**Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Middle Ages Intro - Chapter 8 and 9 Preview**

**A. Chapter 8, Section 1 – Page 182**

1. The time period between 500 and 1450 is known as the “Middle Ages” in Europe – why?
2. This time is also sometimes referred to as a Dark Age, which is generally the opposite of a Golden Age. What happened during this time to make it a Dark Age?
3. Where does the word “Medieval” come from? What does it translate to?
4. What natural resources are abundant in Europe?

**B. Chapter 8, Section 2 – Pages 186-190**

1. What is the definition of feudalism?
2. What is the definition of vassal?
3. What is the definition of feudal contract?
4. What is the definition of fief?
5. Describe the process a boy went through to become a knight.
6. How and why were castles built?
7. What was chivalry? Provide an example of chivalry explained in the book.
8. What is the definition of a manor?
9. What is the definition of a serf?
10. How did peasants and their lords provide for each other?
11. Why would a manor be described as self-sufficient?
12. Describe what the following was life for peasants during the Middle Ages:
    1. Work
    2. Diet
    3. Holidays

**C. Chapter 8, Section 3 – Pages 191-192**

1. What was a parish priest, and why were these members of the clergy important?
2. Besides religions activities, why was the village church important to its people?
3. What is a tithe and why was it important for the village churches?
4. According to the Medieval church, how were women viewed in the eyes of God?
5. How were women treated in the Middle Ages?

**D. Chapter 8, Section 4 – Pages 192-196**

1. What was the ultimate purpose of life for monks and nuns? Where did these monks and nuns live?
2. What three vows did monks and nuns take?
3. What services did monasteries provide for the people?
4. How did monks and nuns influence later learning and scholarship?
5. What does the word “secular” mean?
6. How did the Pope’s power grow over time?
7. What did most people in the Middle Ages believe about their souls? How did this lead to increased Papal power?
8. Describe the canon laws developed in the Middle Ages, including the ultimate punishment for breaking these laws.
9. Describe the corruption that grew with the Medieval clergy.
10. What reforms were made as a result of Abbot Berno of Cluny?
11. What two religious orders were set up in the Middle Ages? What was their main goal?
12. What happened to Jews starting in the late 1000s?
13. What were Jews in Europe blamed for at this time?

**E. Chapter 9, Section 3 – Pages 215 – 218**

1. During the Middle Ages in Western Europe, the rest of the world was advancing. What advancements were happening in:
   1. Africa
   2. China
   3. India
   4. America
   5. Byzantine Empire/Eastern Europe
2. What did the Pope ask at the Council of Clermont in 1095?
3. Why were knights motivated to fight in the Crusades?
4. What two religions were fighting against one another during the Crusades?
5. What was the main goal of the Crusades?
6. How did the Crusades affect the economy of Western Europe?
7. How did the Crusades affect the power of the Pope and kings?
8. What effect did the Crusades have on European’s worldview?

**F. Chapter 8, Section 1 – Pages 183 – 185**

1. What was the strongest Germanic tribe between 400 and 700, and who was their leader?
2. What was the greatest achievement of Charles Martel?
3. Who was the grandson of Charles Martel, and what was he crowned on Christmas Day of 800?
4. What three cultures did Charlemagne help to blend?
5. What three groups invaded the remains of Charlemagne’s empire?

**G. Chapter 9, Section 1 – Pages 206 – 211**

1. Why would it be accurate to say that feudal monarchs (kings) had little power?
2. What was decided at the Battle of Hastings in 1066?
3. Who became the first King of England in 1066?
4. What steps did William I take to exert his power over the nobles in England?
5. What was the Domesday Book?
6. What were two important changes Henry II made in England?
7. What was the main argument between Henry II and Thomas Becket?
8. What struggles did King John face with the King of France and the Pope?
9. What was the Magna Carta? How did it limit the power of the King?
10. What was Parliament? How did it limit the power of the King?
11. What happened after Charlemagne’s death in France?
12. What was elected by nobles to the throne of King of France in 987 and what did he and his family do to increase royal power?
13. What did Philip IV and the Pope argue over?
14. What was the Estates General?

**H. Chapter 9, Section 2 – Pages 212 – 214**

1. What happened to Charlemagne’s empire after his death?
2. Who took on the title of King of Germany in 936? What title did this eventually become and why?
3. Why did the Holy Roman Emperor have conflicts with the Pope?
4. What did Pope Gregory Vii and Emperor Henry IV argue over?
5. What did this argument eventually lead to?
6. What did the Concordat of Worms state?
7. During the 1100’s and 1200’s, what two people often fought over power – a conflict which eventually spread to Italy?
8. What did Pope Innocent III believe to be true about his own power?
9. What two kings did Pope Innocent III conflict with? What were these fights about?

**I. Chapter 9, Section 3 – Pages 218 – 219**

1. What was the Reconquista?
2. What city was the last stronghold for Muslims in Spain?
3. Who were the king and queen of Spain who led the Reconquista?
4. How did religious unity in Spain affect people living there?

**J. Chapter 8, Section 4 – Pages 197 – 201**

1. What three inventions, developed by peasants, helped improve agricultural production in the 800’s?
2. What was the 3-field system?
3. What cities became centers of trade in Europe?
4. What occurred at trade fairs? What goods were sold here?
5. How did the first cities appear in Medieval Western Europe?
6. What were charters?
7. What new social class emerged by 1000 as a result of the growth of cities?
8. What associations of workers/craftsmen were created as a result of the new middle class?
9. What benefits did guilds provide?
10. What was the first step to becoming a guild member?
11. What crafts did women work?
12. What contributed to poor living conditions in cities?

**K. Chapter 9, Section 4 – Pages 220 – 224**

1. What need was there to create better education and more schools in Europe?
2. What cities saw the first universities?
3. In what language were many university classes taught?
4. What 7 subjects were studied in universities?
5. How were women treated in the world of education?
6. How did Muslim and Jewish scholars help the spread of knowledge in Europe after the fall of Rome?
7. How did the Church affect education?
8. What is vernacular?
9. What are epics?
10. Who wrote the *Divine Comedy* and what was the main moral of the story?
11. Who wrote *The Canterbury Tales* and what was it about?
12. Describe Romanesque architecture.
13. Describe Gothic architecture?

**L. Chapter 9, Section 5 – Pages 225 – 229**

1. To Europeans in the mid 1300’s, what made the world seem like it was ending?
2. How did the plague spread to Europe?
3. List three ways the plague affected the people in Europe.
4. List three ways the plague affected the economy in Europe.
5. What city in France did the Pope move to during the 1300’s? How did this cause turmoil in the church?
6. What two countries fought in the 100 Years’ War? What were they fighting over?
7. What invention brought an advantage for the English during the war?
8. What happened in 1429 to rally the French troops?
9. How did the 100 Years’ War affect future warfare?
10. What changes occurred in the late 1400’s in Europe?