

Name_____ Block_____

Answer KEY Study Guide A day Quiz January 17th B-day Quiz January 18th

The Role of the Church and Life in Medieval Towns in Europe

1. The need for protection and salvation led to.....

Led to the rise of feudalism (protection) and the spread of Christianity (salvation)

2. Describe the Feudal Pyramid that existed in the church and who they were in charge of.

Example: priests/parishes

- Pope-controls all Roman Catholic Churches
- Cardinals- Reports and serves the pope
- Archbishop – group of dioceses
- Bishops – dioceses – group of parish
- Priests/parishes

3. Describe the **impact** of the Roman Catholic Church during the Middle Ages? (ex. Church leaders helped govern western Europe)

The church was there throughout their lives and people wanted to gain salvation. The church was the one who kept the kings records. Daily life revolved around the church.(Ex. Excommunicated King Henry IV)

4. How did the Church demonstrate their power? (ex. Prohibiting kings from appointing priests)

They made laws and set up courts to uphold them (IE – collected taxes; largest land holder)

5. Why were people willing to sacrifice rights and opportunities?

For protection and salvation

6. Who was Thomas Aquinas and what did he attempt to do? (Section 3.6)

Italian Scholar of philosophy and theology - he bridged the gap between faith and reason

7. Why were the Crusades started? Why were Crusaders willing to die? What were their rewards? (section 3.4)

- They would be guaranteed **salvation**.
- Other rewards – money; adventure
- They were started because Christians wanted to reclaim Jerusalem

8. What was a pilgrimage and what was the purpose?

Visit a holy site
Strengthen their religious belief and connection to God

Short answer for the quiz

9. How did the church display its power during the Middle Ages? Provide at least two specific examples remember to explain how this demonstrated their power.

Daily life revolved around the church for Christians. The church was there throughout their daily lives from birth to death. The sacraments confirmed the church impact on people. Christians wanted to gain salvation and their connection to the church was the only way to receive salvation.

The church further demonstrated their power by making their own laws and setting up courts to uphold them. They also had economic power by collecting taxes and controlling the largest amount of land in Europe. The church was the one who kept the kings records so knew exactly what the kings had financially. Also when Pope Gregory excommunicated King Henry IV it showed that the churches power rivaled kings and queens.

Chapter 4: Life in Medieval Towns

1. How was life in towns different from life on manors?

The towns were governed by the mayor and town council. Towns provided opportunities for people to improve their lifestyles. In towns people exchanged goods and services for money. Towns were crowded and at night could be dangerous.

Lords governed manors. Class structure on manors were fixed and offered little mobility.

2. What had to happen for towns to develop during the Middle Ages and what problems did towns face?

In order for towns to develop the society needed a food surplus which occurred from improved farming.

Towns led to revival of trade and provided job opportunities and development of a strong economy.

Towns were very crowded, could be unsafe at night and had unsanitary conditions which led to the spread of disease.

3. How did merchants gain political power?

As merchants became wealthy they joined town councils and were elected mayors. The town councils, collected taxes, made laws, and governed cities.

4. How did peasants improve their standard of living?

Leaving manors, moving into cities, for better job opportunities

5. What benefits did guilds provide to BOTH their customers and their members?

Customers benefitted from good quality merchandise

Guilds made sure members made quality goods, members families were taken care of when members were sick or injured.

6. What replaced Trial by Ordeal or Combat? Why?

(Ordeal – dangerous test; Combat – fight to prove themselves)

Replaced **by court inquiries** where judges used evidence to prove innocence

7. The development of towns and rise of commerce began to.....

Shift power away from a feudal society which limited mobility and opportunity for growth.

1. Daily life in medieval towns can be divided into three categories: economic, political, and social.

A. Economic:

Since Christians were forbidden by the church from being bankers Jews were able to become bankers. This was important since money needed to be loaned and foreign currency exchanged. Jews were often discriminated against and faced hostility

- What was produced?

At the beginning Middle Ages trade was mostly luxury goods (silk, glass) in the High Middle Ages local merchants sold a variety of everyday products. Shoes and clothing.

- How were goods distributed?

Sold from Merchants and crafts people:

- markets
- Shops in towns
- Merchant fairs

B. Political:

- Who held power in towns?

Wealthy merchants and town councils and mayors held power due to charters.

Charters- a written grant of rights and privileges, by a ruler or a government to a community, class of people or organization

- How did towns become independent?

Town became independent by either purchasing a Royal Charter or revolts to get power away from Lord.

Charters- a written grant of rights and privileges, by a ruler or a government to a community, class of people or organization

c. Social:

Your class determined your standard of living.

- What were common homes like?

In poorer neighborhoods several families might live in a single house with only one room where they cooked ate and slept. They were often cold, dirty, crowded, and fireplaces were the only source of light.

In contrast wealthy homes would have three levels, the first floor contained their business ,the second level were the family living quarters, and the third level were for the servants or apprentices.

- What were health conditions?

Limited medical knowledge

Poor sanitary conditions which lead to disease

- What did people do for fun?

Adults: Attended Mystery and Miracle plays that were put on by guild members' .Played chess, checkers, cards and backgammon.

Children: wooden swords; lawn bowling; rolling hoops

Short answers for the quiz

8. Describe the political and economic reasons for the success of towns? Explain how those factors contributed to the success of towns.

Charter- a written grant of rights and privileges, by a ruler or a government to a community, class of people or organization

Economic

- towns were located near rivers which made trade easier
- merchants became wealthy by selling a variety of goods from the East and specialized goods
- Goods and services are paid for with MONEY
- by selling more goods more people came to the cities
- markets increased due to demand; not only luxury items but food and local goods were bought and sold.
- Merchant fairs- offered goods from many countries
- Guilds set fair prices and sold quality goods
- **Political-**
- Independence increased the power of merchants. Towns purchased charters and established town councils so they were able to have input into the decisions made in towns.
- Charters granted towns the rights to govern themselves, make laws and raise taxes
- Charters allowed town councils and mayors to govern themselves, make laws, and raise taxes. This caused power to shift from feudal lords to the rising merchant class.

Be prepared to define or explain the significance of the following terms:

Age of Faith-The Middle Ages in Western Europe

Constantine-decreed Rome would stop persecuting Christians

Charlemagne-unified all Christians and was crowned Holy Roman Emperor and created a center of learning at Aachen

Social class- a division of a society based on social and economic status.

Hierarchy-a system of organization with lower and higher positions

Religion-spiritual beliefs, values, and practices

Excommunicate-to formally deprive a person of membership in a church.