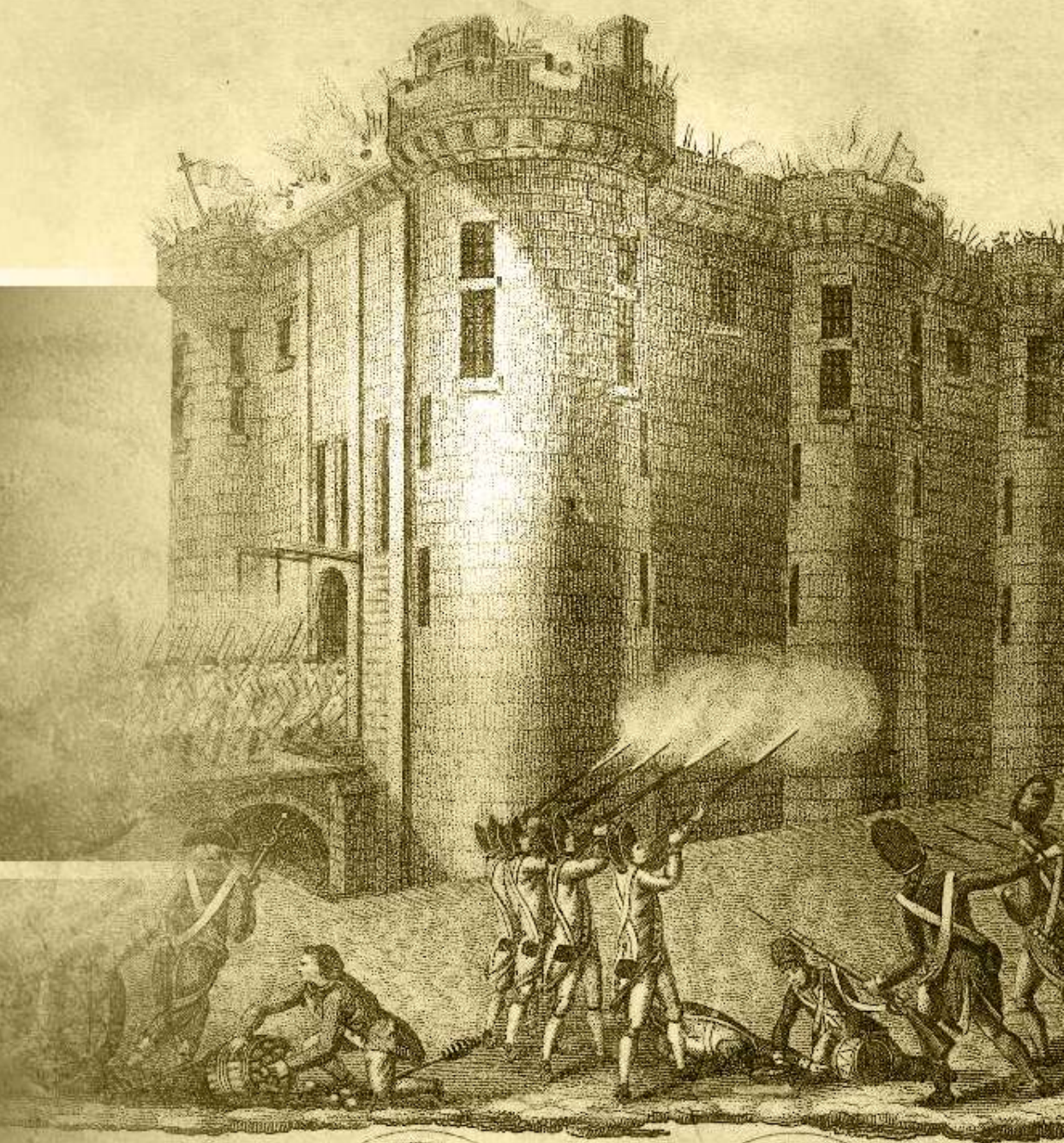


Unit 2, Lesson 2

Empires in the Middle Ages

Part 1



Whole Group Reading: Chapter 2

In chapter 1, we listened to an overview of an important time in history called the Middle Ages. Today, we will read Chapter 2, “To the Manor Born.” Let’s look at the vocab first!

