

# Terms, People, and Places

William the Conqueror:

Domesday Book:

Nation-State:

Nationalism:

Hugh Capet:

Common Law:

Jury:

King John:

Magna Carta:

Due Process of Law:

Habeas Corpus:

Parliament:

Louis IX:

# Lesson Objectives

- Learn how the monarchs gained power over nobles and the Church.
- Describe how William the Conqueror and Henry II strengthened English royal power.
- Analyze the traditions of government that developed under King John and later English monarchs.
- Explain how strong monarchs unified France.

# **Summary**

## **“Royal Power Grows”**

In England and France, long lasting traditions of royal government evolved. Monarchs expanded royal authority and laid the foundations for united nation-states.

**CHAPTER**  
**8**  
**SECTION 1**

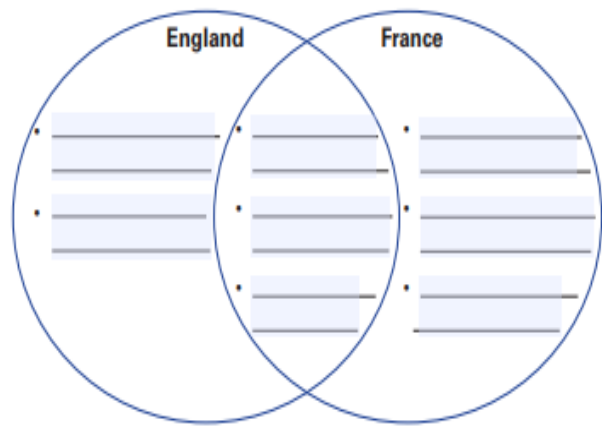
**Note Taking Study Guide**  
**ROYAL POWER GROWS**

**Focus Question:** How did monarchs in England and France expand royal authority and lay the foundations for united nation-states?

A. As you read this section in your textbook, use the cause-effect chart to identify the causes for changes in royal power.

Royal Power Changes		
William the Conqueror	Henry II	John
• _____	• _____	• _____
• _____	• _____	• _____
• _____	• _____	• _____
• _____	• _____	• _____

B. As you read this section in your textbook, use the Venn diagram to compare and contrast the development of royal power in England and France.



CHAPTER  
**8**  
SECTION 1**Section Summary**

## ROYAL POWER GROWS

During the early Middle Ages, European monarchs had limited power. However, from 1000 to 1300, increases in royal power and control gradually established the foundations of modern government.

In 1066, **William the Conqueror** took over England. By 1086, he had completed a census and property survey called the *Domesday Book*. It helped establish an effective taxation system and treasury. In 1154, Henry II ascended the English throne. He expanded the justice system. Royal court decisions became the foundation of English **common law**, a system based on custom and prior rulings. Henry II also set up a jury system that was the forerunner of today's grand jury.

Henry's son, **King John**, abused his power and was forced to sign the **Magna Carta**, or Great Charter. It required the king to obey the laws. It also established two important principles: **due process of law**, or protection from arrest without proper legal procedures, and **habeas corpus**, or protection from imprisonment without being charged with a crime. John also agreed not to raise taxes before consulting his Great Council of lords and clergy. Under later rulers, this council evolved into **Parliament**, England's legislature. Parliament eventually controlled the "power of the purse," meaning it would not approve new taxes unless the monarch met certain demands.

Unlike the English, early French monarchs did not rule a united kingdom. Then in 987, Hugh Capet became king and began expanding royal power. The Capetians stabilized the kingdom over the next 300 years. In 1179, Philip II took the throne. He gained control of English lands in Normandy and expanded territories in southern France, adding vast areas to his domain, and becoming Europe's most powerful ruler.

**Louis IX** came to power in 1226. Although he persecuted heretics and Jews and led crusades against Muslims, he also outlawed private wars, ended serfdom, and expanded royal courts. By the time of his death in 1270, France was a centralized monarchy ruling over a unified state. In 1302, the Estates General was set up, but this council of clergy, nobility, and townspeople never gained the "power of the purse" over French royalty.

**Review Questions**

1. What did the *Domesday Book* help establish in England?

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2. What important English document limited the absolute power of the king?

