

DEFINE:

Feudalism: *political, economic, and social system in which land was exchanged for services*

Fief: *land that a lord gave to a vassal*

Serfs: *poor, hardworking peasants, had no rights, were bound to land*

Manor: *the land and everything on it (the castle, small village, farmland worked by peasants)*

Knights: *elite warriors who got land in exchange for protection*

Chivalry: *code of conduct for knights*

Heresy: *crime against the church – denial of church teachings*

Inquisition: *church court that punished heretics (torture/burning at stake)*

Vernacular: *everyday speech of peasants (French, English, NOT Latin)*

Gothic: *church architecture – tall spires, stained glass windows*

Crusades: *wars fought between Christians and Muslims over the Holy Land*

Saladin: *Muslim leader during the Crusades*

Joan of Arc: *led the French to victory in the Hundred Years War*

Black Death: *bubonic plague*

QUESTIONS:

1. What was the first group of people to form a major empire in Europe AFTER Rome?
Franks
What country did their empire turn into? **France**
2. Who was the Frankish leader that was crowned “Emperor of the Romans”? **Charlemagne**
Why was he given that title? **He was blessed by the pope and he reminded people of a Roman Caesar.**
3. What was the purpose of the feudal system? (why did it develop?) **kings needed protection from invaders because there was no government or military**
4. Explain how the feudal system worked. **Kings gave land to nobles/knights who were called vassals. Knights protected the land and got peasants/serfs**

to work on it. Peasants/serfs got jobs and a place to stay but paid taxes and grew food for the whole kingdom.

5. What was the role of the Catholic Church during the Middle Ages? **Most powerful group, had political power, too. More powerful than kings.**
How is the Catholic Church different today? **Not that much power, no role in politics, no court system like Inquisition, people have a choice – they don't have to be Catholic.**

6. Who was forced to sign the Magna Carta and why was it important? **King John of England, it was important because it gave the people rights and said the king must obey the law.**

7. What happened to Charlemagne's empire after he died? (It split into what 2 parts?) **It was split in 2 – the west became France, the east became the Holy Roman Empire.**
What major countries today made up the Holy Roman Empire? **Germany and Italy**

8. Where is the Holy Land and why was it so important? **Jerusalem. Muslims, Christians, and Jews consider it holy because all 3 religions started there.**

9. List the major results of the Crusades. **Christians lost but gained military knowledge. Trade increased which led to cultural diffusion. Kings' power increased, church power decreased. Feudalism weakened because knights died.**

10. Why would the Crusades be called successful failures? **The Christians never got the Holy Land back but lots of good changes happened in Europe. SEE #9**

11. After the Crusades, what did growth in trade do to the size of towns and cities? **Cities got bigger and more popular, people moved off manors, banking developed, middle class developed.**

12. Who fought in the Hundred Years War? **England and France**
Who won? **France (remember Joan of Arc)**

13. What was the Black Death? ***Bubonic plague***

Where did it come from (continent)? ***Asia***

How did it spread to Europe? ***Fleas on rats, came on trade ships***

How many people did it kill? ***25-30 million, 1/3 of population***