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

lord, n. a man in the upper class who ruled over a large area of land

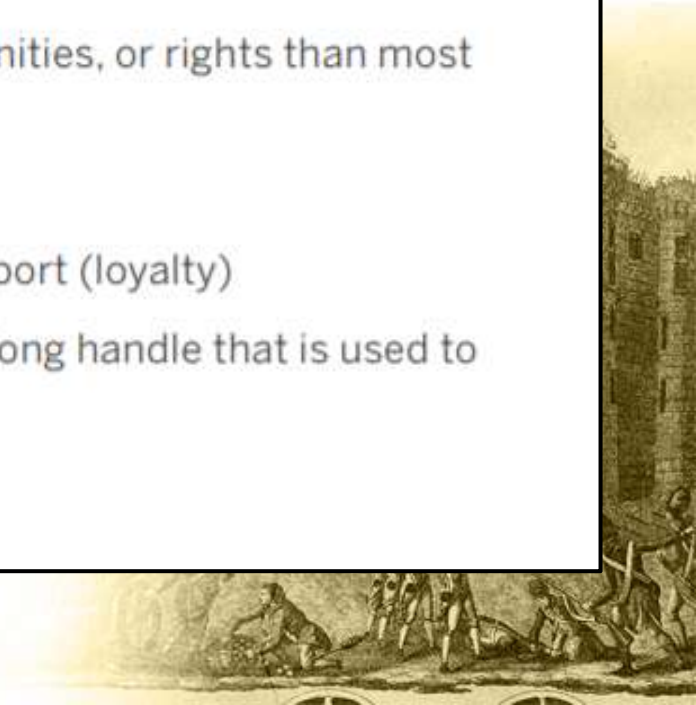
lady, n. a female member of the nobility

privileged, adj. having more advantages, opportunities, or rights than most people

rival, adj. competing

loyal, adj. showing complete faithfulness and support (loyalty)

scythe, n. a farming tool with a curved blade and long handle that is used to cut crops such as wheat, oats, rye, and barley

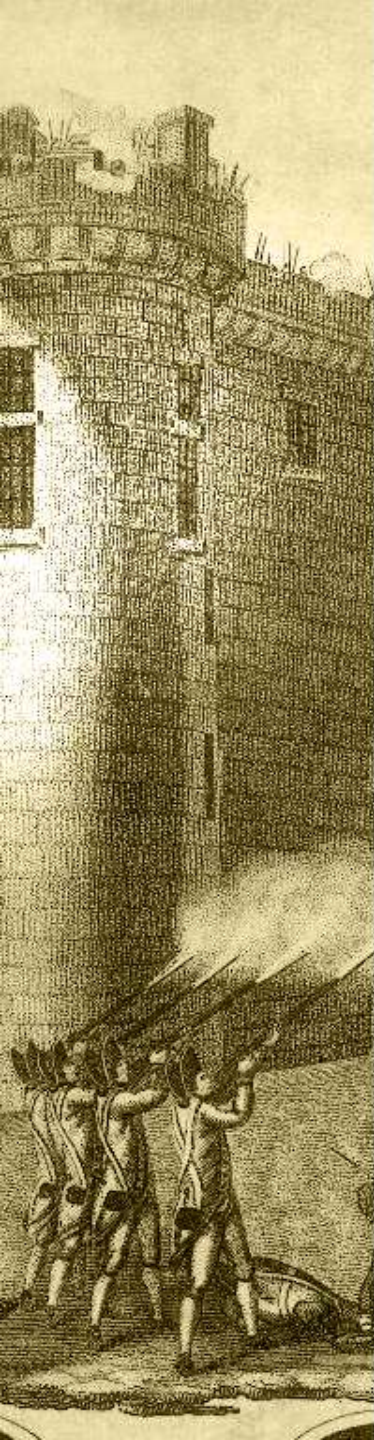


- The BIG Question for today...

THE BIG QUESTION

How were the lives of serfs and lords different from one another?





Page 10 & 11 Discussion

1. What were some of the things privileged boys and girls learned to do?
2. What does the author tell us were the primary responsibilities of serfs?

Now, read page 11 silently.

