Name __Sample IDs, Ch. 12_____   pp. 381-406   **Score: 7/10**

Pick five of the following. Identify/define <u>and</u> explain the historical significance in the context of the Renaissance. 10 points.

1. Robin Hood
2. Crecy & Agincourt
3. Babylonian Captivity

4. Statute of Kilkenny
5. Black Death
6. Richard II

Identify (who/ what/ where/when)	Significance (consequences, how/why, effect of, indicative of)
ex. Joan of Arc = French peasant who led the army against England	ex. Breaking the gender barrier led the English to burn her as a witch, but her success also secured the French king's safety
Robin Hood: English fictional character in popular legends who led resistance against corrupt nobles	Indicative of popular resentment of oppressive nobles and corrupt clergy; the late Middle Ages saw strong but criminal nobles with no real check on their power

+2 |
| Babylonian Captivity: 1309-1376, popes lived in s. France instead of Rome

+1 | Named after the Hebrew Babylonian Captivity in the Old Testament

+0: why was it important for France, Italy, or Europe as a whole? |
| Crecy & Agincourt: important battles

+0: Where? When? | Led to English gains under Henry V during the Hundred Years' War, example of superior weaponry

+1 |
| Richard II: the boy-king who met the leaders of a revolt, agreed to charters ensuring peasants' freedom, tricked them w/ false promises, and crushed the uprising   +0 **Copied from text book** | Stopped the Peasant Revolt of 1381, but could not reimpose old feudal customs. Society was moving away from feudalism, but wasn't ready yet for major social change

+1 |
| Statute of Kilkenny, Ireland, 1366
Law that prevented ruling English from mingling with indigenous Irish

+1 | Evidence of racism similar to racially based laws in Spain and northern Europe. Specifically shows long-standing history of antagonism between English and Irish

+1 |