

Part 1: Medieval History and Culture

- What time period does the Medieval Period cover?
- What event begins the Medieval Period?
- What event ends the Medieval Period?
- Economically, the Medieval Period was the end of _____ and the beginning of _____.
- The Archbishop of Canterbury who was murdered:
- The King who brought about his death:
- The conflict between the Archbishop and the King is a conflict between:
- The military expeditions ordered by the Pope to “rescue” Jerusalem from the Muslims:
- “Official” language of England before The Hundred Years’ War:
- “Official” language of England after The Hundred Years’ War:
- The _____ brought about _____, which was an important step towards _____.
- The Crusades increased English commerce.
- At this time, the basis for wealth was shifting from _____ to _____.
- The university that was founded during this time period:
- Religious reformer who fought corruption in the church and translated the Bible into English:
- The famous war between the Houses of Lancaster and York was called:
- The Battle of Bosworth Field was between _____ and _____.
- The Battle of Bosworth Field was won by:

Part 2: Chaucer’s Life and Times

- Chaucer was born in approximately:
- Chaucer is known as:
- Chaucer introduced _____ and _____ into English poetry.
- Chaucer’s parents were:
- Chaucer fought in The Hundred Years’ War.
- Chaucer’s success was mainly due to:
- Chaucer served in Parliament.
- Chaucer learned a great deal about literature from his travels in:
- Chaucer sympathized with the Lollards.
- Chaucer spent most of his life as a professional writer.
- Chaucer was buried in the now famous Poet’s Corner in:

Part 3 is on a separate page

Part 4: The Pardoner’s Tale

- The Pardoner brags about how he cheats people and does not care about their souls.
- What two things does the Pardoner sell?
- What kills the three men’s friend?
- What do the three men decide to kill?
- Where do they find death?
- Who shows them the way to death?
- What brings about the men’s death?
- What does the Pardoner do after his tale is done?
- What does this show about Chaucer’s Lollard sympathies?
- Who does the Pardoner try to sell to by name?

Part 5: “The Wife of Bath’s Tale”

- Who does the Wife talk with in her prologue?
- What have the “holy friars” purged the air of?
- How does she seem to feel about this?
- What crime does the knight commit?
- What is his punishment?
- Who helps him get out of his punishment?
- What does he have to pay as the price for his assistance?
- What is the nature of the second half of the tale?
- What three things does the wife (not of Bath) deconstruct?
- What is the resolution of the tale?

Part 6: “The Book of Margery Kempe”

- Margery Kempe had six children before becoming a “Bride of Christ.”
- Kempe viewed her weeping as a gift from God.
- Kempe’s visions get her into trouble with the church.
- What is the focus of Kempe’s story?
- Who attacks the woman?
- Who saves her?
- This story emphasizes:

Part 7: Miracle, Mystery, and Morality Plays

- Miracle plays focused on:
- Mystery plays focused on:
- Morality plays focused on:
- How long did mystery plays usually last?
- Why were these types of plays so important?
- Who did these plays influence?

Part 8: *Le Morte D’Arthur*

- Who wrote *Le Morte D’Arthur*?
- Was he the originator of the stories?
- What was the code of conduct demanded of knights at this time?
- Why were these stories so popular?
- What is the process that made these stories what they were?
- Why was Gwynevere almost burned at the stake?
- Who saved her?
- Who wants to kill Launcelot?
- Where does the battle between Arthur and Launcelot take place?
- Who tries to usurp Arthur’s kingship?
- Who appears in Arthur’s dream?
- What causes the battle that ends Arthur’s life?
- Who kills Arthur?
- What is done with Excalibur after Arthur’s death?
- What does the following phrase mean? *Hic Iacet Arthurus, Rex Quondam Rexque Futurus.*

Part 9: *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*

- What literary movement does the poem reflect?
- Who is the author?
- What Medieval stock literary figure does the Green Knight represent?
- What does the conflict between the Green Knight and Camelot symbolize?
- What is the knight’s challenge?
- What is the deal between the lord, lady, and Gawain?
- What stock quest element does the lady represent?
- What stock quest element does the green sash represent?
- Why does the Green Knight fake hitting Gawain?
- Does the Green Knight cut Gawain’s head off?
- What does Gawain prove?