The Middle Ages Packet
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The Middle Ages – Age of Charlemagne

What are the Middle Ages

- The time after the _______________________________ declined
- Medieval __________________ was __________________ after the _______________________________ Tribes took over

Germanic Customs

- __________________ invaders could not __________ or ____________ so __________________ declined
- Germanic tribes did have a _______________________________ of songs and legends but NO ___________________________ language
- No common language since _______________________________ began to change from region to region

Christianity

- Germanic tribes adopted ________________
- ________________ – communities of ___________ and ____________ who were servants of God
  - They were Europe’s best ___________________________
  - They opened _________________________________
- Maintained _______________________________
- Copied important books: this preserved __________________________ cultural achievements

Gregory the Great

- ________________________________ carried Christianity and the Latin alphabet to Germanic tribes
- Gregory the Great = ________________________ who expanded the pope’s power to be involved in ________________.
  - He used church revenues (money) to:
    - Raise __________________________
    - Repair __________________________
    - Help the __________________________

The Carolingian Dynasty

- Charles Martel – Expanded _______________________________ power and became more _______________________________ than the king
- His son __________________ the __________________ was anointed by the Pope as king by the grace of God
- This began what is known as the reign of the _______________________________ Dynasty = time of _______________________________ rulers
Charles the Great

- He was 6 feet 4 inches = __________________ than many in Europe
- AKA _________________________
- Becomes king of the __________________
- Quickly controlled the entire ____________________ of the Francs
- Spread ________________________ and reunited western Europe for the first time since the ____________________ Empire

Age of Charlemagne

- He regularly visited every part of his _________________________
- Limited the ________________________ of the _________________________
- Encouraged learning which revived ________________________ Culture
- The Pope crowned him ________________________ of the _________________________
- After he died his united kingdom _________________________
The Middle Ages – Feudalism

More Invasions after Charlemagne

- From 800 to 1000 the __________________________ warriors terrorized __________________________ and __________________________ 
- From the north, the __________________________ attacked
- __________________________ attacked with quick speed.
  - They beached their __________________________, __________________________, then shoved out to sea again
  - They were also __________________________ and __________________________ (Leif Ericson)
  - Impressive __________________________

Feudalism Rises

- A system of __________________________ and __________________________
- It was based on an __________________________ of __________________________ for other services

Feudal Pyramid

- Lords give knights/vassals __________________________ in exchange for the knights’ promise to __________________________ the lord and his land

Feudal Society

- Rigid (_____________________________) class structure

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Manors

- The manor is the lord’s ___________________
- The manor system is an ______________________ arrangement that is _______________________
- Lord provides _____________________, strips of farmland, and protection from ___________________
- In return, serfs tend the ____________________, cared for his animals, and ________________________ the estate/manor

Life on the Manor

- Rarely traveled more than ________ miles from the manor
- Generally ________________ families lived in the village on a manor
- Everything needed such as ________________, clothes, ____________, lumber and leather goods were produced on the _______________
- Only outside purchases were ________________, ________________ and unusual objects
BACKGROUND ESSAY: Manorialism

There was a need in the Middle Ages for a reliable source to supply food. The manor system—called manorialism—provided the economic basis for Middle Age society. On large agricultural estates, or manors, food and necessary materials were produced. This system allowed the few rich to control the nameless masses or peasants.

Manor life
A manor was a piece of land under the control of a lord. He was granted this land usually because of devoted service to a king or overlord in time or war. Depending on the size of his fief, or land, a lord might divide his holdings and put a vassal in charge of running each manor. A lord’s life centered around fighting to protect his lands but because he spent much of his time away from his manor, a vassal had the important job of running the lord’s manor.

A manor was usually self-supporting. It supplied all the economic needs for the people living there. Cattle were raised for the meat and milk. Sheep were raised for the wool. Each manor grew grains and vegetables for food. Other than the lord’s house, or castle, a manor also had a chapel plus rectory, a mill for grinding grains, pasture lands, forests, fields, housing for the vassals, and huts for the peasants.

Lives of serfs and peasants
The serfs and peasants did the largest part of the work on a manor. A serf belonged to the manor and was unable to leave without permission. He and his family were at the mercy of their lord. In payment for a serf’s service to his lord, he received a hut and strips of land to farm. The serf was always poor, and his life was extremely difficult. The only difference between a serf and a slave was that a slave didn’t have to pay taxes.

A peasant, on the other hand, was a free man who lived in the village. Free-men, however, often worked as hard, lived in conditions as squalid as those of a serf, and owed the same service to a lord, the only difference
being he could move elsewhere if he wished. Peasants worked as smiths, carpenters, millers, bakers, weavers, and shoemakers; they also farmed land for their food. A peasant paid heavy taxes and was required to give so many days of service every year on both the battlefield and the tilling field. A peasant often gave up his freedom and moved into a manor because his life was so difficult on his own.

