

Content Area & Materials	Learning Objectives	Tasks	Check-in Opportunities	Submission of Work for Grades
<p>History Textbook: WORLD HISTORY MEDIEVAL & EARLY MODERN TIMES</p> <p>CHAPTER 11 Feudalism and the Middle Ages</p> <p>1.4 Feudal Society p. 300-301</p>	<p>OBJECTIVE Describe feudalism and how it developed.</p> <p>HSS CONTENT STANDARDS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.6.3 Understand the development of feudalism, its role in the medieval European economy, the way in which it was influenced by physical geography (the role of the manor and the growth of towns), and how feudal relationships provided the foundation of political order. 	<p>Read assigned History textbook sections. Hard copy of textbook or online version.</p> <p>Our Human Story Students select one of the classes of feudal people they are still curious about after reading this lesson. Write a short description of the everyday lives of these people using information from the chapter and additional source material.</p> <p>REVIEW & ASSESS p. 301</p>	<p>ZOOM Daily Monday thru Friday, 1 PM to 3 PM. Email: Mmontesinos@tusd.net Call/Text: 209-645-1966</p>	<p>Work is due Friday, 5/1/2020 at 3:00 PM.</p> <p>Students complete Review and Assess Questions from the History Textbook:</p> <p>WORLD HISTORY MEDIEVAL & EARLY MODERN TIMES</p> <p>Students may complete scan, take a photo of work and email to Mmontesinos@tusd.net</p> <p>Submit remaining work either via email, your Online Portal or your Office 365 account.</p> <p>Students without the ability to scan or send photos may deliver completed work to school on the designated turn in days (see district provided calendar).</p>

<p>1.5 Medieval Knights p.302-303</p>	<p>OBJECTIVE Identify the equipment medieval knights wore and carried into battle.</p> <p>HSS CONTENT STANDARDS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7.6 Students analyze the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures of the civilizations of Medieval Europe. 			
<p>1.6 The Manor System p. 304-305</p>	<p>OBJECTIVE Describe what life was like on a medieval manor.</p> <p>HSS CONTENT STANDARDS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7.6.3 Understand the development of feudalism, its role in the medieval European economy, the way in which it was influenced by physical geography (the role of the manor and the growth of towns), and how feudal relationships provided the foundation of political order. 	<p>REVIEW & ASSESS p. 305</p> <p>Online Poster or Printed Poster Students reread the paragraph about the manor house or castle. Research manor houses and castles to become experts. Reproduce representations of various castles, using photographs or sketches, and put together a poster. Label the parts and include interesting facts about castles.</p>		

<p>Scheduled, if possible, Shared Experience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virtual Fieldtrip • Discussion 					
<p>Scaffolds & Supports</p>	<p>Students may use Workbook: Knowledge, Concepts, and Skills for all sections.</p>				
<p>Teacher Office Hours <i>2 hours daily (all classes):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact • Platform 	<p>Monday 1 PM to 3 PM ZOOM, Email: Mmontesinos@tusd.net, Call/Text 209-645-1966</p>	<p>Tuesday 1 PM to 3 PM ZOOM, Email: Mmontesinos@tusd.net, Call/Text 209-645-1966</p>	<p>Wednesday 1 PM to 3 PM ZOOM, Email: Mmontesinos@tusd.net, Call/Text 209-645-1966</p>	<p>Thursday 1 PM to 3 PM ZOOM, Email: Mmontesinos@tusd.net, Call/Text 209-645-1966</p>	<p>Friday 1 PM to 3 PM ZOOM, Email: Mmontesinos@tusd.net, Call/Text 209-645-1966</p>

FEUDAL SOCIETY

In feudal society, everyone knew his or her place. Feudalism created an economy based on the possession of land. The upper three classes held all the power, and peasants and serfs had few rights.

King

Most kings inherited their position, but none could rule without the support of the noblemen.

Church Officials and Noblemen
Church officials and high-ranking nobles often exercised more power than the king.

Knights

Knights guarded their lord's castle and fought for him according to a strict code of conduct.

Peasants and Serfs

Peasants and serfs both worked the land, but serfs needed their lord's permission to travel, marry, or own property.

1.4

Feudal Society



The united Europe that Charlemagne had fought so hard to establish didn't last very long. About 30 years after his death in 814, his empire was divided into three kingdoms. Frankish rule grew weak, and Western Europe fell back into disorder. Once again, the Germanic kingdoms competed for power.

MAIN IDEA

In the Middle Ages, feudalism grew out of the need to provide security and defense.

A NEW SYSTEM

Kings in Western Europe and England could not defend their vast kingdoms on their own. To help them hold on to their land and protect their subjects, a political and social system called **feudalism** developed by the 800s. In this system, kings gave pieces of their land to noblemen known as **lords**. A lord, in turn, granted parts of this land, called fiefs (feefs), to lesser noblemen

called **vassals**. The vassals paid taxes on the land and pledged their military service to the lord. This meant that a vassal had to organize his own army of fighting men. Many vassals were themselves soldiers in the army and served as **knights**, who were warriors on horseback. The lord protected his vassals in exchange for their service.

Vassals were supposed to be loyal to the king, but many vassals switched their allegiance to their lord. This was the man who guarded their families, after all. As a result, lords were supreme rulers in their own territory.

