

Chapter X: Medieval Kingdoms in Europe (pages 226-242)

Charlemagne's empire did not survive long after his death. His grandsons _____ it up and soon, invasions by _____, Magyars, and _____ encouraged a new system of _____ in Europe known as _____.

L-1: Feudalism (p. 228-31)

The Carolingian Empire of Charlemagne fell due to _____ and from _____. The most feared attacks were from the _____, or NORSEMEN (men from the _____). Where exactly? See map p. 227.

- 1 Vikings were from _____.
- 2 They were a Germanic people who loved _____ and war.
- 3 They sacked many _____ looking for _____ of war.
- 4 Great _____ - their "dragon ships" could sail on _____ and attack areas off the coast.
- 5 By mid-_____ century - had begun to _____ in places in Europe
- 6 In _____, the Frankish ruler gave the _____ land in Northern France - this later became known as the region of _____.
- 7 These Franks were willing to _____ in Europe if they converted to _____ and in this way, the Vikings became _____ civilization.

The Development of Feudalism p. 229

Centralized Rule :

After the _____ control of the Carolingians was lost, _____ was a system of _____ that developed in Europe because of the many invasions.

One of the main principles of feudalism was the idea of _____. This is when trained warriors swore _____ to a " _____" who took care of them in many ways. (See below:)

Europe at this time had many rulers with vast landholdings, and some were known as _____. But these were not kings of a country like we have seen earlier, but they were powerful, _____ men. But could this "king" protect his great estate alone? Of course not - so _____ was developed over time. It was a system where people _____ could _____ for the protection of _____.

See chart on page 229 - discuss

KING >>> _____ >>>> _____ lord or vassal
FIEF = _____
SERF = _____

The lord could use the land as he wished, including the policy of splitting his holding up and granting _____ to _____ lords. This land holding was the _____ that could be given a lord. This relationship between the _____ required _____ in return. (usually about _____ days per year).

KNIGHTS : did most of the fighting for the lords

The peasants and serfs would _____ and pay _____ in return for _____ .

This was sometimes a very _____ system because feudal relationships were often unclear. The Feudal Contract was a set of _____ rules concerning each party's _____ to each other. Example: Vassals could serve both _____ above them...but what if they became enemies? Even so, these kings, lords and vassals eventually formed the _____ (nobles) _____ in Europe.

_____ was an ethical _____ that the knights were to uphold:

- 1
- 2
- 3

Women's roles varied at this time:

- 1 most were _____ to men
- 2 many _____ women helped with running the _____ for their husbands
- 3 _____ women worked very hard in _____ and at home.

L-2: Peasants, Trade and Cities (p. 232-236)

Between 1000 and 1300 AD, the population almost _____ in Europe (from approx. 38 million>>>> _____ . Why was this?

- 1 _____ because invasions lessened
- 2 Climate changed:
- 3 New Methods of Farming:
 - 1 Carruca:
 - 2 New farming villages: people could not _____ expensive farm equipment on their own, so they _____ and _____ their equipment
 - 3 Three Field System: Planted two fields, let one _____ in order for the fields to regain _____ .

The Manorial System (p. 233)

Feudalism was the _____ and _____ system in Europe during these Middle Ages; _____ was the economic support for it. A _____ was an agricultural estate that was part of a lord or vassal's land holdings. The _____ that worked that land were actually part of the holding as well. They were not _____ but they couldn't leave the land without _____ . They did _____ and other types of labor, plus they paid _____ , usually in the form of crops. Their lives were very _____ :

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

- 5 most lived in small _____ which were controlled by the _____ as part of his _____ .

The Revival of Trade p. 234

- 1 Trade had _____ after the fall of _____ in 476 A.D.
- 2 Began a _____ recovery by the _____ .
- 3 Some _____ cities sprang back first and developed _____ of ships that allowed them to become major trade centers.
- 4 In _____ , which was known as _____ , some trade cities began to form along the _____ regions.
(see map on page 235)
- 5 Hanseatic League: the northern cities joined _____ to _____ trade and to promote _____ in their areas.
- 6 Trade Fairs: were established by: The Counts of Champagne (in N. France) Merchants could exchange _____ with merchants from other areas. This also encouraged a _____ for payment in _____. It also led to the development of a _____ , rather than barter.

