

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.

