

Ch 11 The Late Middle Ages

Identify Key Terms

Identify and explain the significance of each item below.

Great Famine (p. 324)

Black Death (p. 325)

flagellants (p. 331)

Hundred Years' War (p. 332)

representative assemblies (p. 338)

Babylonian Captivity (p. 339)

Great Schism (p. 340)

conciliarists (p. 340)

confraternities (p. 343)

Jacquerie (p. 344)

English Peasants' Revolt (p. 346)

Statute of Kilkenny (p. 351)

Key Points

How did climate change shape the late Middle Ages? (p. 324)

How did the plague reshape European society? (p. 325)

What were the causes, course, and consequences of the Hundred Years' War? (p. 332)

Why did the church come under increasing criticism? (p. 338)

What explains the social unrest of the late Middle Ages? (p. 343)

Make Connections

Think about the larger developments and continuities within and across chapters.

1. The Black Death has often been compared with later pandemics, including the global spread of HIV/AIDS, which began in the 1980s. It is easy to note the differences between these two, but what similarities do you see in the course of the two diseases and their social and cultural consequences?
2. Beginning with Chapter 7, every chapter in this book has discussed the development of the papacy and relations between popes and secular rulers. How were the problems facing the papacy in the fourteenth century the outgrowth of long-term issues? Why had attempts to solve these issues not been successful?
3. In Chapter 3 you learned about the Bronze Age Collapse, and in Chapter 7 about the end of the Roman Empire in the West, both of which have also been seen as "calamitous." What similarities and differences do you see in these earlier times of turmoil and those of the late Middle Ages?