Decline of manorialism
The growth of industry, the rise of commercial towns, and the return of a money economy led to the decline of manorialism. Industry's demands for larger volumes of products led many lords to convert their land to single crop or commodity farming. Towns based on commerce sprung up and recruited their citizens from the manors.

Gradually, the emancipation of the serfs took place throughout Western Europe. The use of money to pay for goods and services replaced bartering. Goods were produced for sale rather than for immediate use. Thus, for many reasons, primarily economic, the manorial system began to decline.
European Middle Ages Reading Questions

SECTION 1

1. What effects did the Germanic invasions have on Europe?

2. Why did the Pope support Clovis?

3. What role did Monasteries play in medieval Europe?

4. Why was Charles Martel considered a hero?

5. Why was Charlemagne crowned Emperor? By who? What role did he take as leader?

SECTION 2

1. What were the new threats to Europe between the 800s and 1000?

2. Under Feudalism how was European society divided?

3. Why did peasants seem to accept the lives they had?

SECTION 3

1. Why were nobles fighting each other? What did they use to fight?

2. What three masters did a knight fight fiercely for?
   1. _____________________
   2. _____________________
   3. _____________________
SECTION 4

1. What became the most important force in unifying European Society?

2. What was the social structure of the church?

3. What were the 2 harshest punishments handed down by the church for breaking canon law?
   1. __________________________________________________________________________
   2. __________________________________________________________________________

4. What did the Kingdom of Germany become known as?

5. What was the disagreement between Henry IV and Pope Gregory VII? How was it resolved?
Church Reform, Crusades, and the Black Death

The Age of Faith

Problems in the Church

- In the 11th century, Church reformers were most distressed about three main issues:
  - Many village priests ____________ and had families
  - ____________ – Practice of bishops selling positions in the Church
  - Using the practice of lay investiture, ____________ appointed church bishops
    ▪ Church reformers believed the church alone could appoint ____________

- Reform and Church Organization
  - ____________ enforced laws against simony and the marriage of priests
  - Church was restructured to resemble a ____________, with the pope at its head
  - Church collected ____________

New Religious Orders

- ____________ – Church disciples that traveled the land spreading the word of God
  - Francis of Assisi – Founded the Franciscan order of friars
    ▪ Treated all living things as spiritual ____________

Cathedrals – Cities of God

- ____________ – Large churches built in city areas
  - Viewed as the representation of the ____________
- A New Style of Church Architecture
  - ____________ (1100’s) – Architectural style characterized by tall ornate spires and large stained glass windows
    ▪ Design was meant to ____________ worshipers with the magnificence of God

The Crusades

- Age of Faith Inspires Wars of Conquest
  - In 1093, Pope Urban II issued a call for a “________________________” to recover the control of the Holy Land of __________________________
    ▪ Over the next ____________ years, a number of Crusades with this goal were launched

- Goals of the Crusades
  - The Crusades had economic, social, and political goals as well as religious motives
    ▪ Muslims controlled ____________ and threatened __________________________
      ▪ Pope wanted to reclaim Palestine and ____________ Christendom, which had split into Eastern and Western branches in 1054
      ▪ Way to get rid of quarrelsome __________________________. Younger sons, who didn’t get inheritance, looking for land and position in society.
      ▪ Merchants profited by making cash ____________ to finance the journey
        ▪ Hoped to win control of key __________________________ to Asia from Muslim traders
  - The First and Second Crusades
    - 1st- Pope Urban’s call for the Crusade received strong support
      ▪ Those who died on Crusade were assured of a place in ____________
    - 1st- Crusaders captured Jerusalem in ____________
      ▪ Land was carved up into ____________ federal Crusader states
Each state was ruled by a noble.

Third Crusade led by powerful rulers:
- One is the Lion-Hearted—king of England
- of France abandons Crusade after arguing with Richard
- of Germany during the journey

In Richard and Saladin make after many battles:
- Saladin keeps but allows Christian to enter city

Fourth Crusade: Crusaders loot Constantinople in 1204:
- Two other Crusades strike, but fail to weaken

The Children’s Crusade:
- thousands of children die or are in failed crusade
  - Most don’t even make it to

A Spanish Crusade:
- Most of Spain controlled by a Muslim people
- Christians fight - Long effort by the Spanish to drive the Muslims out of , 1100 to 1492 at which point they succeed
- Spain has - court to suppress ; expels non-

- People whose differed from those of the Church
  - Persons suspected of heresy might be questioned for or even
  - Suspects that confessed were at the stake

The Effects of the Crusades:

Expansion of Trade:
- Trade between Europe and expanded
  - Merchants expand trade, bring back many from Southwest

Crusades show power of Church in convincing thousands to fight

Decline of the Papacy:
- The failure of later Crusades weakened to power of the
- The Crusades weakened the feudal and increased the power of

