to William • Wanted to collect taxes, took a survey of how many people, what they owned could afford to pay- Domesday Book • Brought French culture to the nobility, AS kept language and habits <p>The English in France</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future kings even more powerful as they gained new lands • William's descendents inherited position as Duke of Normandy, so they ruled Normandy, France as well as England • William's grandson Henry II inherited French land, gained more when he married Eleanor of Aquitaine • In theory, France controlled England, but English kings much stronger and ignored feudal obligations <p>Magna Carta</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 1200 English nobility concerned over the power of the king • King John fought with France and lost almost all land, tried to tax nobility to raise money • Nobility refused and forced the king to sign the Magna Carta which outlined their rights and restricted his power • King must ask nobility before raising taxes, must have just cause to arrest <p>Parliament</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many annoyed as king was always asking to raise taxes to fund wars or debts they disapproved • Another rebellion led to the king, nobility, clergy, and the middle class meeting to discuss issues • Group became known as Parliament • Eventually representatives from every county and town were sent to London • Had power to create new taxes, advise the king • Edward II used it to strengthen the monarchy
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