

## *The High Middle Ages*

### **CHAPTER 14**

#### **Section 1, pp. 402–407**

##### Launching the Crusades

crusades

Holy Land

Fatimids

Pope Urban II

Council of Clermont

##### Fighting the Crusades

First Crusade: two groups (peasants/knights)

Second Crusade: Christian failure

Third Crusade: Saladin, Richard Lion-Hearted

Fourth & later Crusades: attack on Constantinople

##### Effects of the Crusades

Economic/ Political/ Social Changes

#### **Section 3, pp. 413–417**

##### Visual Arts

Cathedrals: Notre Dame

Gothic architecture: flying buttresses

Illumination

Tapestry

##### Literature

Religious texts: Hildegarde of Bingen

Epic romances: *Song of Roland*

chivalry; troubadours

Major works: Geoffrey Chaucer, *Canterbury*

*Tales*; Dante Alighieri, *Divine Comedy*

Alchemy

Universities

Thomas Aquinas

scholasticism

#### **Section 2, pp. 408–412**

##### Growth of Trade

Italian trade cities: Venice, Genoa,

Florence, Pisa, Milan

Hanseatic League

Trade fairs, markets

Money, credit

##### Growth of Towns & Cities

new technology: heavy plow, water mill, etc.

free towns

guilds

apprentice, journeyman

role of cities

#### **Section 4, pp. 419–423**

##### Religious Crises

Edward III of England

Heresy

Sacraments

Inquisitions

Friars: St. Francis of Assisi, Dominic of Osma

Avignon

##### Wars & Conflicts

Hundred Years' War

Joan of Arc

War of the Roses

Henry VII

##### Black Death

Origins, course of disease, effects (p. 423 chart)