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 lews and Muslims from Spain (5.1.2)

The English Monarchy

Anglo Saxon England

- 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

The Norman Conquest

- 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

The English in France

- 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

Magna Carta

- 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

Parliament

- 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

Other	France					
European	Charlemagne ended strong French kings, most ruled small areas, rest of France governed by					
Monarchies	 nobility, such as the king of England Hugh Capet became king in 900s Through alliances, battles, arranged marriages and treaties, most all of France under Capetian rule by 1300s Holy Roman Empire 					
	HRE divided upon Charlemagne's death					
	Germany in the East was divided into smaller states					
	Duke of Saxony, Otto the Great became king of the Germans					
	United Germany, conquered northern Italy					
	• Protected Pope John XIII from the nobility and crowned Emperor of the Romans in 962					
	• By 1100's HR emperors elected by powerful dukes and archbishops, but crowned by the pope Spain and Portugal					
	Conquered by Muslims (Moors) in 700s					
	Civil war broke out and Christians issue Reconquista					
	Three Iberian kingdoms take land back, Portuguese took over Portugal and the other two form					
	Spain through arranged marriage					
Religion in						
the Middle						
Ages						
Growth of	Church Reforms					
Papal Power	Church Reforms					
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	Popes and Politics					
	Conflict Over the Bishops					
Changes in						
Monasticism						