**Chapter 11: The Later Middle Ages ~ Study Guide**

*Some answers might not be in Ch 11 so you may refer to an outside, credible source. However, try to answer as many as possible from the text.*

### A True or False

For each statement, write true or false in the box to the left. If it is false, in the box to the right, explain why it is false.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>True/False</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The conciliar movement was most interested in further increasing the power of the pope in relation to secular rulers.</td>
<td>False; it was more focused on reforming the church and its governance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. In reaction to the calls for reform in the fourteenth century, the church did not enter into a period of reform and rejuvenation.</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Prior to the plague in 1348, Europe experienced a period of unusually good harvests.</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. John Wyclif argued that scripture was the sole authority in Christianity.</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Up to the nineteenth century, economic factors usually determined whom and when a person married.</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. For the most part, job mobility within the late medieval guilds tended to increase.</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. The bubonic plague was most often caused by airborne particles from the excrement of the Asian black rat.</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. The Great Schism resulted from competition between two popes, each who declared that he was the only true pope in Christendom.</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. The advent of the cannon and gunpowder ultimately reduced the power of the nobility and increased the power of emerging national states.</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. John Hus led a reform movement in Bohemia that was similar to that of John Wyclif in England.</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and bold or highlight the line of the correct answer.

1. The conciliar movement was
   a. an effort to give the pope the power to use councils to wipe out heresy.
   b. the effort by the French lords to establish a parliament.
   c. a new monastic order vowing poverty.
   d. an attempt to place ultimate church authority in a general council.
2. The plague was probably brought into Europe by
   a. Chinese soldiers.
   b. Spanish warriors returning from South America.
   c. English soldiers pushing into France.
   d. Genoese ships from the Crimea.

3. In general, farm laborers who survived the bubonic plague faced
   a. higher wages.
   b. food shortages.
   c. the need to migrate.
   d. excommunication from the church.

4. Generally, the major new source of criminals after the Hundred Years' War was
   a. the urban mobs.
   b. the rural peasants.
   c. the nobility.
   d. the bourgeoisie.

5. Which of the following statements about the fourteenth century is false?
   a. The population declined.
   b. The standard of living fell drastically.
   c. The power of the church declined.
   d. War between England and France was frequent.

6. Most people in the fourteenth century believed that the Black Death was caused by
   a. bad air.
   b. poor sanitation and housing.
   c. a bacillus living in fleas.
   d. black rats.

7. Generally, the plague disaster of the fourteenth century resulted in all of the following for European society EXCEPT
   a. higher wages for most workers.
   b. a decline in the number of German clergymen
   c. a decline in flagellantism
   d. an obsession with death.

8. Which of the following did NOT participate in the Hundred Years' War?
   a. Edward III of England
   b. King Philip the Fair
   c. Joan of Arc
   d. The Dauphin Charles of France

9. One reason for peasant-landlord conflict in the fourteenth century was
   a. peasants' opposition to declining wages and inflation.
   b. landlords' attempts to legislate wages.
   c. land scarcity.
   d. peasants' refusal to be drafted for war service.
10. The author of Defensor Pacis and proponent of the idea that authority in the Christian church rested in a general council rather than in the papacy was
   a. Cardinal Robert of Geneva
   b. Pope Urban V.
   c. John Wyclif.
   d. Marsiglio of Padua

11. Which of the following statements about the Hundred Years' War is true?
   a. It discouraged representative government.
   b. It depressed the English wool trade.
   c. It increased the amount of arable land in England.
   d. It created a surplus of manpower.

12. The followers of the English theologian-reformer Wyclif were called
   a. Protestants.
   b. outlaws.
   c. Lollards.
   d. flagellants.

13. Fur-collar crime is a term used to describe
   a. the robbery and extortion inflicted on the poor by the rich.
   b. the criminal activity carried out by bandits such as Robin Hood
   c. crimes committed by churchmen.
   d. the illegal activities of noblewomen.

14. After 1347, the Black Death generally moved
   a. from north to south.
   b. from west to east.
   c. from south to north.
   d. from east to west.

15. Initially, the Hundred Years' War was fought over
   a. Aquitaine.
   b. King Edward III's claim to the French crown.
   c. the control of the Flemish wool trade.
   d. religion.

16. English military innovation(s) during the Hundred Years' War included
   a. the crossbow.
   b. the cannon and the longbow.
   c. cavalry.
   d. the pike.

17. Which of the following statements about marriage during the Middle Ages is true?
   a. Most marriages were based on romantic love.
   b. Most marriages were arranged.
   c. Divorce was common.
   d. Marriage without the church's sanction was unheard of.

18. Which of the following was a writer of vernacular literature?
   a. Dante
   b. Jacques de Vitry
   c. Clement VII
   d. Marsiglio of Padua
19. Which of the following statements about Joan of Arc is FALSE?
   a. She dressed like a man.
   b. The English king was her greatest supporter.
   c. She was accused of being a heretic and was burned.
   d. She was from a peasant family.

20. For the French, the turning point of the Hundred Years' War was
   a. the relief of Paris.
   b. the defeat of the English fleet in the English Channel.
   c. the relief of Orléans.
   d. the Battle of Poitiers.

21. Prostitution in late medieval society
   a. did not exist.
   b. existed only among the lower classes.
   c. was not respected but was legalized.
   d. existed in the countryside but not the city.