1. What is another name for a castle?
2. How does this, along with the information you read on page 10, help explain the meaning of the title of this chapter?
3. Based on what you just read, who do you think had more power and freedom in the Middle Ages—serfs or lords?

Page 12 and 13

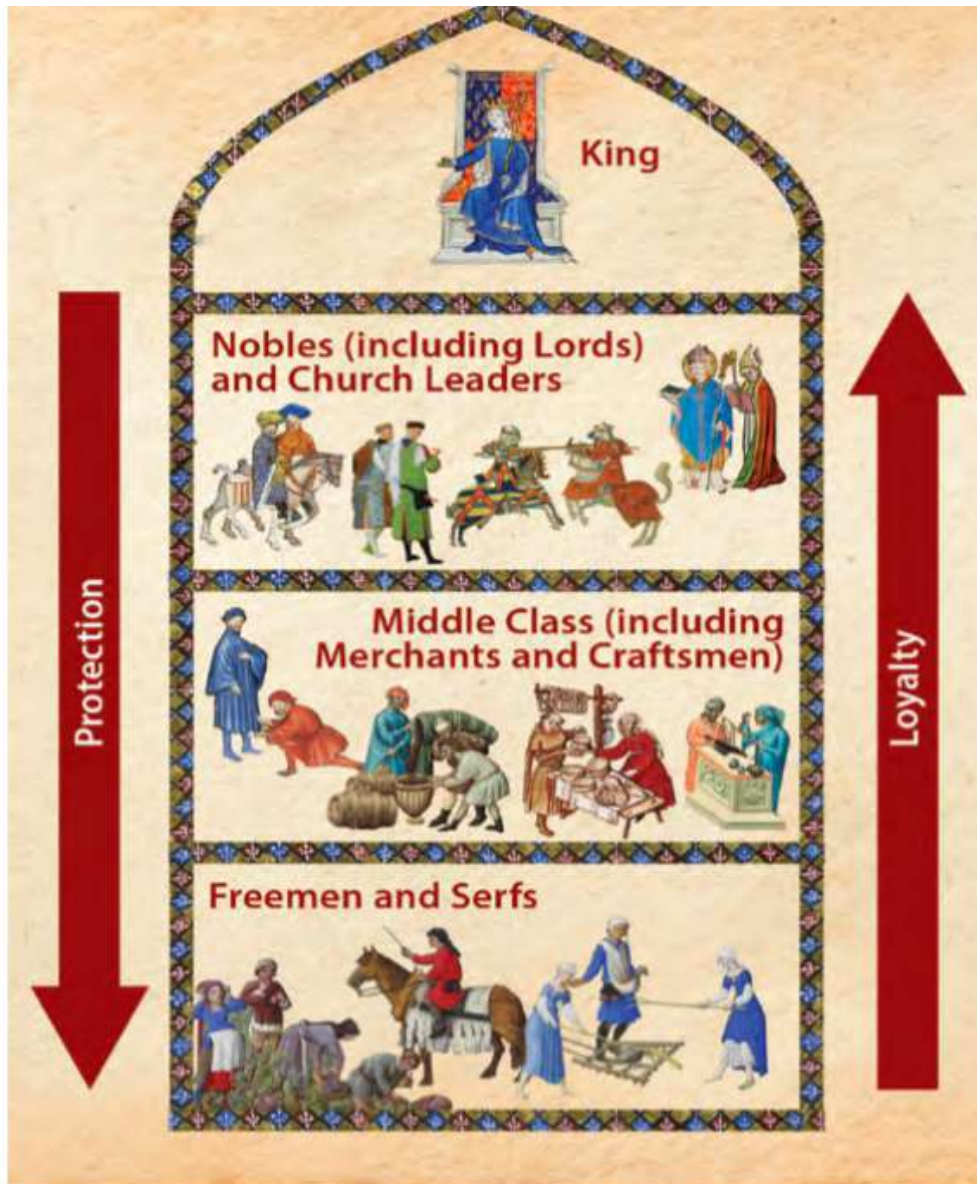
Let's silently read page 12 to the end of the sentence on the top of page 13.

1. How did a lord become even richer or wealthier through his serfs?

Now, read page 13 silently.

