The Formation of Western Europe
During the High Middle Ages, European monarchies began to strengthen their power and expand territory. Governments developed and nation-states formed. The formation of England, France, Spain and Russia were very important.
England—the name means, “land of the Angles”

Which invaders settled in England?

Angles and Saxons and Vikings

Where did the Angles come from?

Denmark

The Danish King – Canute conquered England in 1042 and the Angles, Saxons and Vikings that lived there became one people.
In England, feudal manors gave rise to towns and villages. Villagers were called Burghers. Ever been to Pittsburgh?

How about Edinburgh, St. Petersburg, Hamburg or Harrisonburg?
The Norman Conquest - 1066

- William the Conqueror from Normandy (France) conquered England

- This united England with areas of France.
Henry II came to the throne in 1154.

- He strengthened the courts by developing a jury trial system.
- Developed the common law system of court decisions. Case-by-case court decisions on similar disputes.

Courts gained power, commoners gained some rights.
King John comes to power in England in 1199.

• forced to sign
  The Magna Carta or
  Great Charter

• Limited the king’s power and gave some rights to commoners
Edward I

- Created Parliament - meeting of Representatives from all over England.
- Limited the king's power
- Later became the legislative body of English government

Parliament building, London
By 1000, France was divided into about 30 feudal territories.
Hugh Capet – first Capetian king from Paris – began uniting feudal kingdoms. Capetian dynasty later United all kingdoms to what is now France.
The Hundred Years' War - 1337

When the last of the Capetians died, there was a struggle for control. Edward III of England claimed he was the rightful heir to the French throne.

This launched a war known as the Hundred Years' War.
From 1337 - 1453, England and France battled on and off

**Joan of Arc:**
- Would lead French troops at the Battle of Orleans
- was captured, tried as a heretic and burned at the stake.

*She unified France*

The war finally ended in 1453 with a French victory.
Impact of the Hundred Years’ War

Both countries gained a sense of nationalism. What is Nationalism?

Commoners became loyal to kings rather than their feudal lords.
Spain

• Was Muslim until 1212
• Ferdinand and Isabella united their kingdoms with their marriage – the kingdom became what is now Spain.
Ferdinand and Isabella, devout Catholics, would expel the Jews and the Moors (Muslims) in 1492.

At the same time, the Catholic Church ordered tribunals for those accused of heresy. **What is heresy?**
These tribunals were called The Inquisition. Many Jews and Muslims were accused of heresy and tortured.
The Spanish Empire greatly expanded in the Western Hemisphere Under Charles V. He was also the Holy Roman emperor.
Much of Muslim architecture and Moorish culture has been preserved in Spain.
Russia
Becomes an Empire - between 1462 - 1505 when Ivan III (the Great) unified the Russian states.

He forced the Mongols to end their claim to Russian Tribute.
Ivan was Great because he:

- Centralized power in Moscow under the title of Czar (or Tsar)
- expanded the Russian nation.

The orthodox church also helped unify the Russian states into a single nation.
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