

I. High Middle Ages

- a. Feudal monarchs increase their power
- b. The Vikings prompted nations to centralize their governments

II. England

- a. King Alfred the Great united England in 871
- b. He expelled the Vikings
- c. 1066 King Edward the Confessor died without an heir
- d. The Normans invade England
- e. William of Normandy, the cousin of Edward claims the right to rule England
- f. Harold Godwinson believes he is the heir to the throne of England
- g. 1066: Battle of Hastings William was victorious
- h. He centralized the government
- i. Created the Doomsday Book, which was a census used for tax collection
- j. Successful rulers follow
- k. King Richard the Lionhearted (1189-1199) was a famous crusader
- l. King John (1199-1216) was forced to sign the Magna Carta
- m. The Magna Carta created trial by jury and limited power of the monarch
- n. Also created the British Parliament

III. France

- a. The Carolingian Dynasty ruled from 843-987
- b. The Capetian Dynasty followed from 987-1328
- c. France was extended under early kings
- d. Philip II tripled the size of France
- e. He also set up the estates general which was the legislative body in France

IV. The Holy Roman Empire

- a. Located in central Europe
- b. Multicultural empire
- c. Ruled by many different groups until 1452
- d. The Hapsburg family ruled from Austria from 1452-1740

V. Italian States

- a. Decentralized states
- b. All governed themselves in city-state form

VI. Spain and Portugal

- a. 700's the Moor's ruled they were Muslim
- b. They were expelled from Spain in 1492
- c. In the mid-1400's new rulers King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella centralized Spanish government
- d. Religiously intolerant
- e. Started the reconquista in which thousands of Jews and Muslims were killed
- f. They are also responsible for the Spanish conquests of the New World