



Lesson 2: THE CAPETIANS - TASK 2

REORDER THE PARAGRAPHS IN SEQUENCE

A				
---	--	--	--	--

W)Philippe went on the Third Crusade, in 1188 (when he was 22), but came home early to continue pushing the English out of France. Richard's early death made this much easier, because John Lackland was not a good soldier. By the time Philippe died in 1223, at the age of 61, he had created a loyal civil service which administered and oversaw every province of his kingdom, all over France.

A)But in the 1100's AD the Capetian kings began to get more power. Louis the Fat (1108-1137) managed to get his own land around Paris firmly under his own control. He became known as a king who took care of the poor people, and so he got the support of the Church. To help him, the Church gave him the Abbot Suger as an advisor. Suger was very smart and was very helpful to King Louis. Even the strong lords of France began to ask King Louis to lead them in battle (against Henry V of Germany) or to judge important court cases.

K)Louis VII's son, Philippe Auguste, was much more ambitious and smarter than his father. Philippe came to the throne in 1180 AD, when he was only fourteen years old. He began well by marrying a woman who brought a rich part of France called Artois as her dowry, so he had more power and more money than his father had. Then Philippe encouraged Richard and John of England to fight against their father, Henry, so as to weaken England's hold on French territory in Normandy and Aquitaine.

F)Louis the Fat's son, who was also named Louis (a lot of French kings were named Louis!), married the daughter of one of these strong lords. Her name was Eleanor, and she ruled Aquitaine, which covers most of southern France. In this way Louis and Eleanor formed a much more powerful kingdom. But Louis VII was only sixteen when he became king, and Eleanor was only fifteen. They were too young to really use the power they had. And when they went on the Second Crusade, they got into a fight with each other. Louis suspected Eleanor of seeing other men

H) They never really got along after that. In 1152, when Louis was thirty-one, he divorced Eleanor for flirting with Henry of Anjou and lost control of Aquitaine. But his power increased anyway: more and more, the lords brought their arguments to Louis for him to settle them, instead of starting wars against each other. And more and more, Louis spoke for France when other countries were involved.



SARDEGNA SPEAKS ENGLISH
LINEA DI INTERVENTO 1
**REALIZZAZIONE DI PROGETTI PER L'APPRENDIMENTO DELL'INGLESE
ATTRAVERSO LA METODOLOGIA CLIL**

Liceo Scientifico "Europa Unita" – Porto Torres



BUILD THE CAPETIAN TREE UP TO THIS MOMENT

Hugh Capet





SARDEGNA SPEAKS ENGLISH
LINEA DI INTERVENTO 1
REALIZZAZIONE DI PROGETTI PER L'APPRENDIMENTO DELL'INGLESE
ATTRAVERSO LA METODOLOGIA CLIL



Liceo Scientifico "Europa Unità" – Porto Torres

FILL THE BLANKS WITH THE FOLLOWING WORDS

saint follow alternative against young through throne everyone
grandsons daughters taxes well dysentery failures descendant

His _____¹ Louis IX was so religious that he became a _____² after he died, and he is usually called St. Louis. He built a famous chapel in Paris called the Sainte Chapelle. He succeeded in getting _____³ to love him, and convinced pretty much everyone in France that it was always better to _____⁴ the king. St. Louis went on the Seventh Crusade and the Eighth Crusade, both of which were _____⁵. He died in Tunis on the Eighth Crusade in 1270, probably of _____⁶.

St. Louis' descendants were not as _____⁷ loved as he was. They put in more and more _____⁸, and were not as concerned with justice. But the French people still wanted to follow their kings, Louis's son Philippe III (1270-1285) and his grandson Philippe IV (1285-1314), who built the Conciergerie. The Lords could never unite _____⁹ the king as they did in England, and if they could not unite the _____¹⁰ to the kings was civil war, which nobody wanted.

Philippe IV had three sons, Louis X (1314-1316), Philippe V (1316-1322), and Charles IV (1322-1328), but they all died _____¹¹ without leaving sons of their own. All three men had _____¹², but the French lords refused to accept a woman as their queen, or even the sons of these women, Philippe IV's _____¹³ through their mothers. Instead, they chose one of Charles' cousins, Philippe of Valois, to be the next king. He was a grandson of Philippe IV, but _____¹⁴ his father. The king of England, Edward III, was also a grandson of Philippe IV through his mother, and he said he had as much right to the _____¹⁵ as Philippe of Valois did. When Edward attacked France to enforce his right to the French kingdom, the Hundred Years' War began.

THEN ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. How is Louis IX commonly called?
2. Which was his best achievement from the political point of you?
3. How many crusades did he take part to?
4. Did his descendant have as much success as Louis IX did?
5. Which was the attitude of the French people towards the king?
6. What did nobody wanted in France?
7. What happened to the sons of Philippe IV?
8. Why didn't the Lords wanted their descendants to the throne?
9. Who was Philippe Of Valois?
10. Why did Edward III of England claim the throne of France?