1. Why was medieval society organized for war?





Use the diagram on Activity Page 2.2 (which you also saw in ch. 1) to help you answer the following questions:

- What did the lords offer serfs in exchange for their loyalty?
- If the lord needed to put together an army for the king, who was required to fight?
- Why do you think the lord did not make serfs fight?

- Let's reflect on the image spanning pages 12 and 13. Based on what you read, what do you think is shown in this image?
- Describe some of the things you see.



Read pages 14 and 15 silently.

- How did the serfs' jobs change during different seasons of the year?

Spring- fields were plowed and planted. Animals delivered their young.

Summer- crops protected and tended.

Fall- crops harvested and grain stored.

Winter- fences and barns repaired.



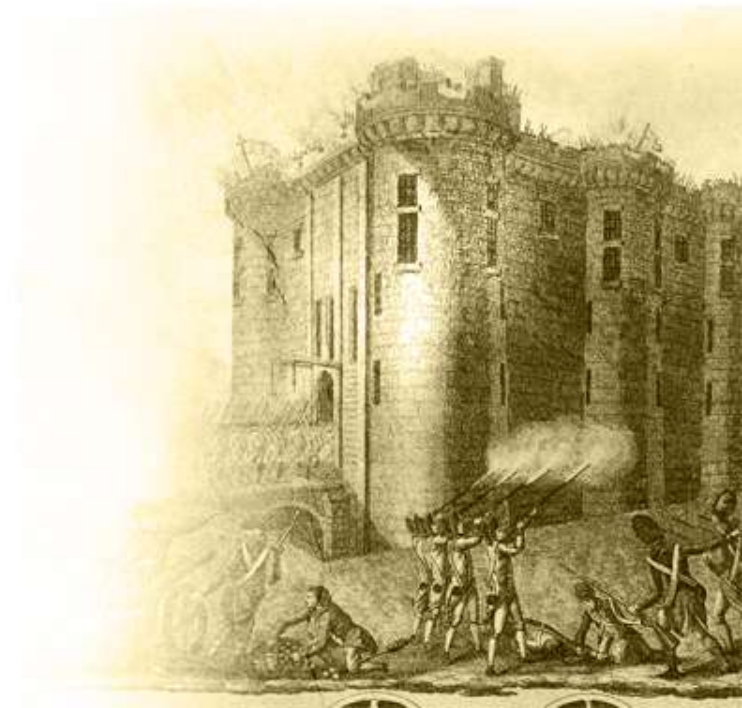
Letter Quest

Stained-glass windows adorned medieval churches. Most people in the Middle Ages could not read and write. Stained-glass windows depicted stories from the Bible and helped to communicate Christian beliefs.

Look closely at this stained-glass window; a letter of the alphabet has been hidden for you to find. When you find it, record this letter on Activity Page 2.3. After you find all the letters in the Letter Quest activities, you will rearrange them to spell a word related to the Middle Ages.



- Let's talk about this fun Letter Quest!



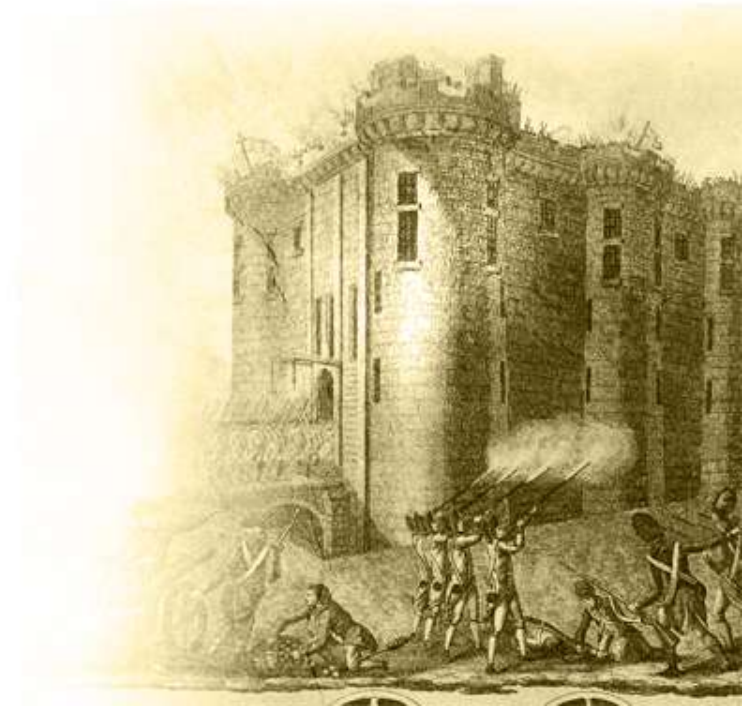
Discuss the Chapter/Wrap Up (10 min.)

