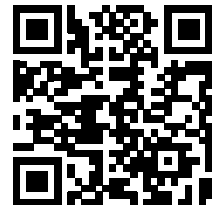


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# Eleanor of Aquitaine's Influence



Eleanor of \_\_\_\_\_ was one of the most powerful women of the High Middle Ages. Born into the \_\_\_\_\_ of Aquitaine, she became the Duchess in her own right. Her first marriage to Louis VII of \_\_\_\_\_ ended without a male heir, leading to their separation. Eleanor then married \_\_\_\_\_ II of England, making her the Queen Consort of England and giving her a significant \_\_\_\_\_ in English and European politics. This marriage united her vast \_\_\_\_\_ in France with Henry's domains, laying the foundation for the Angevin Empire. Eleanor was not just a queen; she was a \_\_\_\_\_ of the arts and played a key role in the cultural transformation of England during her time. She supported poets, musicians, and \_\_\_\_\_, fostering the development of the courtly love tradition. Her \_\_\_\_\_ in Poitiers is especially noted for its contribution to chivalric and courtly \_\_\_\_\_. Despite facing challenges, including imprisonment by Henry II for her part in a \_\_\_\_\_, Eleanor's influence was undeniable. She actively participated in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the kingdom, especially during her son Richard the Lionheart's \_\_\_\_\_ on the Third Crusade. Her legacy includes the promotion of literature, the arts, and the ideals of \_\_\_\_\_ and chivalry that shaped the English imagination for generations. Eleanor's life and \_\_\_\_\_ significantly impacted the social and political fabric of the High Middle Ages in \_\_\_\_\_.

- |           |           |            |        |            |         |             |      |         |
|-----------|-----------|------------|--------|------------|---------|-------------|------|---------|
| estates   | Aquitaine | duchy      | France | patron     | England | role        | work | absence |
| rebellion | Henry     | governance | court  | knighthood | culture | troubadours |      |         |