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**READING CHECK**

How did the Estates General differ from Parliament?

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**VOCABULARY STRATEGY**

What does the word **domain** mean in the underlined sentence? What context clues can you find in the surrounding words or phrases? Circle any words or phrases in the sentence that help you figure out what **domain** means.

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**READING SKILL**

**Identify Main Ideas** Find the sentence at the beginning of the Summary that states the main idea of the whole summary. Write the sentence on the lines below.

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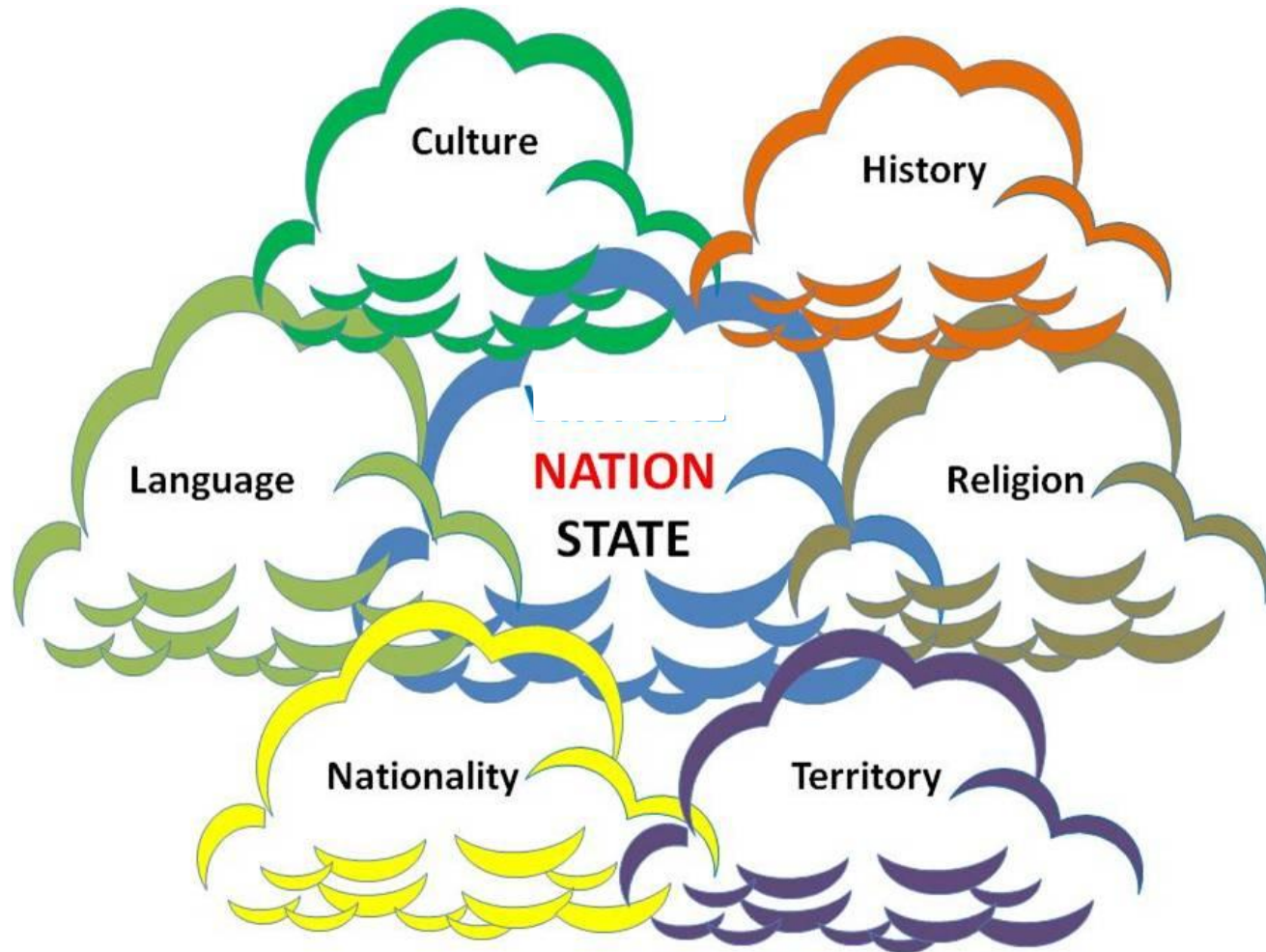


