

## Life in the Middle Ages: A.D. 1050 to A.D. 1500

**Directions:** Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 10.

### I. Section 1: The Church During the Middle Ages (pp. 242–245)

#### A. Monasteries

1. Places where \_\_\_\_\_ live and work together

#### B. Convents

1. Places where \_\_\_\_\_ live and work together

#### C. Benedictines

1. Followed a rule written by \_\_\_\_\_
2. Promised never to \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_
3. Took care of \_\_\_\_\_
4. Taught \_\_\_\_\_ who lived nearby

#### D. Monasteries and Convents

1. Became centers of \_\_\_\_\_

#### E. Pilgrims

1. Are people who travel to \_\_\_\_\_
2. Their journeys are called \_\_\_\_\_

#### F. The Crusades

1. Began when \_\_\_\_\_ called for war against the \_\_\_\_\_
2. Fought by \_\_\_\_\_ who wanted to win the \_\_\_\_\_ from the \_\_\_\_\_
3. Ended when the Muslims conquered \_\_\_\_\_ and controlled Palestine
4. Resulted in more power for the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
5. Opened trade between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
6. Caused a split between the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_

### II. Section 2: Feudalism (pp. 246–248)

#### A. Feudalism

1. Was a new \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ system
2. Based on the holding of \_\_\_\_\_

#### B. Under the Feudal System

1. \_\_\_\_\_, or lords, owned all the land, and gave it to \_\_\_\_\_
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ promised their \_\_\_\_\_ to the lords
3. The \_\_\_\_\_, or piece of land, was farmed by the \_\_\_\_\_

#### C. Knights

1. Did most of the \_\_\_\_\_
2. Began training by becoming \_\_\_\_\_
3. Became \_\_\_\_\_ at age 15, and \_\_\_\_\_ at age 21
4. Promised to defend the \_\_\_\_\_, protect the \_\_\_\_\_, and be polite to \_\_\_\_\_
5. Carried \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_

**Life in the Middle Ages: A.D. 1050 to A.D. 1500, continued****III. Section 3: The Manor (pp. 249-252)**

## A. The Manor

1. Was the part of the \_\_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_\_\_ farmed to support a lord's \_\_\_\_\_
2. Was \_\_\_\_\_ because people who lived there could grow, raise, or make nearly everything they needed

## B. Serfs

1. Were bound to the \_\_\_\_\_
2. Could not be \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ like slaves
3. Did the \_\_\_\_\_, cut \_\_\_\_\_, and built \_\_\_\_\_

## C. Farming

1. Improved by the \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_, a better \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_
2. Changed the population and led to a rebirth of \_\_\_\_\_

## D. Castles

1. Built by \_\_\_\_\_
2. Were dark, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_
3. Nobles held contests called \_\_\_\_\_ in which knights would \_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Section 4: Culture in the Middle Ages (pp. 253-256)**

## A. Learning

1. Took place in schools set up by \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_
2. Students in \_\_\_\_\_ studied subjects of higher learning

## B. Art

1. Was displayed in beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
2. Helped people who could not read or write learn about \_\_\_\_\_

## C. Architecture

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ style is like what the Romans built, with its \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ style uses thin walls, many \_\_\_\_\_, and flying \_\_\_\_\_

