| $G$ | SARDEGNA SPEAKS ENGLISH |  |
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| LINEA DI INTERVENTO 1 |  |  |
| 6 | 6 | REALIZZAZIONE DI PROGETTI PER L'APPRENDIMENTO DELL'INGLESE |
| ATTRAVERSO LA METODOLOGIA CLIL |  |  |
| Liceo Scientifico "Europa Unita" - Porto Torres |  |  |

## NAME

 DATE
## CLIL HISTORY - TEST

## THE CAPETIANS

| Read the sentences and tick the correct true/false box | T | F |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. The Carolingian dynasty died without heirs |  |  |
| 2. Hugh Capet was thought to be the most powerful of French Lords |  |  |
| 3. His successors were all powerful and rich. |  |  |
| 4. The dynasty survived because they always had long lives and male heirs |  |  |
| 5. The French Lords ruled their lands without the influence of the King |  |  |
| 6. They got their incomes directly from taxes on roads and markets |  |  |
| 7. Because of their independence France lived a period of political instability |  |  |
| 8. Some Lords like William of Normandy expanded their possession outside |  |  |
| France |  |  |



## FILL THE BLANKS WITH THE RIGHT WORDS

His $\qquad$ ${ }^{1}$ Louis IX was so religious that he became a $\qquad$ 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 $\qquad$ ${ }^{3}$ to love him, and convinced pretty much everyone in France that it was always better to $\qquad$ ${ }^{4}$ the king. St. Louis went on the Seventh Crusade and the Eighth Crusade, both of which were $\qquad$ ${ }^{5}$. He died in Tunis on the Eighth Crusade in 1270, probably of $\qquad$ ${ }^{6}$.

St. Louis' descendants were not as $\qquad$ 7 loved as he was. They put in more and more
$\qquad$ ${ }^{8}$, 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 $\qquad$ 9 the king as they did in England, and if they could not unite the $\qquad$ 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 $\qquad$ ${ }^{11}$ without leaving sons of their own. All three men had $\qquad$ ${ }^{12}$, but the French lords refused to accept a woman as their queen, or even the sons of these women, Philippe IV's $\qquad$ ${ }^{13}$ 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 $\qquad$ 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 $\qquad$ 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. Which was Louis IX best achievement from the political point of view?
2. Why didn't his descendant have as much success as Louis IX did?
3. Which was the attitude of the French people towards the king?
4. Why didn't the Lords wanted Philippe IV sons' descendants to the throne?
5. Why did Edward III of England claim the throne of France?

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