

NAME: _____

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THE MIDDLE AGES

NORMAN ENGLAND

In _____, _____ of Normandy, France, became _____ of England after the battle of _____.

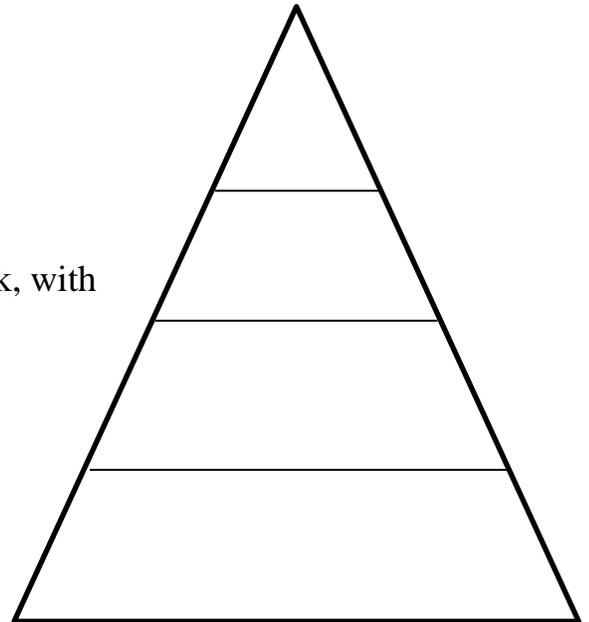
His reign brought many changes.

- _____ and _____ replaced English as the languages of _____ and of the _____.
- Powerful Anglo-Saxons had to give up their land to _____ lords loyal to _____.
- The Normans, great administrators, emphasized _____ and brought _____ systems to England.

FEUDALISM

The Normans brought _____ to England.

- was based on a _____ concept of rank, with _____
- was a _____ system, _____ system, _____ system, and _____ system
- determined a person's _____, _____, and _____



KNIGHTS IN SHINING ARMOR

Knights made up the Middle Age's _____.

- Training began in boyhood and ended in _____.
- A knight's equipment—_____, _____, & _____—was expensive, so most knights came from _____, _____.
- Knights defended their lord's _____, _____, and _____ and responded to the king's _____ in the event of war.

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CHIVALRY

Chivalry was a system of ideals and social codes governing the behavior of knights.

- Knights had to
 - be able to _____, use _____, and observe certain _____
 - be loyal to their _____ and defend the _____, even if it meant _____
 - act with _____ toward _____

COURTLY LOVE

Courtly love was an aspect of chivalry that encouraged nobles and knights to improve themselves by _____.

- A knight seldom “_____” his own wife.
- The adored lady remained _____ and _____—he _____ and _____ her and _____.

WOMEN IN THE MIDDLE AGES

Women had no _____ and depended on the _____ in their family for their _____.

- Noblewomen
 - _____ and _____ the household and servants
 - managed the _____ in their husbands’ absence
 - were under the command of their _____, _____, and _____
- Peasant women
 - bore many _____, worked the _____, and kept _____
 - were under the command of their _____, _____, and _____

THE RISE OF ENGLAND’S CITIES

As England’s cities grew and more people began to live in towns or cities, the _____ weakened.

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- City people were _____.
- They could earn _____ in exchange for _____ and _____.
- They could move to another city or town.
- They could choose _____ other than the military, the Church, or farming.

SOCIETY IN THE CITIES

Society in cities and towns looked very different from _____. People were divided in _____ based on _____: _____, _____, and _____.

- Under feudalism:
 - Rank is _____ and is hard to change.
 - Wealth is _____ in noble families.
 - Art reflects the concerns of the _____.
- In cities and towns:
 - People can change rank by _____ and making more _____.
 - Wealth is generated by the _____.
 - Art reflects the concerns of the _____, who can now buy it.

THE ROMAN CHURCH IN THE MIDDLE AGES

- was extremely powerful and controlled most of the _____ in Europe
- gave all European nations a _____
- was the center of _____, publishing _____ and maintaining _____
- considered _____ to the language of the _____

THE CRUSADES

The _____ were a series of wars waged by European _____ against Turkish _____ who controlled _____ and places in the Middle East that were important to both religions.

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- At times the Europeans _____, but in the end the disputed land remained under _____.
- Crusaders brought back to England new knowledge of Eastern _____, _____, _____, and _____.
- Crusaders also acquired a taste for Middle Eastern _____ and _____.

THE MAGNA CARTA

In _____, nobles suffering under King _____ vicious reign forced him to sign the _____ (“Great Charter”), which:

- curbed the _____ and the _____ power over _____
- later became the basis for English—and American—_____

THE HUNDRED YEARS WAR

The Hundred Years’ War was the first national war waged by _____ against _____.

- It was _____
- was based on two English kings’ claims to the _____
- marked the end of _____
 - _____ (small landowners) with _____ represented the English armies in France.

THE PLAGUE

The Black Death, or _____, struck England in _____. The plague:

- was _____ and spread by _____ from infected _____
- killed _____ of England’s people, causing a _____ and giving the lower classes more bargaining power
- contributed to the end of _____ as serfs gained their freedom from lord and land