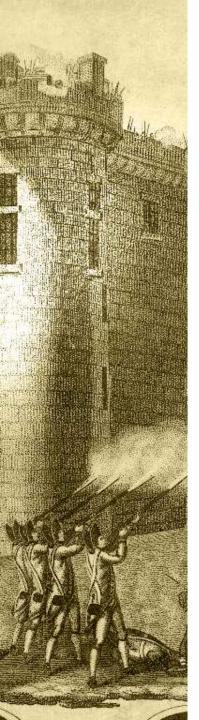


Review

Let's review some of the facts we have learned about the Middle Ages!

- The Middle Ages started around the time an important empire fell apart. What empire was that?
- Who was more powerful in the feudal system, a lord or a serf?
- Why were there castles and knights during the Middle Ages?
- Why was the growth of towns such an important development during the Middle Ages?
- What was the pope the head of, that was very powerful in Europe during the Middle Ages?
- What important changes did King Henry II make to the legal system during his reign?
- Why was Magna Carta so important?



Activity Page 14.1

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

encounter, n. an unexpected and difficult meeting (encounters)

truce, n. an agreement to stop fighting (truces)

negotiation, **n**. a conversation between people trying to reach an agreement (negotiations)

mighty, adj. having great size or strength

indeed, adv. without any question

pestilence, n. a deadly disease

perish, v. to die or be destroyed (perished)

multitude, n. a large number of things or people

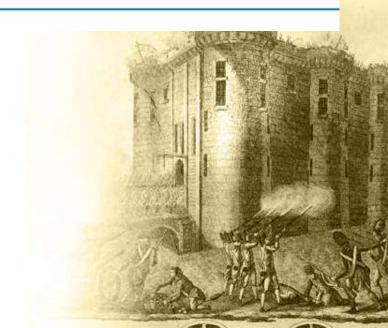
unravel, v. to come undone or fall apart

The BIG Question for today...

THE BIG QUESTION

How are our lives today affected by things people created or invented during the Middle Ages?

You will be reading chapter 9 with a partner and recording some notes about the information.



Discuss and Review

Let's take some time to discuss the notes that you recorded on the worksheet!

I want to talk a little more about primary sources...



The text in the scroll is a primary source document. A primary source is one that was created during the time period being studied. Often, a primary source is something written or created by someone who had firsthand, or personal, experience with the event or time period being described. Primary source documents such as these are used by historians to determine what happened in the past.

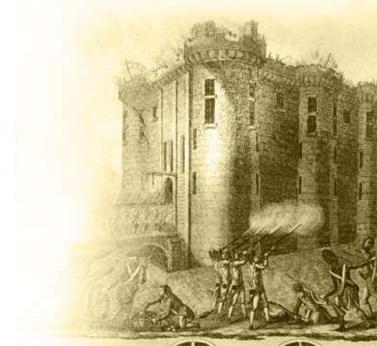
What does the word perished mean in this context?

• Did the author of this primary source document, Henry Knighton, believe the number of people who died from the plague was small or large? How do you know?

Activity Page 14.2

Middle Accepton Devolution	Continues of Court or Development
Middle Ages Event or Development	One Impact of Event or Development
feudal system	
knights and castles	
growth of towns and the middle class	
Battle of Hastings	
Magna Carta	
weapons	
inventions	

Take a look at the chart on Activity Page 14.2. I am going to give each of you 2 topics that I want you to write about. In the second column, write why this item/idea/event was a significant part of the Middle Ages.



Arch Words

Word	Meaning
archbishop	main or most powerful of the bishops
monarchy	one person ruler
archduke	most important duke
archrival	main opponent
anarchy	situation not ruled by laws or rules
hierarchy	system of putting people in classes with more or less power
matriarch	main or most important woman in a family
patriarch	main or most important man in a family

Let's decide which word makes most sense.

 Archrival or anarchy? Every seat in the football stadium was filled because fans of each team wanted their team to win so badly.

 Matriarch or patriarch? The princess became queen of all the land.

 Matriarch or monarchy? The king had to act quickly to decide whether or not to send his country to war. Let's go to Activity Page 14.4.

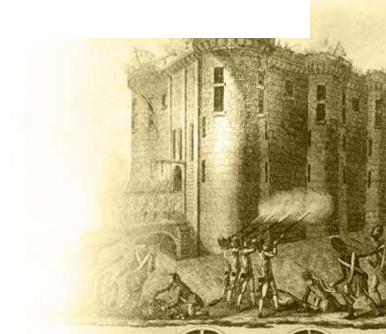
Write the correct word to complete the sentence and write it on the line.

- She worked day in and day out on the project because she wanted to get a better grade than her ______.

 (archrival, matriarch)
- During the Middle Ages, the most powerful leader in the Church was the
 _____ of Canterbury.

(archbishop, bishop)

Now you complete 3,4,5,6, and 7.



SUBJECTS AND PREDICATES POSTER

Sentences have subjects and predicates.

Subject: tells who or what the sentence is about

Nouns: words that name people, places, or things

Common noun: general person/ place/thing (not capitalized) Proper noun: specific person/ place/thing (capitalized)

Adjectives: words that describe nouns

Predicate: tells what the subject is doing, did, or will do

Werbs: words that show action or a state of being

Action verb: shows action

Linking verb: connects the subject to word(s) in the predicate that describe the subject (does not show action)

Adverbs: words that describe verbs

1. I want to separate the subject from the predicate in the following sentences:

adj.

 King John taxed nobles and wealthy merchants heavily.

adv.

adv.

adj.

 The plague spread quickly through dirty towns and cities.

 Next, I want to underline the verbs and nouns.

1. Last, I want to identify the adjectives and adverbs.



Let's go to Activity Page 14.3.

Draw a vertical line separating the subject and predicate. Underline the nouns. Draw a wiggly line under the verbs. Identify the adjectives and adverbs by writing abbreviations above them (adj. or adv.). Draw an arrow from the adjectives to the nouns they describe in one color, and from adverbs to the verbs they describe in another color.

- The English used their skillful archers in battle.
- 2. Crusaders carried a flag with a red cross proudly.
- 3. They left the beautiful hills of their homeland.
- Crusaders experienced hot and cold climates.

Now you complete the rest!

***You will need:

pencilhighlighter2 colored pencils