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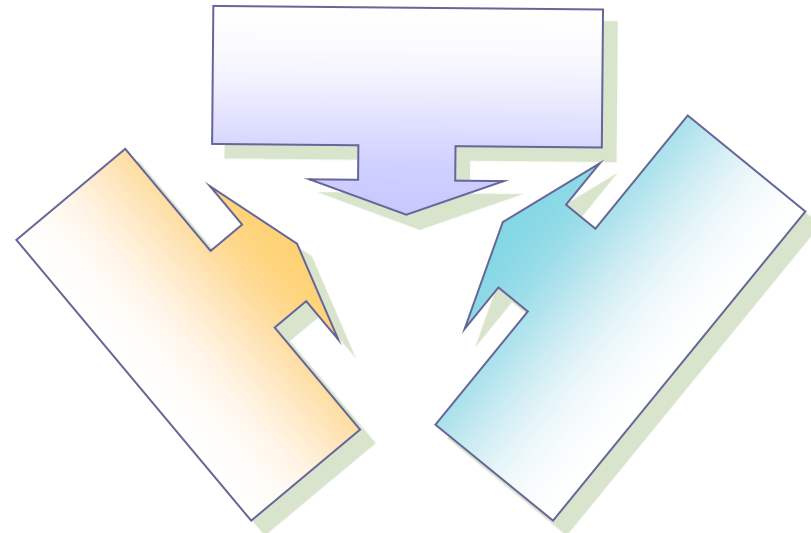
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# Aim #6: How did European monarchs lay the foundations for nation-states?

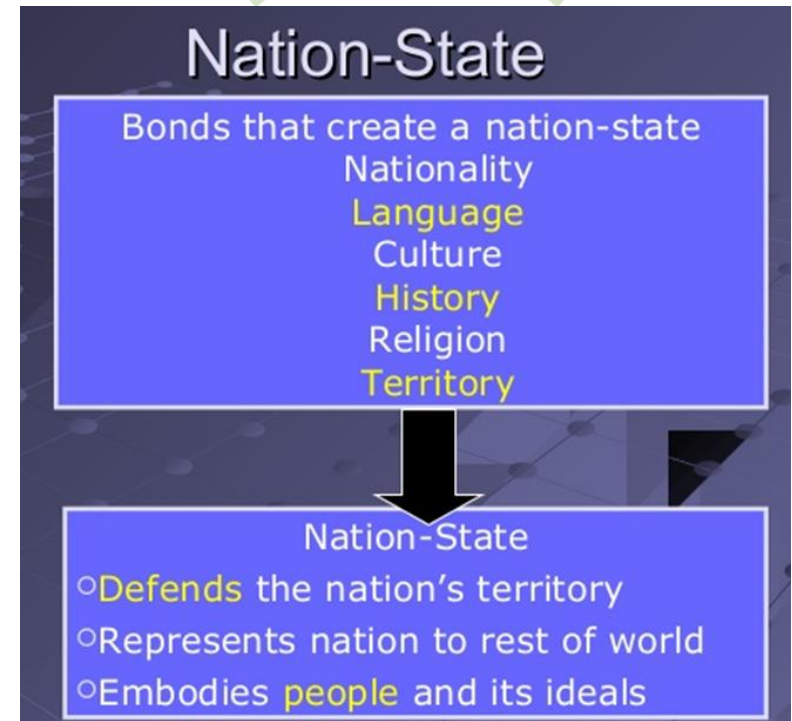
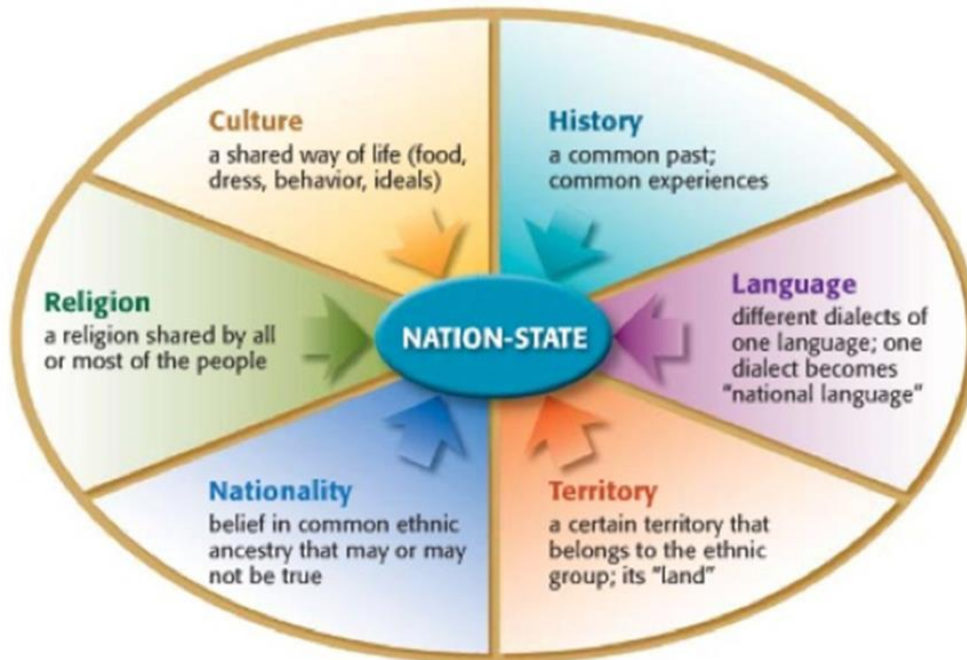


