

The Crusades and Life in Medieval Europe
Women In the Middle Ages

Performance Standards:

SS.A.2.4.6 Understand features of the theological and cultural conflict between the Muslim world and Christendom and the resulting religion, political and economic competition in the Mediterranean region.

SS.B.2.4.3 Understand how the allocation of control of the Earth’s surface affects interactions between people in different regions.

During these later years, political power began to shift from individual lords of manors to kings and the Pope. The Church improved education and instituted great Universities, but decided also that it was time to take back the holy lands from the Moslems. For 200 years, beginning in 1095, Europeans went on Crusades to try to regain the holy lands in the Middle East. Although almost all of the Crusades failed, Europe received great benefit. Trade with the East improved, and Crusaders brought back new ideas, which helped to stimulate learning throughout Europe. Women, however, fared more poorly during this time



1. Read pages 94 – 101 in your text and identify, briefly explain, or give three characteristics of each **Key Word and Concept 10-A**
2. **Classifying Information 10-B:** Accurately fill in the Chart: **“Effects of the Crusades”**
3. Use information from your text, pages 94 – 101 to complete **Understanding Vocabulary 10-C 1 – 20**, and **Review 10-D 1 – 22**.
4. Complete **Graphic Organizer 10-E: Cultural Achievements of Western Europe**.
5. Read **“Women In the Middle Ages”** and complete the **Discussion Questions 10-F**.
6. Suggested Films: **Ivanhoe**
Robin Hood-Prince of Thieves

Turn in all completed work to your Instructor

7. Complete: **Session 10 TEST**

KEY
WORDS AND CONCEPTS
10-A

1. **Bourgeoisie** _____

2. **Serfs** _____

3. **Lords** _____

4. **Middle Class** _____

5. **Merchant Guilds** _____

6. **Craft Guilds** _____

7. **Just price** _____

8. **Apprentice** _____

9. **Journeyman** _____

10. **Master Craftsman** _____

10-B

“Effects of the Crusades”

Use the information on pages 241-245 of the textbook to fill in the chart below.

	First Crusade	Third Crusade	Fourth Crusade
Time Period			
Leaders			
Goal			
Results			
Effects 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.			

10-C

Session 10

Understanding Vocabulary

Key Words

middle class	canon law	troubadour	common law
flying buttress	friar	lay investiture	chivalry
jury	bourgeoisie	tithe	simony
journeyman	apprentice	burgher	interdict
cardinal	charter	guild	heresy
crusade			

A. Choose the key word that best completes each of the following sentences. Circle the letter of your answer.

- In the Middle Ages, a person who lived in a town was called a _____.
a. journeyman b. burgher c. troubadour
- In 1059, the Roman Catholic Church decreed that only a(n) _____ could be a candidate for the papacy.
a. friar b. cardinal c. apprentice
- Church reformers wanted to end _____, the buying and selling of Church offices.
a. simony b. lay investiture c. interdict
- In the 1100's and 1200's, each family was required to give the church a(n) _____, one tenth of its yearly income.
a. lay investiture b. interdict c. tithe
- A(n) _____ worked for a master for 3 to 12 years without pay in order to study a particular trade.
a. journeyman b. apprentice c. burgher
- _____ was the ceremony performed by a layman to grant a bishop a Church office.
a. tithe b. lay investiture c. simony
- A(n) _____ worked at a craft for wages under the supervision of a master.
a. troubadour b. apprentice c. journeyman

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8. Since all Christians were partly governed by _____, the Roman Catholic Church resembled a kingdom.
- a. common law b. interdict c. canon law
9. A knight followed the code of _____, which demanded that he aid the poor, defend the weak, and fight bravely in the defense of his feudal lord, his heavenly lord, and his chosen lady.
- a. simony b. common law c. chivalry
10. A _____ was a member of the Roman Catholic Church who traveled around preaching.
- a. cardinal b. burgher c. friar
11. During the Middle Ages, a pope controlled lords and kings by using the _____, an order that prohibited Church ceremonies in the lands of a disobedient ruler.
- a. interdict b. canon law c. tithe
12. In the Middle Ages, a _____ traveled around singing songs about chivalry and courtly love.
- a. journeyman b. troubadour c. friar
13. Centuries of rulings by England’s royal judges formed a(n)_____.
- a. a canon law b. common law c. interdict

B. Match a key term with each definition that follows. Write your answer in the space provided.

- _____ 14. Religious beliefs or opinions that differ from the Church’s teachings
- _____ 15. In the Middle Ages, the social class of the townspeople
- _____ 16. In medieval France, people who lived in towns
- _____ 17. An arched stone structure bracing the outside wall of a building
- _____ 18. A written list of a town’s special privileges and tax exemptions
- _____ 19. An association of people who work at the same occupation
- _____ 20. In medieval England, a group of loyal people—usually 12 neighbors—who answered questions about the facts of a case for a royal judge

10-D Review *In the space provided, define each of the following terms.*

1. bourgeoisie: _____

2. guild: _____

3. simony: _____

4. lay investiture: _____

5. interdict: _____

6. canon law: _____

7. jury: _____

8. common law: _____

9. chivalry: _____

10. crusade: _____

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B. Identifying Key Facts *Fill in the name of the person who correctly completes each statement.*

11. I was the pope who banned lay investiture. My name is _____.
12. I was the German ruler who asked the pope for forgiveness at Canossa. My name is _____.
13. I was the founder of an order of friars known as the Franciscans. My name is _____.
14. I was the abbot of Saint Denis who built the first church in the new Gothic style. My name is _____.
15. I was the Norman duke who conquered England in 1066. My name is _____.
16. I was the English king who introduced the use of a jury in English courts. My name is _____.
17. I was the first Capetian ruler of France. My name is _____.
18. I was the first German king to call my lands the Holy Roman Empire. My name is _____.
19. I attempted to answer 631 philosophical questions about God and the universe in a work called the Summa Theologiae. My name is _____.
20. I was the pope who called on the knights of Christendom to rescue Jerusalem and the Holy Land from the Muslim Turks. My name is _____.