1. Serfs and the lord each did something for the other. What did each promise the other?
1. Imagine you are traveling through the medieval countryside and you see a boy about your age. Based on today's reading, what evidence would you use to decide whether the child is a serf or a noble?
1. Describe what you would see on a lord's estate during the Middle Ages.
1. Why do you think the feudal system, or the arrangement between lords and serfs, existed?



Homework:

Take home Activity Page 2.7, “If You Were a Boy Serf,” to read and complete for homework.



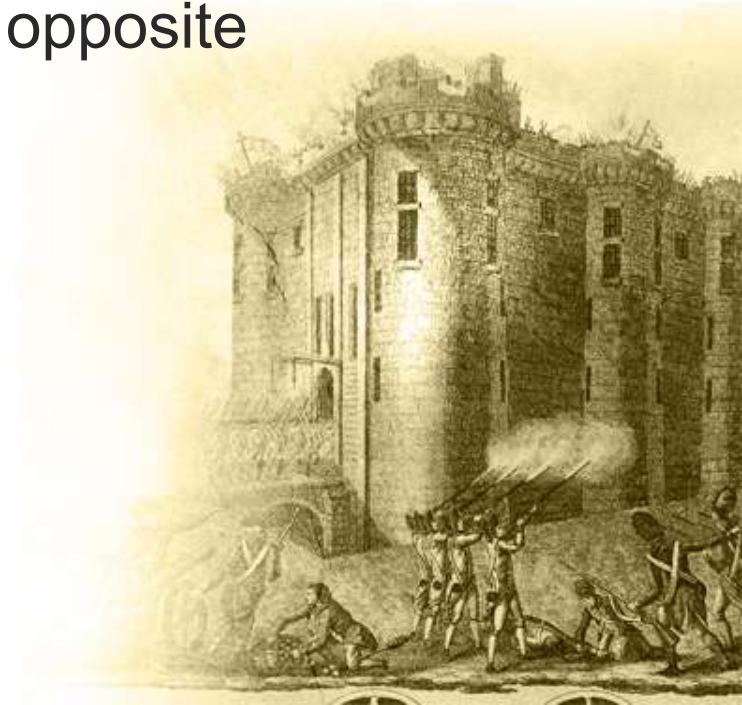
Word Work: Rival

- In this chapter, you read, “There were frequent wars and uprisings, including rebellions against the king by rival nobles.”
- Say the word rival with me.
- Rival means “competing.”
- The baseball players won their game against a rival team.
- Have you had to face a rival team, classmate, or peer?
Can you think of rival teams or opponents in sports or other competitions that you’ve witnessed?



Word Work: Rival

- What part of speech is the word rival?
- What does rival mean? What are some synonyms of, or words that have a similar meaning to, rival?
- What are some words or phrases that are antonyms, or words that have the opposite meaning, of rival?



Grammar - Nouns and Adjectives

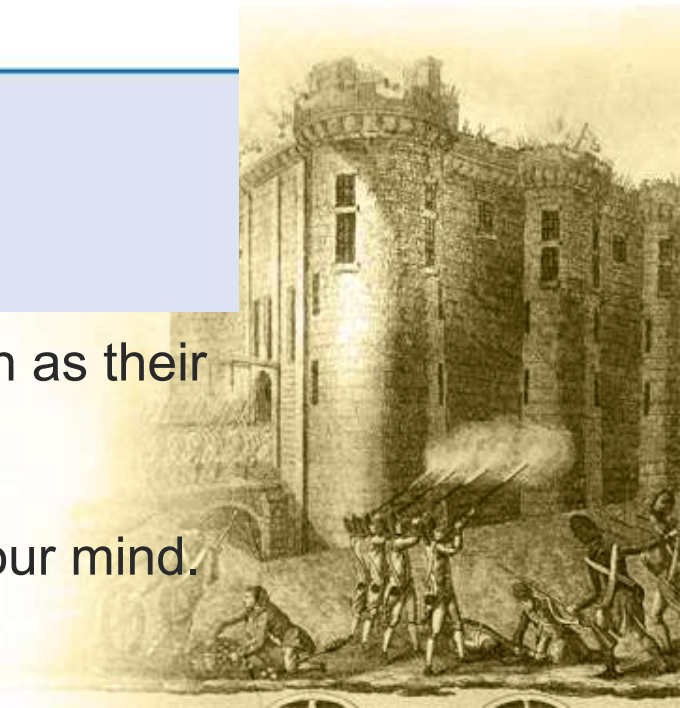
Nouns are words that name people, places, or things.

