QUIZ REVIEW SHEET
THE WEST IN THE WORLD, Chapter Eight

Study Questions

CHAPTER EIGHT: Order Restored

• What were two technologies of the high medieval period that helped to free up human labor for other activities?
• Why did the population of Europe boom after about 1000? What were some of the effects of this demographic explosion?
• How did life in towns and cities differ from life in the countryside? Why did town-dwellers form communes and guilds? What purposes did these institutions serve? How did cathedrals contribute to the prosperity of certain towns?
• What opportunities and challenges did Jews face in European towns of the high middle ages?
• How would you describe the trade networks that traversed Europe during the high medieval period? How did they differ from those of the Roman era?
• What were the differences between Romanesque and Gothic architecture?
• How did universities evolve and for what purposes? What was the main focus of the philosophy known as scholasticism? What contributions did Anselm, Abelard, and Thomas Aquinas make to theology?
• What were some of the basic principles of the chivalric code?
• What was the significance of the crowning of Otto I as Holy Roman Emperor? Why would Otto, or for that matter Charlemagne, want to re create the Roman Empire anyway?
• Why did the centralization of monarchies occur in some states and not in others?
• What was the “investiture controversy”? How did the Concordat of Worms resolve it?
• What were the pope’s aims in calling forth the Crusades? The Crusades served an obvious religious purpose, but what were some of the political and economic reasons behind them?
• Out of what circumstances did the mendicant orders come into being? How do the Franciscans and Dominicans differ?

Chapter Eight Key Names & Terms

• Romanesque
• Gothic
• Cathedral
• universities
• Scholasticism
• Abelard and Heloise
• Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274)
• Hildegard of Bingen (1098-1179)
• Roger Bacon (ca. 1214-1292)
• chivalry
• jousts and tournaments
• chansons de geste
• troubadours
• William the Conqueror (r. 1066-1087)
• Magna Carta
• Parliament
• Reconquista
• Capetian Dynasty
• Otto I (r. 936-973)
• Saxon Dynasty
• Holy Roman Empire
• Habsburg Dynasty
• Estates General
• Concordat of Worms
• Thomas Becket
• Pope Urban II (r. 1088-1099)
• Crusades
• Crusader states
• Knight Templar
• Francis of Assisi (r. 1182-1226)
• mendicant orders
• inquisition