C. Checking for Understanding *On a separate sheet of paper, write complete sentences to answer the following questions.*

21. What were three reasons why the German kings failed to unite their country?
22. What were three causes and three effects of the Crusades?

<p>10-E Cultural Achievements of Western Europe During the Middle Ages <i>Graphic Organizer</i></p>

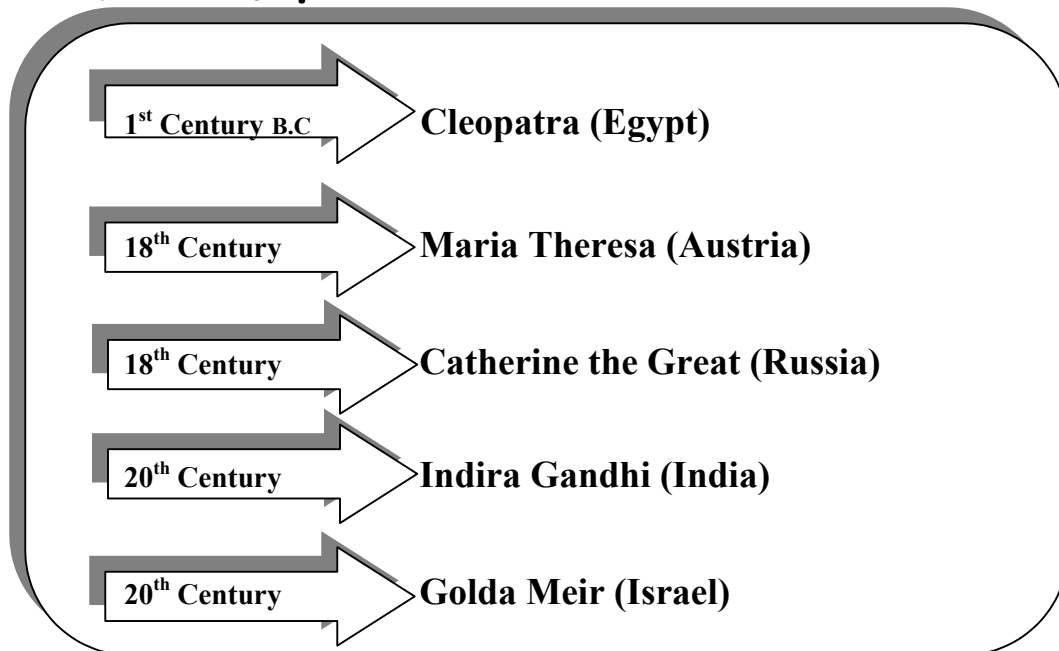
Attribute	Description	Example
Architecture	<p>A.</p> <p>B.</p>	
Higher Education		
Science & Invention	<p>A.</p> <p>B.</p> <p>C.</p> <p>D.</p>	
Philosophy and Theology	<p>A.</p> <p>B.</p>	
Literature		

Read

Women in the Middle Ages

When we study history, we usually learn about the people who were rich and famous. This is especially true of the Middle Ages. Sadly, women have been the most ignored group in history. This is not to say that women did not play important roles at different times. Some great women leaders throughout world history are listed in the chart below:

Great Women Leaders of the World



During the early part of the Middle Ages, records show that there were more men than women. As a result, women were in demand as wives. The value of women and their status in society increased. Men actually paid high prices to the fathers of girls in order to marry them.

Why weren't there enough women? The answer is probably that women's work in the fields was so difficult that they died at young ages. Also, women were defenseless against attacks during the invasions into Western Europe.

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Toward the end of the Middle Ages, women began to live longer because society, as a whole, was more stable as the invasions stopped. Therefore, women were in less danger from attack. In addition, as the feudal system grew in importance, women were given a great deal of courtesy and respect from men. This respect is called chivalry. The Age of Chivalry was a time during the Second Feudal Period in which all men treated women very well.

A third reason why women lived longer was that better farming methods were beginning to be used. Instead of fighting, men now did more of the work on the farms. So, even though women worked hard, they now had help.

Finally, with the growth of the towns and the cities, women were not given a chance to work. Men worked in the towns and the cities; women stayed at home and did domestic chores. In other words, life in the towns and cities was easier for women than life on the farms.

Toward the end of the Middle Ages the population of women increased to the point that there were more women than men. This caused problems. Fathers had to pay a price in order to find husbands for their daughters and girls became a burden to the family. They were unable to earn their keep.

Throughout the Middle Ages and even today in some parts of the world, families sign marriage agreements when their children are very young. During the Middle Ages, young women were married when they were around 12 years of age. Girls who could not find a husband usually ended up living as nuns in a convent for the rest of their lives. At that time, single women were neither benefit nor even an acceptable part of society.

10-F Discussion: Answer these questions using complete sentences.

1. Describe some roles women hold today that were not available to them during the Middle Ages.

2. Why did the number of women increase during the later years of the Middle Ages?
