



Lecturecast Worksheet

Episode: *Later Middle Ages* Part 1

Part 1. Identify the significance of the following terms/people/events etc.

Black Death-

First Enclosure Movement-

Flagellants-

Anti-Semitism, pogroms-

Macabre-

Hundred Years War

Joan of Arc-

English Peasants Revolt 1381, John Ball, Wat Tyler

The Jacquerie-

Clericos Laiscos-

King Philip IV "The Fair"-

Boniface VIII-

Unam Sanctum-

Excommunication-



Benedict XI-

The Babylonian Captivity of the Papacy-

Clement V

Avignon-

Great Schism-

Urban VI-

Conciliar Movement-

The Council of Pisa-

Council of Constance-

Pope Martin V-

Heresy-

Marsiglio de Padua-

John Wyclif-

“Priesthood of all believers”

John Hus-

Fall of Byzantine Empire-



Constantinople-

Ottoman Empire-

Vernacular, *Divine Comedy*-

Geoffrey Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales*-

Francois Villon, *Grand Testament*-

Laity-

Scholasticism; Thomas Aquinas-

Part 2: Essential Question Response:

Write a response to each essential question below based on your notes from lecture casts, reading of the text, and documents assigned for this particular chapter. Be sure to use supporting facts and evidence. (*Factual evidence to support findings is what makes an AP EURO Student strong.*)

COMPLETE THESE ON A SEPARATE PIECE OF PAPER (HANDWRITTEN)

NOTE: THE ORDER OF THE QUESTIONS FOLLOWS THE LECTURECAST ONLINE.

- 1) What was the Black Death?
- 2) What caused the Black Death?
- 3) List the negatives of the Black Death.
- 4) List some positive changes which occurred as a result of the Black Death.
- 5) Describe art of the later Middle Ages.
- 6) List at least significant results of the Hundred Years' War. Be able to explain why each is important to history.
- 7) What were some causes behind the impending "Crisis" in the Catholic Church?
- 8) What similarities did the early critics of the Catholic Church share? How did they differ?
- 9) How did the Babylonian Captivity and the Great Schism impact the Church? List specific examples.
- 10) Identify both positive and negatives regarding the impact the fall of the Byzantine Empire had on western Europe.



- 11) Identify the significance of vernacular writing and list some of the influential people who participated in this movement.
- 12) Identify the social division within European society during the later Middle Ages.
- 13) Describe the significance of Scholasticism as an educational foundation. How revolutionary was it? Explain.

Part 3: Multiple Choice Questions

Check you review of the Material by answering correctly the following questions.

- 1) ____ The population decline of the 14th century led many English landowners to
 - a. Experiment with deep furrow planting to allow for longer planting season.
 - b. Seek greener pastures in the New World.
 - c. Switch from traditional farming to sheep raising.
 - d. Turn to planting more stable cash crops like turnips and corn.
 - e. Sell their lands and move to urban areas.
- 2) ____ All of the following are true of the Black Death EXCEPT
 - a. It is believed to have been carried to Europe by seaborne rats.
 - b. It caused discoloration in its victims.
 - c. It was highly contagious.
 - d. It could be cured by flagellation.
 - e. It probably came to Europe from the Black Sea areas.
- 3) ____ English strength in the Hundred Years' War was due in part to its
 - a. Superior naval warfare.
 - b. Use of the longbow.
 - c. Ability to fight primarily on its own lands.
 - d. Secret allies among the French privileged classes.
 - e. Superior armor.
- 4) ____ The church during the Late Middle Ages is best characterized as
 - a. Growing increasingly focused on secular matters
 - b. Growing increasingly focused on spiritual matters.
 - c. Enjoying harmonious relationships with European monarchs.
 - d. Enjoying popular support.
 - e. Enjoying an improved relationship with local dioceses.
- 5) ____ *Unam Sanctum* expressed which of the following views?
 - a. Temporal power was subject to the spiritual power of the church.
 - b. The power of the church was subject to the power of the monarch.
 - c. Only the pope could serve as the head of church.
 - d. The Conciliar Movement was unjust.
 - e. Joan of Arc was a heretic.



- 6) ____ The Avignon Papacy was established by which of the following popes?
- Pope Boniface VIII (r. 1294-1303)
 - Pope Innocent II (r. 1198-1216)
 - Pope Urban IV (r. 1261-1264)
 - Pope Celestine V (r. 1294)
 - Pope Clement V (r. 1305-1314)
- 7) ____ All of the following figures opposed the growing papal authority EXCEPT
- John Huss
 - John Wycliffe
 - Marsilius of Padua
 - Scott Hagy
- 8) ____ To what period of church history does the “Babylonian Captivity” refer?
- The Great Schism
 - The period of two popes
 - The period of three popes
 - The Conciliar Movement era
 - The Avignon papacy
- 9) ____ Which of the following best describes Joan of Arc’s role in the French Victory at Orleans?
- Joan of Arc led the military attack against the English
 - Joan of Arc served as the inspiration to the French Military
 - Joan of Arc was a military advisor to King Charles VIII
 - Joan of Arc helped to confuse the English forces during the battle.