

CE:3– Medieval France— Q/A

Recommended Reading: Story of Old France by Guerber, “Blanche of Castile” to “Achievements Charles V” and A History of France by Marshall, “Hugh dela Marche” to “Du Guesclin Fights”.

- 1) This Queen of France was the mother of Louis IX and acted as regent in his minority and when he was on crusade.
- 2) This college, affiliated with the University of Paris, was established by Louis IX (the Saint) and was famous for its theological faculty.
- 3) Philip III became king after his father St. Louis IX died suddenly of "dysentry" during a crusade against this African city.
- 4) This 1282 uprising in which thousands of French residents were massacred by native islanders, was part of the War of the Guelphs and Ghibellines.
- 5) For much of his reign Philip the Fair was at odds with this Pope, who issued the famous Bull, 'Unam Sanctam' against him.
- 6) This Grand Master of the Knights Templar was burned at the stake on Friday the 13th after many of his brethren confessed to heresy and sacrilege.
- 7) When the French bishop Clement V was elected as Pope in 1309 he declined to move to Rome, and instead established his court in this city.
- 8) This law, dating from Merovingian times, prohibits the French crown from passing to a female, and was the basis of Philip of Valois's claim to the throne.
- 9) After defeating the French at the Battle of Crecy, Edward III of England besieged this port city, strategically located across the channel from Dover.
- 10) This line of French kings came to an end after it was 'cursed' by Jacques de Molay, and all five male heirs to the throne died in quick succession.
- 11) When the last Capet king died, the crown passed to Philip VI, a cousin of the royal family, and the first French king from this dynasty.

- 12)** This disaster, which occurred in the mid 14th century, brought a temporary halt to the fighting in the Hundred Years War.
- 13)** This title, referring to the heir apparent to the French crown, is given in honor of a southern province bequeathed to the royal house in 1350.
- 14)** These were French noblemen whose title was based on their administrative office (inherited or purchased) rather than landed holdings.
- 15)** To help fund the Hundred Years War, the king of France established this burdensome tax on salt.
- 16)** This rebellious northern province always sought independence and their leaders encouraged Edward III of England to claim the throne of France.
- 17)** John II (the Good) of France and his son Philip were taken prisoner by the English commander, the Black Prince at this battle.
- 18)** This conniving royal cousin switched sides several times during the Hundred Years War, and caused much trouble for the French king.
- 19)** These were mercenary armies that lived by plunder and operated independently from any legitimate government in medieval France and Italy.
- 20)** This general term for a peasant uprising in France is based on a popular rebellion that occurred during the Hundred Years War.
- 21)** Etienne (Stephen) Marcel, the wealthy leader of the Paris burghers, was killed by townspeople when he threatened to do this.
- 22)** This general won back a great deal of French territory from the English in the late 1300's using guerilla tactics, trickery, and avoiding pitched battles.
- 23)** Instead of raising taxes to defend France from English marauders during the Hundred Years War, Charles V (the Wise) told citizens to do this.