# Middle Ages Power Struggles

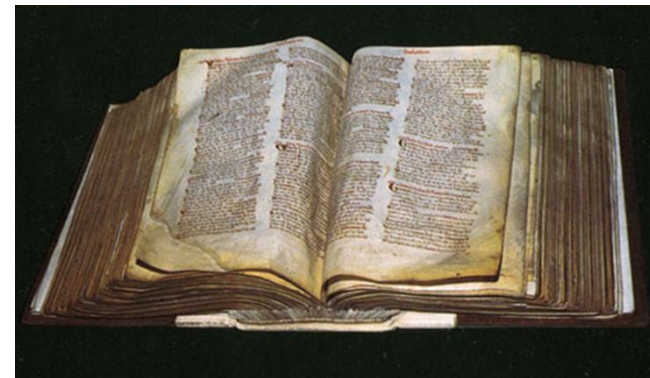
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## Bonds That Create a Nation-State



# English Kings Strengthen Power



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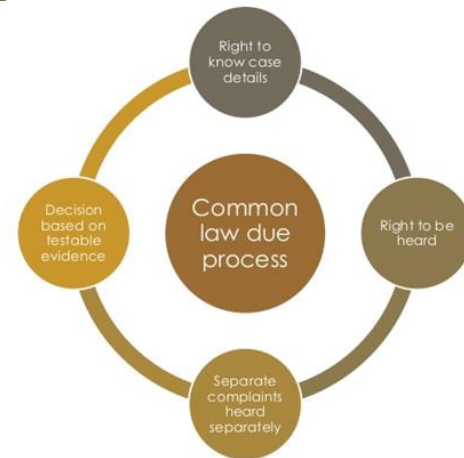


## **Checkpoint**

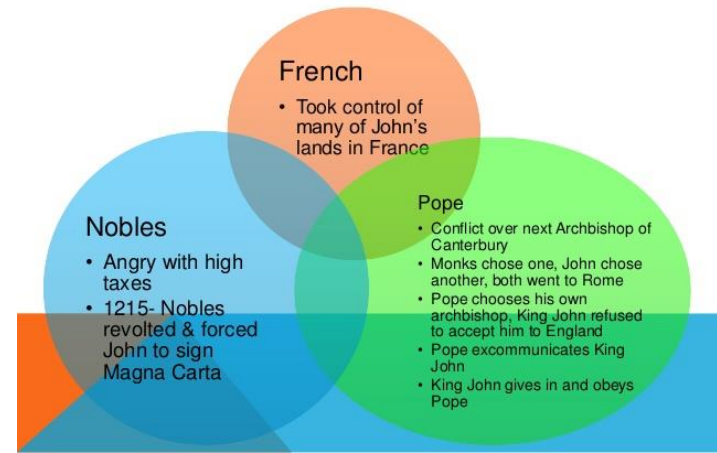
How did William the Conqueror and Henry II increase royal power in England?

