1. Read chapter 5 in the book and complete with ONE WORD.

- **Church and state**

France – grave - murdered – Church – Becket – saint – homage – bishops – political – orders

The origin of the struggle between the _____ and the King laid in the fact that the king wanted to hold the power to appoint _____ when this is a matter concerning the Church. Also, the king didn't want to pay _____ to the Pope.
Years later, Thomas _____ became archbishop of Canterbury. The king hoped that Thomas would help him controlling the religious and _____ matters better with the Church but this did not happen as he thought.
After fleeing to _____, Thomas came back to England with the decision that he would not disobey the Pope's _____ . After hearing this, Thomas was _____ inside Canterbury cathedral. This caused a commotion in Europe and as the Church made Thomas into a _____, many people would come to his _____ to pray. He became a martyr.

2. Complete this text with the suitable phrases. There are two extra phrases that you don't need to use.

- **The origin of Parliament**

After King John's dead, he was succeeded by his son Henry III who was only 9 years old.
_____ Finally, he could rule for his own at the age of 25 and even though he was no longer under the nobles' power, they were really upset on the amount of money Henry spent on fighting foreign wars and helping the Pope.
_____ He called this group "parliament" or "parlament" which means "decision meeting" in French and they were the ones in charge of approving the decisions they thought were the best for the country. Even though it was a good move from Monfort's to limit the power of the king, he only summoned nobles making this parliament not representative at all.

_____

After Henry III's death, Edward I acceded to the throne. With royal authority, he summoned a new parliament following Montfort's tenets. _____. Edward I's parliament was the first one to create two broad groups within parliament.
_____. The other camera, _____

_____. Although this body was a bit more representative than Monfort's, it was not still representing the broad population of England.

- **This parliament was in charge of raising taxes for the state**
- **The House of Commons, was formed by knights and other wealthy freemen from the countryside**
- **The House of Commons was formed by people who were elected by common people in the towns and in the country side.**
- **In 1285, an angry noble called Simon de Monfort took control and appointed a group of councils who were to help him in the making of decisions.**
- **The first one, The House of Lords was formed by wealthy nobles who made the important decisions**
- **Finally, Monfort was murdered and Henry was restored into power.**
- **He ruled through nobles who were the ones making the decisions**
- **Finally, Monfort defeated the king and Henry had to flee to France**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

- **Dealing with the Celts**

a. What was Wales' situation in 1200s? What changed in 1282? Who became the Prince of Wales and why?

b. What was the situation in Ireland? Define the Pale

c. Why was Scotland important for England? What was the Stone of Destiny and why was it stolen? How was this important to build a sense of Scottish nationalism?

LIVEWORKSHEETS