

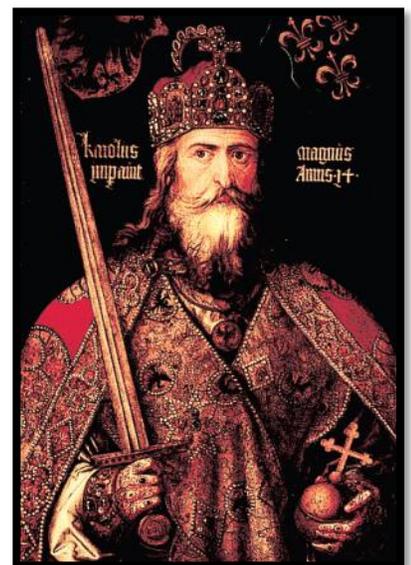
The Middle Ages: Feudalism & the Manorial System

I. The Middle Ages: Western Europe after the fall of Rome

- A. In the East, the Byzantine Empire became a center for _____ & _____ culture
- B. In the West, Europe grew _____ & fell into the _____ from 500 to 1300 (Also known as the “_____ Ages” or “Medieval” era)



1. When barbarian kingdoms that conquered Rome, Europe was plagued by constant _____
 - a. Warfare disrupted _____, destroyed Europe’s _____, & forced people to rural areas
 - b. Learning declined; Few people could _____ or _____
 - c. Greco-Roman culture was _____
 - d. Europe lost a common _____; Latin _____ with local languages to form Spanish, French, Italian
2. Without the _____ of the Roman Empire, Europe became divided into a series of _____ kingdoms
 - a. Germanic people lived in small communities led by _____ & his loyal warriors
 - b. _____ & loyalty were more important than citizenship
3. The Spread of Christianity during the Middle Ages
 - a. During the early Middle Ages, the Germanic kingdoms were slowly converted to _____
 - b. The Catholic _____ became involved in _____ (non-religious) issues like road repair, aiding the poor, & helping _____ expand their power
4. The _____ were the largest & most powerful of the Germanic kingdoms in the early Middle Ages
 - a. Frankish kings allied with the _____ & expanded their power
 - b. In 771, _____ (“Charles the Great”) became _____ of the Franks
 - c. Charlemagne was the greatest Medieval king because he did something no other king was able to do...create an organized _____
 - i. Charlemagne _____ the Frankish empire
 - ii. He spread _____
 - iii. He created schools to train future _____
 - iv. He valued learning & built _____ in his empire
 - d. After Charlemagne’s death in 814, his Frankish Empire was _____ & lost power...This was the last opportunity to provide _____ in medieval Europe
5. From 800 to 1000, a 2nd major wave of _____ struck Europe led by Vikings, Muslims, & Magyars (The 1st wave were the barbarians that attacked Rome)
 - a. These invasions caused widespread _____ & suffering

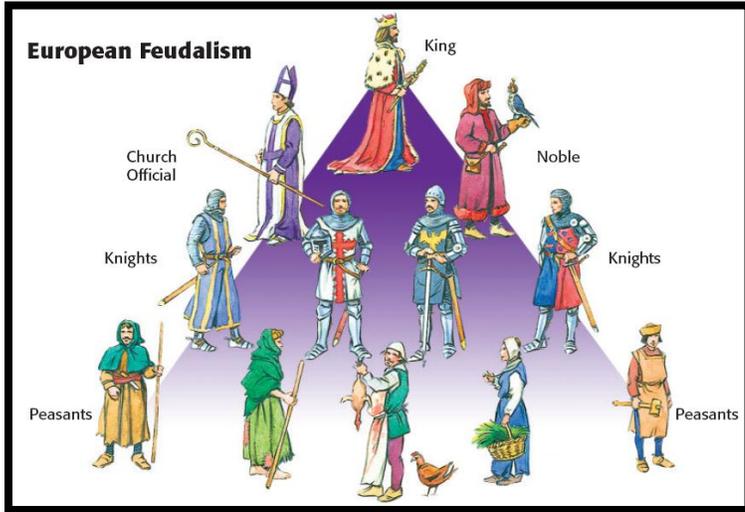


b. Kings could not _____ against invasion...People stopped looking to _____ for protection

II. Feudalism & the Manorial System

A. _____ began in Europe as a way to offer _____:

1. Feudalism is based on land & loyalty
2. Land-owning lords offered land (called a _____) to _____ in exchange for their loyalty & promise to _____ the lord's land
3. Feudal society

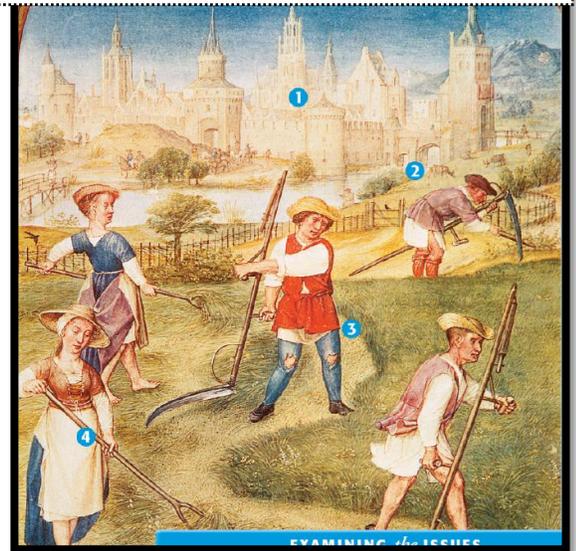


- Kings (Monarchs)
- Lords (Nobles)
- Knights
- Peasants & Serfs

4. Lords built _____ to protect their territory from outside invasions

B. During the Middle Ages, the _____ system was the way in which people survived

1. The lord's _____ was called a _____
2. The lord provided _____ with housing, _____, & protection
3. In exchange, peasants _____ the lord by working his land & providing a portion of the _____ they produced
4. Manors were _____ communities; Everything that was _____ was produced on the manor
5. Peasant life was hard: They paid _____ to use the lord's mill, had to get permission to get _____, & life expectancy was about _____ years old



For this mini-project, you will be asked to reflect on yourself and your family. Answer these questions about your family and yourself.

1. What is your family name?	
2. Where are your ancestors from [country/region] ?	
3. What characteristics best describe your family? [past and present]	
4. What colors best represent your family's characteristics? Why?	
5. If your family had a motto, what would it be? Why?	
6. What animal would best represent your family? Why?	
7. What word or words best describes your family? Why?	
8. How would you describe your family to others?	
9. What symbol best represents you and your family? Why?	
10. What information would you like for people to know about you? About your family?	