

The Middle Ages: Myth and Reality

Myth defined: “A widely held false belief or idea.”

Myth defined: “A traditional story – one concerning early history of a people or explaining some natural or social phenomenon – typically involving supernatural beings or events.”

The Middle ages: The myth:

***We think of _____ in shining _____,
Lavish _____ wandering _____, kings, queens, _____,
_____ & _____, and glorious _____.

In film and in literature life seems:

A. _____ B. _____ C. _____

The Middle ages: The Reality:

The middle ages were a period between the _____ century to approximately _____ in Western Europe. Life could be:

A. _____ B. _____ C. _____

***Started around 500 AD, when the Roman Empire fell to invading Muslim armies.

Why call it the Middle Ages (or Dark Ages)? :

***This time period consisted of a “dark” moment in _____ -
there was no to minimal flourishing with _____,
_____, _____, and _____.

***The reasoning behind this was due to the fact that the
_____ had control over the arts – to go against
them could result in _____ or _____.

The Power of the Church: *Why was the church so powerful?* :

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

The Land of the Manor:

***For safety and defense people in the Middle Ages formed_____.

The Manor:

***The Manor consisted of:

- | | |
|----|----|
| A. | B. |
| C. | D. |

The Medieval Manor (area map slide) had:

A. Land_____B.Common_____

Self-Sufficiency:

***The Manor provided all the basic items:

A. _____ B. _____ C. _____

***What were three buildings/businesses that were in this self-sufficient community?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Isolation:

Manors were visited by:

A. _____ B. _____ C _____

The Feudal System:

***Kings granted land to:

A. _____ B. _____ C. _____

In exchange for_____.

Nobles and Vassals:

***Nobles ranked higher than_____.

***_____ became so powerful that the kings had difficulty controlling them.

The Magna Carta:

***The Magna Carta limited the Kings power to:

A. _____

B. _____

***1st time an English Monarch

_____.

The Peasants:

***The peasants were lowest level of _____ and were called _____ (or Villeins).

***Received _____ in exchange for _____ and working _____ land.

Hard Work and High Taxes:

***Peasants produced the goods _____

They were heavily _____ and were required to _____.

Bound by Law and Custom:

***Who had power over the common people: _____

Cycle of the seasons:

***What would this compare to today? _____

***Is this cycle true to farming? _____

Feudal System Pyramid (diagram slide):

***The pyramid consisted of the King and...

A. _____ B. _____ C. _____

Women: Household Chores:

***Women did what?

A. _____ B. _____ C. _____

D. _____ E. _____

Hunting and Fighting:

15. Women in the medieval ages:

A. _____

B. _____

Other Occupations:

***Women did what ---- also? (3)

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

Midwives, Farmers, & Artists:

***Others were:

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

***What is a “wet nurse”?

Witches and Nuns:

***Some women were known as:

A. _____

B. _____

***Who healed bodies? _____

***Who healed souls? _____

The Catholic Church:

***The Catholic Church WAS the _____ Church

Church Hierarchy consisted of:

A. Pope B. Archbishops C. Bishops D. Priests

***Church leaders: bishops and archbishops sat on the _____
and played leading roles in government.

More About Catholicism:

***Priests- from different orders: Jesuits, Franciscans, Dominicans

***When scrolls were translated,

_____.

Monasteries:

***Monasteries founded by_____. Monks were known as

***Monks (as well as Priests and Nuns) took three vows:

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

Monastic Life:

***Monks performed _____.

***They were forbidden to:

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

Nuns were the female counterpart to Monks:

*** They also took a vow of poverty, chastity, and obedience to their “order” leaders.

***They lived in _____. Nunneries were safe haven for _____ and _____.

Monastic Life:

***Monks and nuns went to the monastery/convent chapel church _____ times for Mass (daily). They _____, _____, and _____.

***Its sole purpose was to “get closer” to God, to live spiritually 24/7.

Education:

***Between prayers, the monks read or copied _____ and _____. Monks were often _____ and devoted their lives to writing and learning.

Pilgrimages:

***Pilgrimages were an important part of religious life.

***People took journeys to holy shrines (where miracles were reported to have occurred).

***People traveled to holy sites in _____ and _____.

***One famous cathedral is: _____.

The Canterbury Tales:

***Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* is a series of stories told by _____ pilgrims on their way to the Cathedral of Canterbury (in England).

****The Canterbury Tales* is a _____ of Medieval life.

***It gives a description of how people lived during the Middle Ages.

***Chaucer places the 29 characters on a _____ to the shrine of the _____ Saint Thomas a' Becket at _____. They are from many stages of life; they have traveled on horseback from _____.

***Most people during the Middle Ages took at least _____ pilgrimage.

Town life:

***After 1000, _____ and _____ grew.

***Peasants began to _____ and villages further into the countryside.

***Who were the earliest merchants?

Boroughs & Town Governments:

***Townspeople paid a _____ amount and gained independence.

***Town government gave rise to _____ Councils.

Guilds:

***Guilds were established to gain _____ wages (precursor to labor unions) and protect them from _____.

Merchant Class:

***Agriculture (serf-lived) gave way to a merchant class made of:

- | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| A. | B. | C. | D. |
| E. | F. | G. | |

***What is a “barber-Surgeon”?

The Printing Press & Urban Life:

***The Printing Press and Urban Life brought these two changes:

- A. _____
- B. _____