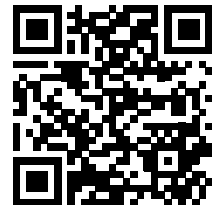


name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Thomas Becket and Medieval Church



In the 12th century, the _____ played a crucial role in everyday life and politics in England. Among its most famous figures was _____ Becket, the Archbishop of Canterbury. Becket was originally a close friend of King _____ II, who hoped that Becket's appointment would allow royal control over the _____. However, Becket underwent a profound transformation and began to defend the church's _____ vigorously against the king's interventions.

This conflict escalated with the _____ of Clarendon, a set of royal decrees aiming to diminish ecclesiastical _____. Becket opposed these measures, believing they threatened the _____ of the church. His stance led to his exile and eventually to his _____ by knights loyal to King Henry II. Becket's death occurred in the _____ of Canterbury, a dramatic scene that shocked the populace.

Following his death, Becket was honored as a _____ and canonized by the church. His story symbolized the struggle for power between the _____ and the church, highlighting the church's significant influence during the medieval _____. Becket's legacy prompted discussions about the limits of royal _____ and the rights of the church.

Pilgrims from across Europe visited Becket's shrine, which became a symbol of _____ against oppressive power. His life and death have been depicted in various _____ and books, illustrating the enduring impact of his stand for the church's rights against the _____.

- monarchy
- plays
- independence
- Crown
- autonomy
- assassination
- cathedral
- Henry
- privileges
- resistance
- martyr
- church
- authority
- church
- period
- Thomas
- Constitutions