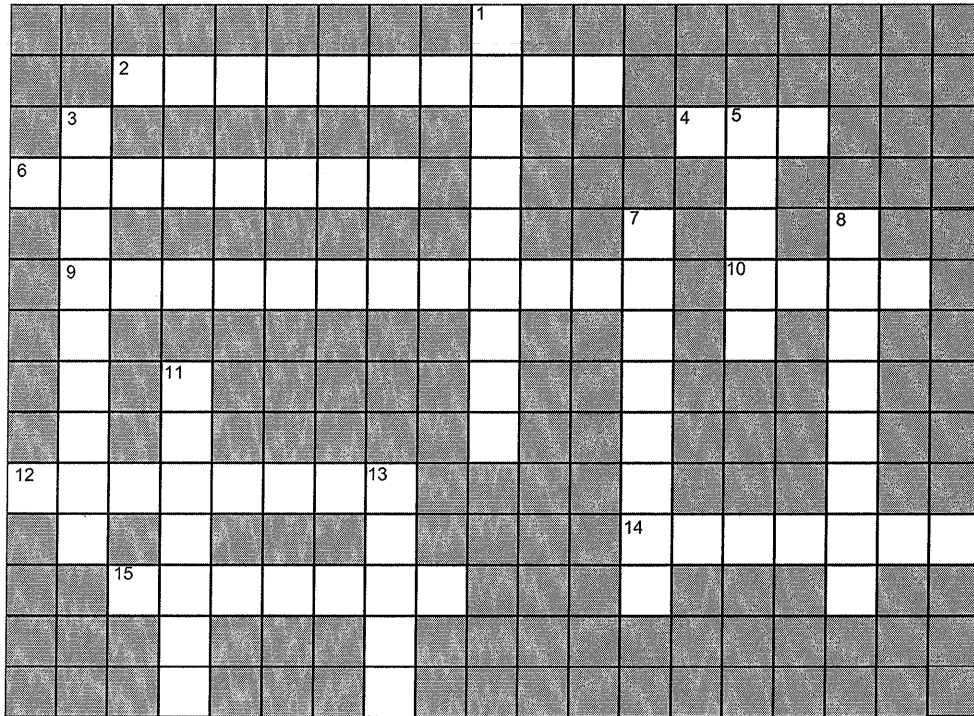
## D. Literature

1. Was written in either \_\_\_\_\_ or the language of the \_\_\_\_\_
2. Aquinas wrote a book called \_\_\_\_\_
3. Stories like the \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_, and *Beowulf* tell about the heroic deeds of a \_\_\_\_\_

## E. Law

1. Henry II introduced the use of a \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ courts
2. A trial is a court case in which a \_\_\_\_\_ examines \_\_\_\_\_ to decide if someone has done wrong
3. The English council of church leaders and nobles is called \_\_\_\_\_

## Middle Ages Religion Crossword



### Across

- 2) the journey pilgrims take
- 4) a woman who leaves her home and enters a convent
- 6) where Jesus of Nazareth lived
- 9) the crusaders learned about Arab \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) last Christian city conquered by the Muslims
- 12) military journeys
- 14) where nuns live and work together
- 15) someone who travels to visit a holy place

### Down

- 1) Holy Land
- 3) where monks live and work together
- 5) Pope \_\_\_\_\_ II called for the First Crusade
- 7) wrote a rule for monks and nuns
- 8) person who goes on a crusade
- 11) conquered Palestine in the seventh century
- 13) used to flavor food

## Feudalism Match-Up

**Directions:** Match each item on the left with the correct item on the right. Write the correct letter on each blank.

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| _____ 1) served his lord and helped him in battle                         | a) lord      |
| _____ 2) a sharp-pointed knife used for stabbing                          | b) squire    |
| _____ 3) a soldier who fought for a lord                                  | c) fief      |
| _____ 4) what a vassal promised to his lord                               | d) peasant   |
| _____ 5) what a page became when he was 15 years old                      | e) battle ax |
| _____ 6) to be made a knight  | f) dagger    |
| _____ 7) king or noble who gave land to someone else                      | g) lance     |
| _____ 8) a steel-tipped spear   | h) page      |
| _____ 9) many knights spent their entire lives doing this                 | i) feudalism |
| _____ 10) a broad ax used in battle                                       | j) knighted  |
| _____ 11) a poor worker   | k) land      |
| _____ 12) a young noble trained to be a knight by first becoming this     | l) loyalty   |
| _____ 13) a piece of land and the peasants who farmed it                  | m) fighting  |
| _____ 14) political and military system that arose during the Middle Ages | n) vassal    |
| _____ 15) what a lord gave to a vassal                                    | o) knight    |

## Manor Life

**Directions:** Fill in each blank with the correct term. Choose your answer from the terms in parentheses.

- 1) A \_\_\_\_\_ (manor, moat, courtyard) is the dug-out area filled with water that circles a castle.
- 2) Because of new \_\_\_\_\_ (fertilizers, irrigation systems, inventions), farmers began to grow crops in better ways.
- 3) The part of a fief that peasants farmed to support a lord's family was a \_\_\_\_\_ (household, castle, manor).
- 4) Nobles held contests between knights called \_\_\_\_\_ (relays, tournaments, battles).
- 5) Most castles had \_\_\_\_\_ (stone, sand, straw) floors.
- 6) The large open area inside the castle walls was called a \_\_\_\_\_ (moat, drawbridge, courtyard).
- 7) The \_\_\_\_\_ (three-field system, horseshoe, waterwheel) allowed the soil to rest.
- 8) People who lived on the manor grew, raised, or made what they needed, making the manor \_\_\_\_\_ (peaceful, large, self-sufficient).
- 9) A \_\_\_\_\_ (noble, knight, serf) was a peasant who was bound to the land.
- 10) Blacksmiths worked with \_\_\_\_\_ (bronze, stone, iron) to make tools and weapons.

## Culture in the Middle Ages True or False

**Directions:** Read each sentence. Write *T* if the statement is true or *F* if it is false.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1) A patriarch is a priest who is in charge of other priests and a number of churches.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2) The bishop is the main priest at a cathedral.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3) Education continued after the Roman Empire fell.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4) People in the Middle Ages learned about Christianity from the artwork in churches.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5) Universities are schools where students study subjects of higher learning.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6) The Romanesque style of architecture uses arches and thick walls.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7) People wrote three kinds of literature in the Middle Ages.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8) Thomas Aquinas wrote a book about faith.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9) During the Middle Ages, the legal system stayed the same as it had been in the past.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10) Advice is ideas about how to do something.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11) The English jury was a group of 12 people who helped the judge.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12) A trial is a court case with no jury.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13) Charlemagne introduced the use of the jury in English courts.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14) Monasteries opened schools to prepare boys to become monks or priests.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15) The Gothic style of architecture uses thin walls, many windows, and flying buttresses.

