

Development	Impact of This Event	Connection to Modern Societies
1215 - Signing of Magna Carta	- Limited the monarch's power for the first time	- Basis for the rule of law
1272 - Edward I of England establishes a Parliament to advise him	- People begin to have a say in making laws (nobility and knights)	- Basis for English parliamentary system: later developed into the House of Lords and House of Commons
1200s - Universities are established in several of the major cities of Europe	- Centres of learning preserve manuscripts and pass on knowledge	- Grew to become major European universities of modern times (e.g., Paris, Bologna, Oxford, Cambridge)
1337-1453 - Hundred Years' War England uses longbows with steel-tipped arrows instead of crossbows - England uses the first cannon at the Battle of Crécy in 1346 - Great numbers of English and French peasants die in the war	- New weaponry changed the nature of war - Armour and castles were not effective against gunpowder (cannons) and lost importance - Knighthood lost importance - Deaths of many peasants reduced the agricultural workforce and gave the peasants more importance	- Emergence of strong monarchies in Europe (England and France) - Less need for castles and the protection of barons and knights - Ongoing rivalry for power and territory between England and France (e.g., colonization period) - Note: many European royal families still exist as ceremonial heads of state in Europe
1381 - English Peasants' revolt against serfdom and excessive taxes	- Recognition that serfs have some rights - Monarchy begins to limit taxes on peasants	- Decline of feudal system and the power of lords - Gradual increase in influence and freedom of working people (serfs)

Transition to the Modern Age—Key

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<p>1400s</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - European towns grow larger, more wealthy, and more independent from the nobility and more wealthy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Less importance placed on the noble landowners - More demands for self-government among people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of the major cities of Europe - Greater choice of work for lower classes: middle class starts to emerge
<p>1440</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Johannes Gutenberg makes the first printing press in Europe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Books are reproduced and circulated more quickly - People begin to think for themselves more 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greater education of the population led to Renaissance, cultural and intellectual renewal - Education led to questioning of the views of the Catholic Church
<p>1469</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ferdinand and Isabella unite Spain as a Catholic monarchy, expelling Jews and Muslims from the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emergence of another powerful monarchy in Europe - Ongoing religious intolerance and tensions between Christianity, Islam, Judaism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spain sought to extend power and territory through exploration (Americas) - Competition among European monarchies for land and power
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Other developments in the medieval period (e.g., language, navigation, science) 		