A NEW SOCIAL ORDER

The new system created a social order that was as tightly structured as a pyramid. At the very top sat the king. Next came the church officials and noblemen, who included lords and some vassals. Lords lived in fortified castles that were guarded by knights, the third class in feudal society.

Relatively few people belonged to the upper three classes. The great majority of people in the Middle Ages found themselves at the bottom of the social heap. This class included peasants and serfs. Although some peasants worked as artisans and merchants, most were farmers and laborers. **Serfs**, however, were tied to the land and gave their lord most of whatever they produced. In return, their lord gave them shelter and protection. Serfs weren't quite slaves. They were allowed to buy their freedom. Yet with no skills or education to help them earn money, they were basically powerless to change their condition.

REVIEW & ASSESS

- 1. READING CHECK** What role did vassals play in the feudal system?
- 2. INTERPRET VISUALS** How does the illustration show that peasants and serfs made up the largest class in society and had little power?
- 3. MAKE INFERENCES** How did the relationship between a lord and his vassals affect that between vassals and the king?

1.5

HISTORY THROUGH OBJECTS

MEDIEVAL KNIGHTS

Knights galloped into battle, striking terror into the hearts of enemy foot soldiers. But a knight not only learned how to ride and fight. He also learned to live by a code of **chivalry**. This code of conduct demanded that a knight be brave and courteous and never shrink from a challenge. Around the 1400s, warfare began to change. But before that, here's what the best-dressed knight wore and carried into battle. What might have been a drawback of wearing this armor?

Helmet

Helmets had air holes and eye slits that provided a very narrow field of vision.

Pauldron

This shoulder armor helped protect the knight's head from sword strikes.

Breastplate

This chest armor was often flared at the bottom for greater flexibility.

Halberd

This weapon consisted of an ax with a spike and hook mounted on a long wooden pole.

Shield

Shields were used as weapons as well as for defense. The decoration on a shield identified the knight.

Gauntlet

This metal glove protected the knight's hand and was flexible enough to allow him to grip his weapons.

Longsword

This deadly double-edged sword could be held in one hand or wielded in two during combat.

Horse Armor

A knight's warhorse wore armor, too, and was trained for battle.

Sabatons

These metal shoes protected the knight's feet and were the first pieces of armor he put on.



1.6

The Manor System



You're cold, tired, hungry, and dirty before you even start work. And no wonder. You get up before dawn to work the land, haul rocks, or do whatever your lord tells you to do. About 16 hours later, you retire to the comforts of your one-room home and huddle with your family around a smoky fire pit. Finally, you call it a night and fall asleep on the floor. At least you've got a sack for a blanket.

MAIN IDEA

Life on the manor was hard for most people but provided nearly everything they needed, including security.

A SELF-CONTAINED WORLD

The rough accommodations of peasants and serfs were part of everyday life in Europe's feudal society. The homes were part of the manor system, which tied the lowest class of people to the land and their lord. The **manor** was the system's basic unit, a walled-in, self-contained world located on land belonging to a lord.

A typical manor included a manor house, a church, a village, and lands with meadows, forests, pastures, and farms. The village

provided such necessary businesses as a mill, bakery, and forge where metal was worked into tools. The manor's farmland was divided into strips: one for the lord, one for the church, and the rest for the peasants and serfs. These laborers farmed the lord's lands as well as their own. They paid the lord rent for their land and fees for almost everything they used on the manor, including the woods and meadows.

LIFE ON THE MANOR

Life for peasants and serfs on the manor was hard. Their average lifespan was 30 years, and that was if they survived infancy. One out of six children did not. Those who grew into adulthood spent their lives performing hard physical labor and got by on a diet of bread, cheese, and vegetables. Peasants and serfs did get time off, though, on Sundays and religious holidays. With the lord's permission, they could even attend nearby fairs and markets.

While workers lived in one-room huts with dirt floors, the lord and his family lived much more comfortably in the manor house. The rooms in this fortified stone house had tiled floors, tapestries on the walls, and fine furnishings. After managing his lands, judging court cases, or hunting wild game, the lord would feast on meat, fish, bread, cheese, and fruit in his large dining room.

Peasants and serfs were sometimes admitted to the manor house on holidays or when the estate was under attack, but the church was the center of life on the manor. Church officials conducted religious services and also cared for the sick and needy. Some educated priests even instructed children in the Bible. The church required peasants and serfs to work its land for free and give one-tenth of their produce to the church, but workers did this willingly. They believed that doing these things was the key to escaping eternal punishment and attaining a better life after death.

MANOR IN THE MIDDLE AGES

This illustration shows a simplified view of a feudal manor in the 800s. Meadows, forests, pastures, and farmland lay outside the manor's walls.

A castle often served as the manor house.

Peasants, serfs, and the lord and his family regularly attended church.

Windows in the huts were so small that little natural light could enter the dwellings.

Guards were positioned along the wall to protect the manor from rival lords and invaders.

REVIEW & ASSESS

- 1. READING CHECK** What was the role of the manor in feudal society?
- 2. INTERPRET VISUALS** Based on the illustration, what measures were taken to protect those who lived on the manor?
- 3. MAKE INFERENCES** Why might peasants and serfs have been willing to do almost anything to attain "a better life after death"?