

Medieval Kingdoms in Europe

Lesson 3 *The Growth of European Kingdoms*

- I. **A.** Normandy, 1066
- I. **B.** monarchy, courts, Catholic Church
- I. **C.** 1215, Magna Carta
- I. **D.** Parliament
- II. **A.** three, France
- II. **B.** Philip II Augustus, Louis IX, Philip IV (or Philip the Fair)
- III. **A.** Otto I, Italy, Holy Roman (or Roman)
- III. **B.** the pope, German lords
- IV. **A.** Umayyad Caliphate, Muslim
- IV. **B.** Reconquista, Christians, Muslims
- V. **A.** Slavic, central
- V. **B.** Orthodox Christianity, Cyril, Methodius (second and third either order)
- VI. **A.** Vikings, Mongols
- VI. **B.** Kievan Rus

Summary and Reflection

A complete answer should include: European kingdoms developed through a combination of war and statecraft; William of Normandy conquered England but then developed systems begun by Anglo-Saxon kings; his people intermarried with the Anglo-Saxons; later English monarchs were forced to make democratic improvements in government; French kings beginning with Philip II Augustus expanded French territory and the rights of French people; the Saxon kings of Germany attempted unsuccessfully to build a Holy Roman Empire by unifying German and Italian states; Spain was conquered by the Umayyad Caliphate resulting in centuries of Muslim rule that significantly impacted Spanish culture; the Slavs, who divided into three geographic groups, were united largely according to religion, though Byzantine culture also had an influence; Russia and Ukraine developed through a combination of invasions, intermarriage, and inherited rule.