Legacy of the Crusades:
- and displayed by Christians in the Holy Land left behind a legacy of bitterness and hatred
  - This legacy continues to the present

England and France Develop:

England Absorbs Waves of Invaders:
- In 1066, England is invaded for last time by
  - He defeats his rival for English crown, becomes
  - William keeps of land; hands out rest to

The Magna Carta:
- In 1215 English nobles force King to sign Magna Carta
  - Magna Carta— king’s power and guarantees basic
  - English people argue the rights are for - , not just
• Capetian Dynasty Rules France
  o New French dynasty founded by ____________________________—a duke from central France
  o The Capetians rule France from Paris from ____________________________

• France Becomes a Separate Kingdom
  o Early Capetians are ____________________________; gradually kings become ____________________________

• Philip II—a powerful Capetian, rules 1180–1223
  o Philip expands ____________________________ controlled by French king
  o He establishes bailiffs to collect taxes and run courts

• England and France
  o Hundred Years’ War—lasts from 1337–1453, between England and France
  o English king ____________________________ claims French ____________________________
  o War marks the end of ____________________________ society; change in style of warfare

• The Longbow Changes Warfare
  o In 1346, English army with ____________________________ beats much larger French army
  o The English win other victories with longbows in 1356 and 1415
  o Victory of longbows signals end of reliance on ____________________________

• Joan of Arc
  o Joan of Arc—French peasant girl who believes in ____________________________
  o She leads French army to victory at ____________________________; ____________________________-crowned king
  o In 1430 England’s allies, the ____________________________, capture Joan in battle
  o The Church condemns Joan as a ____________________________ and ____________________________
  o On May 30, 1431, she is ____________________________ at the ____________________________

Impact of the Hundred Years War
  o Hundred Years’ War ends in 1453
  o France and England experience major changes
    o rise in ____________________________ feelings; king becomes ____________________________
    o power and prestige of French ____________________________ increases
    o religious devotion and the code of ____________________________ crumbles
  o England begins period of turmoil, ____________________________

The Black Death

The Plague Arrives
  • Plague arrives in ____________________________ (Messina) from the Middle East (Kaffa) in October of 1347 (Italian Merchants)
  • European population decline _____ to _____ percent from 1347-1351; thus, 19 to 38 million die (of 75 million)

What were the symptoms of the plague?
  • Day 1
    o Painful swelling called buboes appeared in the victim’s armpits and groin. These were usually about the size of an egg, but could sometimes be as big as an apple.
  • Day 2
    o The victim vomited and developed a fever.
  • Day 3
    o Bleeding under the skin caused dark blotches all over the body.
  • Day 4
The disease attacked the nervous system. This caused the victim to suffer spasms. The victim was in terrible pain.

- Day 5
  - Sometimes the buboes burst and a foul-smelling black liquid oozed from the open boils. When this happened the victim usually lived. However, in most cases the victim suffered a painful death.

What caused the plague?
- The question that you are probably thinking is this;
- Q: Who or what caused the Black Death?
- A: The Oriental ____________________________ !

How was the plague transmitted?
- We now know that the most common form of the Black Death was the __________________________ PLAGUE!
  - This disease was spread by fleas, which lived on the ____________________________.

Cures
- Medieval people did not know about ______________ causing disease. They did not understand that plague was spread by rats and fleas. They thought that people’s bodies were ____________________________.
- If the swellings ______________ and the poison came out people sometimes _____________________________. It seemed sensible to draw out the poison.
- Medieval Cure Number 1
  - The swellings should be softened with _______ and cooked ___________________________. The onions should be mixed with yeast and butter. Then open the swellings with a ____________________________.
- Medieval Cure Number 2
  - Take a live __________________ and put its belly on the plague sore. The frog will swell up and burst.
    - Keep doing this with further frogs until they stop bursting. Some people say that a ____________________________ will do the job better.

Reactions to the Plague
- Life and Death:
  - People had no rational explanation for the plague and no way to combat it. Fear and bigotry followed the plague where ever it went setting father against son, wife against husband.
- There were many different reactions to the plague
  1. ____________________________
    - Believed the Plague was sent by the ____________________________
      - Would travel from town to town flogging themselves to gain God’s forgiveness.
  2. Anti-Semitism
    - Anti-Semitism Grew Throughout The Time of The Plague
      - Jews were accused of ____________________________ the water supply and bringing the plague
      - ____________________________ would get rid of the plague
        - Strasbourg, Germany
          - Worst example
        - ________ Jews were burned alive
  3. Eat drink and be merry for tomorrow we’ll...