## The Church During the Middle Ages

**Directions:** Write the letter of the word from the Word Bank that correctly completes each sentence.

**Word Bank**

- |              |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| a) Benedict  | e) heaven    | i) religious |
| b) convents  | f) Muslims   | j) spices    |
| c) crusades  | g) Palestine |              |
| d) crusaders | h) pilgrims  |              |

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1) Monks and nuns joined \_\_\_\_\_ groups to serve God.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2) \_\_\_\_\_ wrote a rule for monks and nuns in the early sixth century.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3) Christians in the Middle Ages called \_\_\_\_\_ the Holy Land.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4) People who travel to visit a holy place are \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5) Christians took journeys called \_\_\_\_\_ to win the Holy Land from the Muslims.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6) Europeans could buy \_\_\_\_\_ because the Crusades opened up trade with the Middle East.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7) \_\_\_\_\_ took control of Palestine in the seventh century.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8) Many people became \_\_\_\_\_ because they felt they were following God's orders.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9) Nuns lived in \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10) Pope Urban II promised \_\_\_\_\_ to those who died on the First Crusade.

## The Manor

**Directions:** Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

1) What rights did serfs have?

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2) How was a manor self-sufficient?

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3) How did the three-field system improve farming?

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4) What features did nobles include when they built their castles?

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5) Why did better farming lead to a rebirth of learning?

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## Middle Ages Culture Puzzle

**A. Directions:** Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

- 1) A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ holds up or gives support to something.
- 2) A jury examines the \_\_\_\_\_, or facts and information, in a trial.
- 3) At a cathedral, a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is the main priest.
- 4) If you ask for \_\_\_\_\_, you want ideas about how to do something.
- 5) Notre Dame is a famous \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) The English council or lawmaking assembly is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) Buildings in the \_\_\_\_\_ style have arches and thick walls.
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ is another word for religion.
- 9) Church builders began building in the \_\_\_\_\_ style around A.D. 1200.
- 10) Henry II introduced the use of the \_\_\_\_\_ in English courts.

**B. Directions:** Use the words from the sentences to fill in the words in this puzzle. The letters in the box reading down name a place of higher learning.

1)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
7)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
8)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
9)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
10)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

### Word Bank

advice  
 bishop  
 buttress  
 cathedral  
 evidence  
 faith  
 Gothic  
 jury  
 Parliament  
 Romanesque

## Chapter 10 Mastery Test A

**Part A** Circle the word or phrase in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

- 1) Feudalism was based on the holding of (power, money, land).
- 2) Christians fought the Crusades against the (Muslims, Normans, Franks).
- 3) (Lords, Knights, Serfs) were bound to the land of the manor.
- 4) (Gothic, Romanesque, New Age) architecture uses thin walls, pointed arches, many windows, and flying buttresses.
- 5) The English called their lawmaking assembly (the Grand Council, Parliament, the Estates General).

**Part B** Match each item on the left with the correct item on the right. Write the correct letter on each blank.

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|---------------------|--|
| _____ 1) crusade    | a) where a noble held court                                  |
| _____ 2) Holy Land  | b) peasants who worked on manor farms                        |
| _____ 3) Muslim     | c) military journey to win the Holy Land                     |
| _____ 4) vassals    | d) part of a fief that peasants farmed for a lord            |
| _____ 5) lords      | e) Palestine   |
| _____ 6) serfs      | f) poor farmworkers  |
| _____ 7) fief       | g) follower of the religion Muhammad founded                 |
| _____ 8) peasants   | h) land, and everything on it, which a lord gave to a vassal |
| _____ 9) manor      | i) kings and nobles  |
| _____ 10) courtyard | j) gave loyalty for land                                     |

**Chapter 10 Mastery Test A, continued**

**Part C** Read each sentence. Write *T* if the statement is true or *F* if it is false.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1) Monasteries and convents kept alive the learning from the past.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2) Christians fought the Crusades because they wanted control of Palestine.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3) Vassals paid soldiers money to protect their land.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4) Serfs could be sold as slaves if they did not work hard enough.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5) Farming changed little during the Middle Ages.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6) Nobles built castles to protect themselves from enemies.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7) People in the Middle Ages learned about Christianity from art.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8) Gothic architecture uses arches and thick walls.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9) Important developments in law took place during the Middle Ages.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10) Literature in the Middle Ages was written only in Latin.

**Part D** Write the correct answer on the blank for each question.

- 1) What did Henry II introduce into English law during the Middle Ages? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Where did students study subjects of higher learning? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Who called for the First Crusade? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) What is one thing that improved farming in the Middle Ages? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) What did a page become when he was about 15 years old? \_\_\_\_\_