22. In the fourteenth century craft guilds began to change in that
   a. master and journeyman distinctions began to disappear.
   b. the guilds lost control over the production process.
   c. apprenticeship was abandoned.
   d. membership became more restrictive and master-journeyman relations deteriorated.

23. Chaucer's Canterbury Tales is important because
   a. it depicts the impact of the plague on Italian life.
   b. it reflects the cultural tensions of the time.
   c. it illustrates the highly religious interests of most people.
   d. it shows how people were obsessed with the next world.

24. The effect of the Hundred Years' War on England was that it
   a. brought great wealth in the form of cash reserves to England.
   b. caused a great increase in wool exports.
   c. allowed many English knights to become very rich.
   d. resulted in a great net loss in cash.

C. Identification
Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Czech religious reformer who was ultimately burned at the stake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Crisis in the Catholic Church during the 14th century during which two popes lay claim to leadership of the Church.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Organizations of skilled workers who sought to maintain a monopoly on certain trades and who were selective in the recruitment of new members.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Italian poet who wrote one of the great vernacular works of the 14th century: The Divine Comedy.

5. French female writer whose work, The City of Ladies, lists the great women of history and their contributions to society.

6. Prolonged military conflict that resulted in the removal of English influence in France by the mid-fifteenth century.

7. 14th-century writer that argued that the state should be more powerful than the church.

8. Reform movement that sought to create a council of cardinals that would be more powerful than the pope.

9. New innovation that revolutionized warfare and made castles vulnerable to attack.

**Document Analysis**

**Document 1**

Analyze this painting found on pg. 331 of your textbook.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. This is dated to the 15th century. What 15th century event(s) do you think this is referring to?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Based on their clothing and the objects they are carrying, who are the people shown in the fresco?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. What does this suggest about the artist’s message about death?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Paintings such as this clearly provide evidence of the preoccupation with death in this era, but does this work highlight other social issues as well? (Hint: It does) If so, what are they?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Spread of the Black Death. Spread by merchants and travelers, the plague killed more than a third of Europe’s population within five years.

1. Describe the geographic location of Croatia?

2. How does Document 2 corroborate or refute (support or refute) Document 1?
### Document 3

| 1. Which year marked the greatest extent of English holdings in France? |
| 2. How does the evolution of the map from 1337 to 1453 support or challenge what you read about the Hundred Years’ War? |

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**The Trial of Joan of Arc**

Joan's interrogation was organized and led by Bishop Pierre Cauchon, one of many French clergy who supported the English. In a number of sessions that took place over several months, she was repeatedly asked about her voices, her decision to wear men's clothing, and other issues. This extract is from the fourth session, on Tuesday, February 27, 1431, Joan is here referred to with the French spelling of her name, Jeanne.

In their presence Jeanne was required by my lord the Bishop of Beauvais to swear and take the oath concerning what touched her trial. To which she answered that she would willingly swear as to what touched her trial, but not as to everything she knew. . . .

Asked whether she had heard her voice since Saturday, she answered: “Yes, indeed, many times.” . . . Asked what it said to her when she was back in her room, she replied: “That I should answer you boldly.” . . . Questioned as to whether it were the voice of an angel, or of a saint, or directly from God, she answered that the voices were those of Saint Catherine and of Saint Margaret. And their heads are crowned with beautiful crowns, most richly and preciously. And [she said] for [telling you] this I have leave from our Lord. . . .

Asked if the voice ordered her to wear a man’s dress, she answered that the dress is but a small matter; and that she had not taken it by the advice of any living man; and that she did not take this dress nor do anything at all save by the command of Our Lord and the angels.

Questioned as to whether it seemed to her that this command to take male dress was a lawful one, she answered that everything she had done was at Our Lord’s command, and if He had ordered Jeanne to take a different dress, she would have done so, since it would have been at God’s command. . . .

Asked if she had her sword when she was taken prisoner, she said no, but that she had one which was taken from a Burgundian. . . . Asked whether when she was before the city of Orleans, she had a standard, and of what colour it was, she replied that it had a field sown with fleurs-de-lis, and showed a world with an angel on either side, white in colour, of linen or boucassin [a type of fabric], and she thought that the names Jesus Maria were written on it; and it had a silk fringe. . . . Asked which she preferred, her sword or her standard, she replied that she was forty times fonder of her standard than she was of her sword. . . . She said moreover that she herself bore her standard during an attack, in order to avoid killing anyone. And she added that she had never killed anyone at all. . . .

She also said that during the attack on the fort at the bridge she was wounded in the neck by an arrow, but she was greatly comforted by Saint Catherine, and was well again in a fortnight. . . . Asked whether she knew beforehand that she would be wounded, she said that she well knew it, and had informed her king of it; but that notwithstanding she would not give up her work.

**EVALUATE THE EVIDENCE**

1. How does Joan explain the way that she chose to answer the interrogators’ questions, and her decisions about clothing and actions in battle?
2. Thinking about the structures of power and authority in fifteenth-century France, how do you believe the interrogators would have regarded Joan’s answers?

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### Document 4

| 1. How would the point-of-view of Bishop Cauchon have influenced his interrogation of Joan of Arc? |  |
2. How does Joan explain the way that she chose to answer the interrogators' questions, and her decisions about clothing and actions in battle?

3. Thinking about the structures of power and authority in 15th century France, how do you believe the interrogators would have regarded Joan's answers?

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1. What does this document suggest about the balance-of-power in Europe?

2. Using what you have learned in this chapter, create solid inferences for why each region in Europe made the allegiances they did.