# Evolving Traditions of Government

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King John's Conflict with:



"No freeman shall be arrested or imprisoned or dispossessed or outlawed or... in any way harmed... except by the lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land.. To none will we sell, to none deny or delay, right or justice."

- **Magna Carta (1215)**

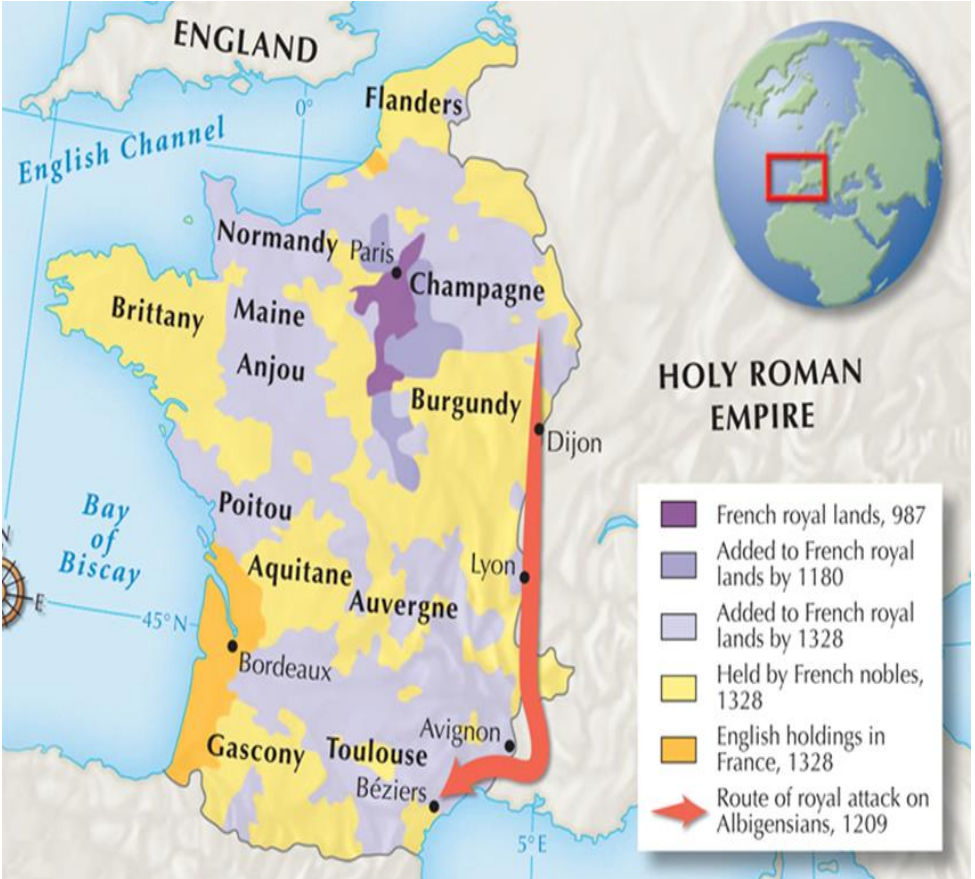




## **Checkpoint**

What traditions of government developed under King John and later English monarchs?

# Successful Monarchs in France



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- ❖
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# French Monarchs

- **Phillip II (1179):**

- created national tax
- quadrupled lands
- most powerful European king



- **Louis IX (1226):**

- Expanded royal courts
- outlawed private wars
- created nationalism
  - ❖ France became centralized monarchy



- **Phillip IV (1285):**

- set up **Estates General (1302)**
  - ❖ to gain support of citizens





## **Checkpoint**

How did the Capetians increase royal power in France?

# Graphic Summary: *Kings Increase Their Power* (England and France)

\*During the Middle Ages, European monarchs strengthened their power by centralizing government and developing ties to the middle class.

