**Chapter 19: The Increasing Influence of Europe**

1. **The establishment of regional states**
   1. The late Byzantine Empire
      1. Eleventh century, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ undermine the theme system
         1. Free peasants become dependent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Diminished tax receipts
   2. The Holy Roman Empire
      1. Otto I
         1. Otto I of Saxony takes advantage of decline of Carolingian empire to establish kingdom in north \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, mid-tenth century C.E.
         2. Twice enters \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to aid Roman Catholic church
         3. Pope John XII names Otto emperor of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 962 C.E.
   3. Regional monarchies in France and England
      1. The Normans were descendants of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         1. Duke William of Normandy invaded \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1066
         2. Dominate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Introduced Norman style of political administration to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   4. Regional states in Italy and Iberia
      1. Popes ruled a good-sized territory in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. Prosperous northern Italian city-states: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      3. Christian and Muslim states in Iberia
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ conquerors ruled most of the peninsula, eighth to the eleventh centuries
         2. Christian kingdoms took the peninsula (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) by late thirteenth century
2. **Economic growth and social development**
   1. Growth of the agricultural economy
      1. Expansion of arable land
         1. Population pressure by the late tenth century
            1. Minimized threat of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
            2. Clearing of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. Improved agricultural techniques
         1. Crop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. New crops, especially \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (horses faster than oxen)
      3. New tools and technology
         1. Extensive use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      4. New food supplies
         1. Before 1000, European diet was mostly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. After 1000, more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Spain, Italy, Mediterranean got new foods through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      5. Population growth: from 29 million to 79 million between 800 C.E. and 1300 C.E.
   2. The revival of towns and trade
      1. Urbanization: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, especially in north Italy
         2. Mediterranean trade: Italian merchants dominated and established colonies
            1. Italy well-positioned for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
            2. Italian colonies established in major ports of Mediterranean, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. The Hanseatic League--an association of trading cities
         1. Hansa dominated trade of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Major European \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ linked Hansa to the Mediterranean
      3. Improved business techniques
         1. Bankers issued \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to merchants
         2. Commercial partnerships for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of commercial investment
   3. Social changes
      1. The three estates
         1. "Those who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_"--clergy of Roman Catholic church, the spiritual estate
         2. "Those who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_"--feudal nobles, the military estate
         3. "Those who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_"--mostly peasants and serfs
      2. Chivalry
         1. Code of conduct for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Sponsored by Church to minimize fighting among \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Technically, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to dedicate his efforts to promotion of Christianity
            1. Protection of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      3. Guilds
         1. Regulated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Established standards of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for manufactured goods
         3. Determined \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and regulated entry of new workers
         4. Social significance: friendship, mutual support, built halls
      4. Urban women: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and women also had own guilds
3. **European Christianity during the high middle ages**
   1. Schools, universities, and scholastic theology
      1. Cathedral schools
         1. During middle ages, European society \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to provide institutions of advanced learning
         2. Some rudimentary education at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, occasional scholars at courts
         3. High middle ages (1000-1300 C.E.), increasing wealth makes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         4. Schools based in cathedrals
         5. Curriculum of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ writings
            1. Literature, philosophy, some law, medicine, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. The influence of Aristotle
         1. Latin translations of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ texts circulate in Europe
         2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ scholars provide other translations from Arabic translations
         3. Scholasticism: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. Popular religion
      1. Devotion to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for help; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ most popular (cathedrals)
      2. Saints' relics were esteemed; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Rome, Compostela, Jerusalem)
   3. Reform movements and popular heresies
      1. Rebellion against perceived \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Roman Catholic church
      2. St. Dominic (1170-1221) and St. Francis (1182-1226) create orders of mendicants
         1. Vows of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. **The Medieval Expansion of Europe**
   1. Atlantic and Baltic Colonization
      1. Vinland
         1. Leif Ericsson traveled to modern Newfoundland, called Vinland
      2. Crusading orders and Baltic expansion
         1. Religious Christians form \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
            1. Templars, Hospitallers, Teutonic Knights
         2. Religious vows of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Islam, paganism
         3. Founded \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. The crusades
      1. Pope Urban II calls for liberation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from Muslim control, 1095
         1. “Deus vult” – “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!”
      2. The first crusade
         1. 1096-1099, more organized expedition
         2. Captures \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, largely due to poor Muslim organization
         3. Salah al-Din (Saladin) recaptures \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1187
      3. Later crusades
         1. Five crusades by mid-thirteenth century, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Fourth crusade destroys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 1202-1204
      4. Consequences of the crusades
         1. Yet Crusades provide direct contact with Muslim \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
            1. Aristotle, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, paper production
         2. Encouraged trade with Muslims; demands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ increased