Common nouns are general and are not capitalized.

Proper nouns are specific and are capitalized.

Adjectives are words that describe nouns.

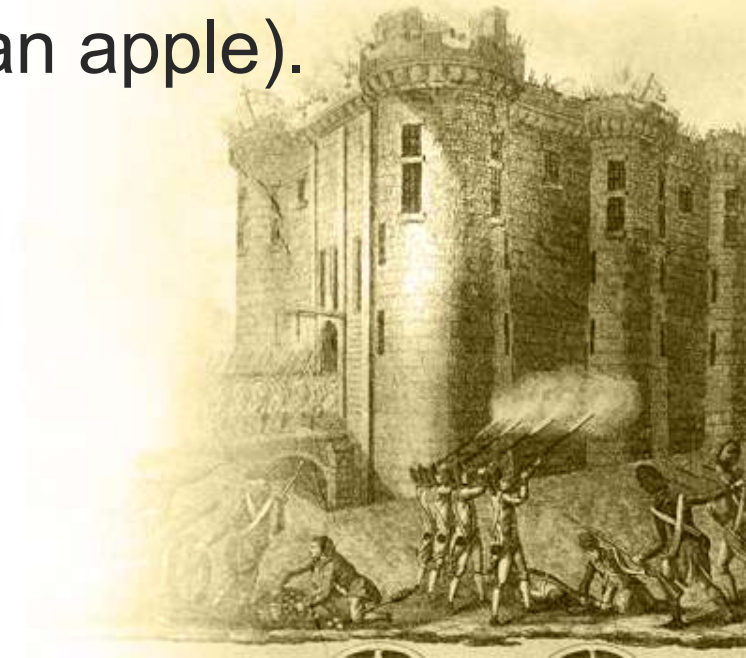
- Adjectives provide details about nouns, such as their number, color, shape, or mood.
- Adjectives help you to picture the noun in your mind.



Articles

The words a, an, and the are special kinds of adjectives called articles. Articles provide details about nouns.

Articles tell us whether someone is describing a specific noun (e.g., the king or the apple) or a general noun (e.g., a king or an apple).



Practice!

- Label nouns with n. Label adjectives with adj.

adj. n. adj. n.

1. Rich lords lived in large castles.

adj. n. adj.

2. The selfish king did not help his hungry serfs.

n.



Remember!

- Good writers make frequent use of adjectives to make their writing more interesting.
- Take special note of adjectives when you are reading the chapters in your Reader, as well as to use adjectives when you are discussing or writing about the Middle Ages.



Activity Page 2.4 (wb page 25)

