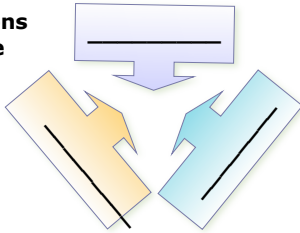


Three different factions had power during the early Middle Ages:

They clashed repeatedly, trying to increase their power.



Between 1000 and 1300, monarchs used several methods to increase their power.

- They set up systems of _____.
- They developed tax systems.
- They built standing armies.
- They strengthened ties with _____.

When King Edward of England died in 1066 without an heir, his brother-in-law Harold and William, Duke of Normandy, both claimed the throne.



_____ raised an army and defeated Harold.

The result was a blending of _____ and _____ culture.

Henry II inherited the throne in 1154 and sent out royal justices to enforce _____.

England also developed a _____ system during this period.



A dispute arose between Henry and the Church.

Henry claimed the _____

Thomas Becket, the archbishop of Canterbury, opposed him.

"What cowards I have brought up in my court. Who will rid me of this meddling priest?"

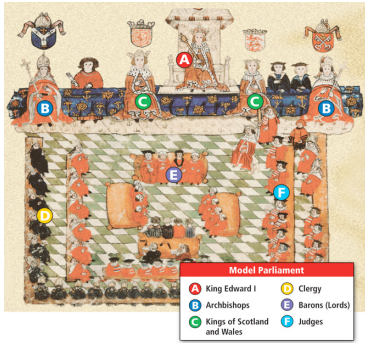
—Henry II

Becket was killed by Henry's knights.

Later English kings continued to clash with nobles and the Church.

_____, the son of Henry II, battled with Pope Innocent III, who placed all of England under the interdict.

Barons, angry about taxes, forced King John to sign the _____.



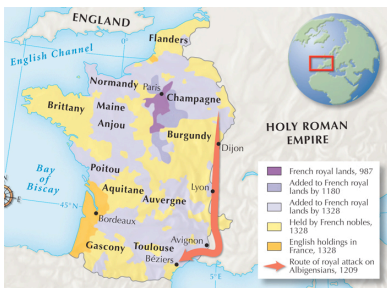
Provisions in the Magna Carta formed the basis for both _____ and the right of _____.

The Great Council of lords and clergy evolved into _____ in the 1200s.

All of these changes meant that the power of English kings was slowly _____.

For example, King Edward I asked Parliament to approve money for war in 1295.

"What touches all should be approved by all."
—King Edward I



The monarchs in France _____.

Nobles elected _____ to the throne in 987. The Capetian dynasty lasted _____ years.

French power grew under _____.

He became king in 1179 and, rather than appointing nobles, _____.

He gained control of _____ and began to take over _____ before he died in 1223.

- _____ became king of France in 1226.
- Very religious, he _____.
 - He greatly improved _____, expanding the courts and outlawing private wars.

Louis' grandson Philip IV _____.

To gain support from the French, he set up the _____, a body of representatives from all three classes of society, in 1302.

"God has set popes over kings and kingdoms."
—Pope Boniface VIII

This body _____ balanced royal power, however.