The Growth of Cities (p. 234)

- 1 Town/City life had greatly _____, but _____ began to settle in old abandoned _____ cities.
- 2 The growth in _____ led to a _____ of the cities
- 3 Many _____ with _____ soon followed and populations began to grow
- 4 _____ were also founded.
- 5 Most towns were part of a _____ and were therefore subject to his _____ and control.
- 6 The lords saw an _____ to make a _____ by selling _____ to the people who acquired freedoms and rights in this way.
- 7 Merchants were called _____ (from the German word, _____) which meant "a walled enclosure."
- 8 Different groups of _____ and artisans established _____ to set _____ for the goods produced. This improved _____ conditions in the cities.

Characteristics of Cities

- 1 small:
- 2 walled:
- 3 Horrible conditions:
- 4
- 5 Guilds:

L-3: The Growth of European Kingdoms (p. 237)

Feudalism reached its height by the High Middle Ages (_____) After this, stronger _____ began to assert their _____. They often clashed with _____ as well.

England

England had been ruled by Anglo-Saxon kings for _____, but in _____, William of Normandy (Review: where was Normandy?) see map p. 240. invaded England and defeated the forces of their king, _____. This was a famous battle known as the _____. It was a very important battle because it determined the _____ and _____ of England in the Middle Ages. The Normans spoke _____ and it blended with the locals into a new _____ language. Many other _____ blended as well. The French nobles held _____ under William's rule. William, who became known as " _____ " had a famous _____ taken which also took count of all his land holdings. The census was called the " _____ ". Why did he do this? TAXES!!!!

Changes in England:

- 1 England had strong rulers, but eventually the _____ resented the King's power.
- 2 1215: nobles forced King John to sign the Magna Carta
- 3 Magna Carta: a.
b.
- 4 Parliament: a _____ body made up of : 1-
2- _____ 3- _____

This eventually became two bodies: The House of Lords / The House of Commons

France p. 238-9

- 1 became a _____
- 2 had the best governing _____ in Europe
- 3 Parliament with _____:
1st Estate: _____ 2nd Estate: _____ 3rd Estate: _____

Holy Roman Empire p. 239

Otto I of _____ tried to unify _____ into what was called the _____. He was not able to accomplish this and others tried to unify these states as well. None of the powers had the backing of the Roman _____, so they could not bring it about. Therefore, Germany and Italy would remain as _____ until the 19th century.

Spain and the Umayyad Caliphate p. 240

Spain was conquered by the _____ in 725 and since then, had been known as the _____ of Al-Andalus. This rule lasted for several _____. Jews and _____ were allowed to _____. They had to abide by the concept of DHIMITUDE, whereby they 1) paid a _____, 2) followed other special _____. Several _____ groups resisted and began the _____ (Re-Conquering) of Spain. By _____, several Christian _____ were in _____ Spain. The Reconquista would still last for _____ more years.

Central and Eastern Europe p. 241-2

The _____ people were originally a single group from central Europe, but they _____ into three groups: Western, Southern, Eastern

Slavic Europe (see map page 240):

Western: Kingdom of Poland and Hungarian kingdoms
^^^^ were converted to _____ and most became Catholics

Southern: most accepted _____ Christianity due to the influence of the Byzantine Empire

Eastern: KIEVAN RUS see map p. 240

- 1 *Eastern slavs were originally in present day _____ and _____ .*
- 2 In the late 8th Century, _____ (called the RUS) conquered the area and settled with the _____ there.
- 3 This area attracted Byzantine _____, who converted them to _____ Christianity. This established a link to Byz.
- 4 13th Century: Infighting by the K-R enabled them to be overtaken by the _____ .
- 5 One benefit of this was that the _____ state later _____ to work to oust the Mongols some _____ later.