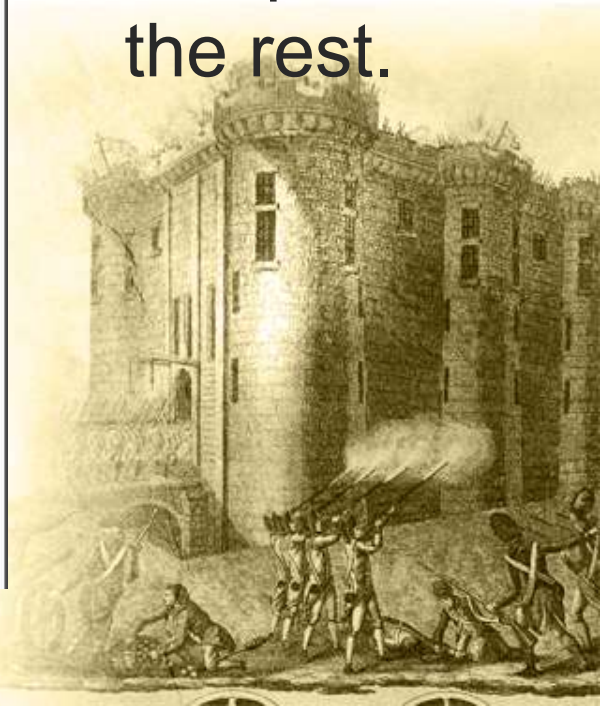
Nouns and Adjectives

Write *n.* above the nouns and *adj.* above the adjectives. Draw an arrow from each adjective to the noun it describes. The information following each sentence provides a clue about the number of nouns and adjectives you should find in each sentence.

Example: The ^{adj.}old, ^{adj.}wise king ^{n.}speaks to his ^{adj.}young ^{n.}son. (2 nouns; 3 adjectives)

1. Kings gave land to loyal lords. (3 nouns; 1 adjective)
2. People created impressive and inspiring architecture. (2 nouns; 2 adjectives)
3. Jesters entertained rich families. (2 nouns; 1 adjective)
4. Lords ate good food and lived in comfortable homes. (3 nouns; 2 adjectives)
5. Kings were challenged by power-hungry relatives and disloyal friends. (3 nouns; 2 adjectives)
6. Serfs lived their lives on small farms. (3 nouns; 1 adjective)
7. Children kept hungry birds away from growing crops. (3 nouns; 2 adjectives)
8. A good harvest is a joyful time of celebration. (3 nouns; 2 adjectives)
9. Young men tended to cows and pigs. (3 nouns; 1 adjective)
10. Starving serfs hunted in the royal forest. (2 nouns; 2 adjectives)

- We will do 1-3 together.
- Then, you complete the rest.





A prefix is a syllable or syllables placed at the beginning of a root word to change the word's meaning.

The two prefixes we will study are un– and non–. Both mean “not.”

Adding un– or non– does not change the part of speech of the root word. Adding un– or non– changes the meaning of the root word.

Familiar – what does it mean?

Unfamiliar – now, what does it mean?

The hard work of farm life was unfamiliar to members of the royal family; they were used to having servants do things for them.

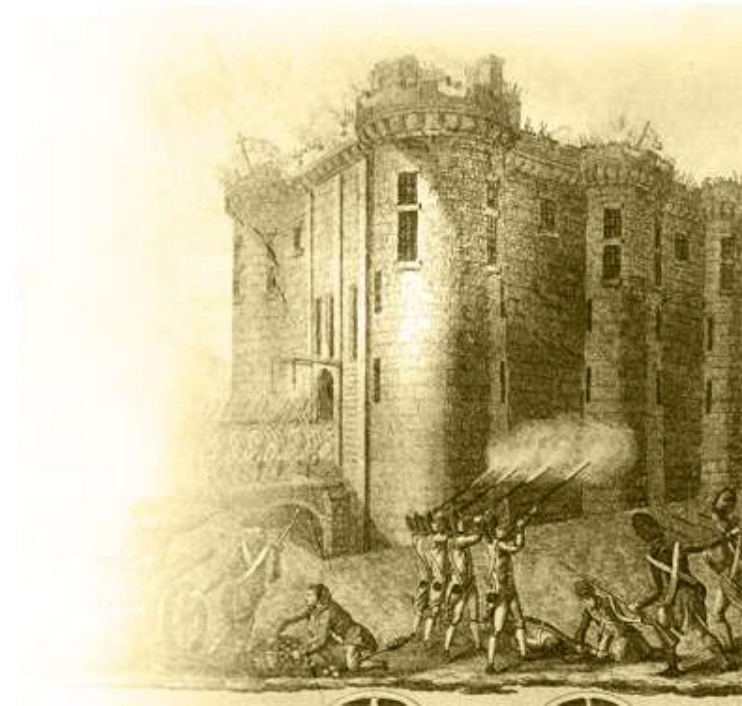
What are some synonyms of unfamiliar?

Practice

- Essential – what does it mean?
- Nonessential – what does it mean?