Social and Cultural Contributions
- ____________________________ shortages created better wages
- Fewer people allowed for social ____________________________ (People able to climb the social ranks)
- An entire generation faced with ____________________________
- Helped break apart the ____________________________ system
Directions: Read pages 348-351 and fill in the chart below with ways that Medieval Society changed between the 11th and 14th century. Be sure to use the terms below where appropriate.

Please be sure to include the following terms:
1. Three-field system
2. Guild
3. Burghers
4. Vernacular
5. Dante Alighieri
6. Geoffrey Chaucer
7. Thomas Aquinas
8. Scholastics
Guilds
Toward the end of the Middle Ages, as towns began to re-emerge, merchants began joining together to form associations called *guilds*—sometimes spelled *gilds*. Guilds were groups of town workers and craftsmen who supported one another in their respective organization in many ways.

Initially the merchants of a town formed guilds to control trade by regulating the buying and selling of goods. However, eventually craftsmen followed suit, banding together according to their craft. A guild existed for every type of craft: bakers, weavers, armorers, candle makers, and goldsmiths to name only a few. Guilds had extremely high standards, not only for gaining membership into the guild but also for carrying out their craft's quality standards once persons had become members.

**Apprenticeship required**
Before becoming a member of a craft guild, a young man went through a three stage system of apprenticeship. Although the specifications of each stage varied from town to town, essentially the stages were the same. The first step began when a boy was approximately ten years of age and went to study a given craft with a master craftsman. The master fed, clothed, housed, and taught the young boy for about seven years. In exchange for room and board, the young boy became a domestic "servant" as he learned the trade, doing everything from opening the shop in the morning, to scrubbing the floor at night.

At the end of his seven years, if the boy's work satisfied the members of the guild, he was allowed to become a journeyman, at which point he left his master to "journey" about, usually working for other masters.
CHAPTER 11
ENRICHMENT

Magna Carta

For most English-speaking people in the world today—especially those in the United Kingdom and the United States—the Magna Carta is an important document. Although it was based on the feudal system of the time, it established ideas of rights and equality under law that would last for many centuries.

Instructions: Read the excerpts below from the Magna Carta, then answer the questions that follow. If necessary, use a separate sheet of paper.

John, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, Count of Anjou: to the archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, barons, justices, foresters, sheriffs, reeves, ministers, and all bailiffs and others, his faithful subjects, Greeting....

[1] We have, in the first place, granted to God, and by this Our present Charter confirmed, for Us and Our heirs forever, that the English Church shall be free and enjoy her rights in their integrity and her liberties untouched.... We have also granted to all the free men of Our kingdom, for Us and Our heirs forever, all the liberties written below, to have and to hold to them and their heirs of Us and Our heirs.

[28] No constable or other of Our bailiffs shall take grain or other chattels of any man without immediate payment, unless the seller voluntarily consents to postponement of payment.

[30] No sheriff or other of Our bailiffs, or any other man, shall take the horses or carts of any free man for carriage without the owner's consent.

[31] Neither We nor Our bailiffs will take another man's wood for Our castles or for any other purpose without the owner's consent.

[35] There shall be one measure of wine throughout Our kingdom, and one of ale, and one measure of [corn] grain, to wit, the London quarter [about 8 bushels], and one breadth of dyed cloth, russets [coarse homespun cloth], and halbergets [cloth worn under armor], to wit, two ells [about 2 yards] within the selvages. As with measures so shall it also be with weights.

[39] No free man shall be taken, imprisoned, [dispossessed], outlawed, banished,....destroyed, nor will We proceed against or prosecute him, except by the lawful judgment of his peers and by the law of the land.

[40] To no one will We sell, to none will We deny or delay, right or justice.

[63] ...Witness the above named and many others. Given by Our hand in the meadow which is called Runnymede, between Windsor and Staines, on the fifteenth day of June, in the seventeenth year of our reign.


1. How did Sections 28, 30, and 31 put limits on the power of the English monarch?

2. What does Section 35 show about the importance of trade in the English economy?

Critical Thinking

3. Evaluating Ideas Sections 39 and 40 are today considered the most significant parts of the Magna Carta. Explain in your own words what they promise and why they are considered so important.
GUIDED READING The Hundred Years’ War and the Plague

A. Perceiving Cause and Effect As you read this section, take notes to answer the questions about three events that led to the end of medieval society.

Factor 1: The Great Schism

1. When and how did the Great Schism begin?  
2. When and how was the Great Schism resolved?  
3. How did the Great Schism affect medieval life?

Factor 2: The Bubonic Plague

4. Where did the plague begin and how did it spread?  
5. What were some economic effects of the plague?  
6. How did the plague affect the Church?

Factor 3: The Hundred Years’ War

7. What was the primary reason for the war?  
8. What was the outcome of the war?  
9. How did the war affect medieval society?

B. Drawing Conclusions On the back of this paper, explain how each of the following people challenged authority in the Middle Ages.

John Wycliff  John Huss  Joan of Arc
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