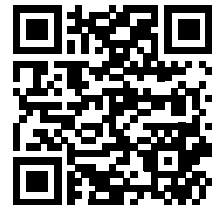


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Eleanor of Aquitaine



In the twelfth century, _____ of Aquitaine emerged as one of the most powerful and influential figures in Medieval _____. Born into the wealthy and powerful duchy of Aquitaine, she became the queen consort of _____ through her first marriage. Despite the limited roles traditionally assigned to women during this _____, Eleanor's influence was unmistakable. After her marriage to the king of France was annulled, she married _____ II of England, becoming the queen of England as well.

Eleanor was not just a queen; she was a patron of the _____ and played a vital role in the cultural transformation of her time. Her _____ was a haven for poets and troubadours, whose works laid the foundation for _____ literature. Eleanor also participated actively in political affairs, a rarity for women at the time. She even went on a _____ to the Holy Land, an endeavor that few women dared to undertake.

Her assertive _____ often led her into conflict with her husband, Henry II. This conflict culminated in her support for her sons in a _____ against their father, showcasing her strategic acumen. Despite being imprisoned for over a _____ by Henry, Eleanor's resolve never waned. Upon Henry's death, her son _____ the Lionheart became king, and Eleanor's influence over the kingdom continued.

Eleanor's _____ is significant as it demonstrates the potential impact of women in leadership roles during medieval _____. She is a testament to the idea that medieval women, though often overlooked, could wield substantial _____ and influence. Her life challenges the common perceptions of medieval women's passivity and _____, illustrating a complex and dynamic figure who carved her own path in a male-dominated _____.

arts times romantic court Richard power Europe legacy France decade
era Eleanor Henry decorum nature world rebellion crusade