During a drought, my family and I don't water our lawn or use water for other nonessential things.

What is a synonym for essential?



Let's practice more...

Root Word	Meaning	Affixed Word	Meaning and Synonyms	Sentence
<i>happy</i>	(adjective) glad	<i>unhappy</i>		
<i>equal</i>	(adjective) even or fair	<i>unequal</i>		
<i>common</i>	(adjective) usual	<i>uncommon</i>		
<i>verbal</i>	(adjective) uses spoken words	<i>nonverbal</i>		



On your own...

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

2.5

ACTIVITY PAGE

***un-* and *non-*: Prefixes Meaning “not”**

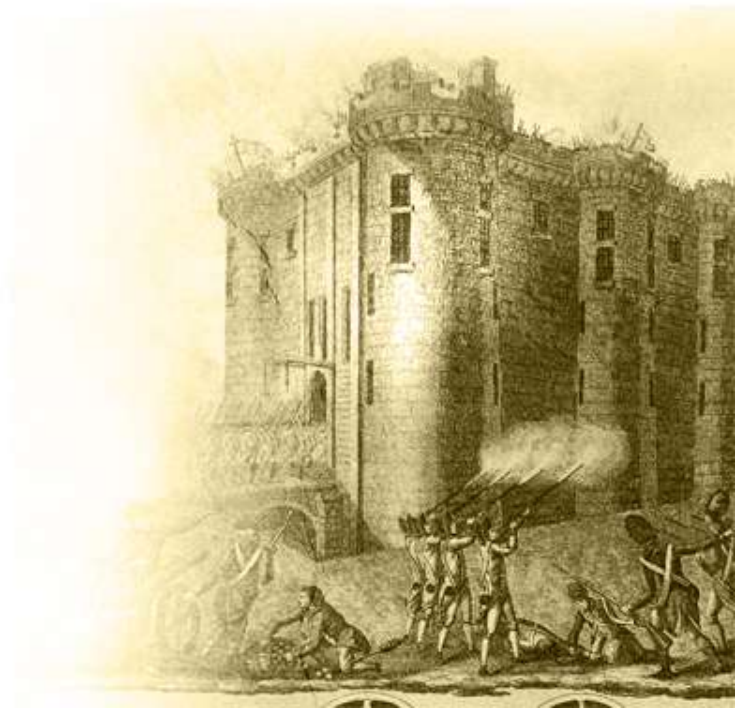
Write the correct word to complete each sentence.

uncommon	common	unequal	equal
nonverbal	verbal	nonthreatening	threatening

1. Everyone in our classroom has a(n) _____ goal; we all want to learn new things about the world.
2. Animals love Vern because he speaks to them in a(n) _____ voice and walks up to them very slowly.
3. My baby sister is _____, as she cries to tell us what she needs rather than asking for things.
4. We always make sure to cut the cake into _____ pieces so no one can brag that they received the biggest piece.
5. Sometimes teachers give _____ instructions where they say what to do; other times there are written instructions that we can read ourselves.
6. Kate and Max discovered something _____ in the side of the cliff. It turned out to be a dinosaur bone! Now that is something you don't find every day!
7. “Those skies look _____,” said the farmer, as he pointed to the dark clouds that looked like they would pour rain any second.

- Complete on your own.

- When finished, read an AR book.



Taking Notes: Graphic Organizer

The Middle Ages text we have been reading is an informational text and that there are many text features (e.g., headings, captions, etc.) that are helpful in navigating the text.

The images in a chapter can also be useful in locating information, as the images usually relate to the text around them.



Let's look at Activity Page 2.6

Graphic Organizer: Lords and Serfs

	Lords	Serfs
Homes		
Work		
Clothing		
Food		
Amount of Power		

NAME: _____
DATE: _____



Graphic Organizers

- A graphic organizer is a useful tool that will highlight how different the lives of lords and serfs were during the Middle Ages.
- I will model how to scan text to locate information to complete a graphic organizer.
- We are just doing the Lords section today. I will do homes & work. You will do the rest.



Graphic Organizer: Lords and Serfs

	Lords	Serfs
Homes		
Work		
Clothing		
Food		
Amount of Power		

Remember to complete
Activity Page 2.7 for
homework tonight!

